



THE REV. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D.

First President of University College—Born March, 1807;
Died April, 1887.



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THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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EDITORIAL.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Alumni Association at the Annual Meeting in June, a guarantee fund is being subscribed to meet the deficit caused last year by the loss in publishing the MONTHLY.

During the coming year the Editorial Committee will effect a considerable reduction in the cost of the MONTHLY and if the members of the Association assist the Committee by promptly paying their fees, there will be a large surplus instead of a deficit.

In the meantime the existing indebtedness is being carried by the Bank on the guarantee of several of the alumni. To relieve these guarantors, and to finally clear off whatever deficit there may be at the end of the year, a pro rata levy will be made upon the subscribers to the guarantee fund, authorized by the Association, and hence subscribers will understand that the amount subscribed will be called on only to the extent required to clear off the indebtedness existing at the close of this fiscal year.

Your attention is called to the subscription form upon page ii., which kindly sign and return to the Secretary of the Association, Dean's House, University of Toronto.

The biographical sketch of the late Dr. McCaul by William Wedd, M.A., which appears in this issue, is the first of a series of illustrated articles on historic personages of the University which will be published in the MONTHLY during the present year.

THE REV. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.

BY W. WEDD, M.A.

DR. McCAUL was born at Dublin on March 7th, 1807; and was only in his fourteenth year, when, in 1820, he matriculated at the University of Trinity College, Dublin.

Mathematics particularly engaged his attention for the first three years of his undergraduate course, and it was in that subject that his first college prize was gained, Dr. Sanders, who in later years was Bishop of Cashel, being his mathematical tutor. Classics claimed his especial devotion during his fourth year, and at this period of his career he obtained several important prizes and a scholarship, tenable for five years, of the annual value of £20. The scholarship also carried with it free rooms and furnished meals in residence.

He graduated with the highest honours, having won the gold medal for classics and the Berkeley Greek medal. Among his competitors for these distinctions, it is stated, were the late Dr. Greig, Bishop of Cork, and the late Dr. Hamilton Verschoyles, Bishop of Killaloe, both of whom are mentioned as being then, and afterwards continuing to be, his warm and life-long personal friends.

Between the degree of B.A. and that of M.A. (in 1828), he spent a considerable portion of his time in preparing pupils for University examinations, and with such remarkable results, that, when he took the latter degree, he was appointed University Examiner in Classics.

He still continued to live in residence, and employed most of his time in classical studies. During this period he published lectures on Homer, Virgil, and the Dublin University classical course; also a series of works on the metres of Horace, Terence, and the Greek tragedians. These latter works were, for many years, the only text-books used at the Dublin University, and are still highly prized by classical scholars. After this appeared his editions of Longinus, Thucydides, and the Satires and Epistles of Horace. The Grammar Schools of Ireland at once adopted this last-mentioned work as their standard text-book.

He was admitted to Holy Orders—to the Diaconate in 1831, and to the Priesthood in 1833; and was frequently called upon to officiate in chapel and elsewhere.

In 1835 his University conferred on him the degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. These were no mere honorary degrees, but to obtain them he underwent the prescribed tests of merit. The fees usually exacted for them were, by a special and very rare compliment, remitted in his case.

Dr. McCaul came to this country to occupy the position of Principal of Upper Canada College, which had become vacant by the resignation of Principal Harris, taking effect on April 1st, 1838. The post was rightly deemed a most important one, and a considerable delay occurred in filling the vacancy. Dr. McCaul was appointed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the selection of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the matter had been referred at the desire of the Canadian Government.

Dr. McCaul arrived here on the evening of January 25th, 1839, and on the day following His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor sent a communication to the President and Council of King's College announcing the appointment. Dr. McCaul entered upon the duties of Principal of Upper Canada College, as it stands recorded in his own handwriting in one of the registers, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1839.

In the October of the same year he married Emily, the second daughter of the Honourable Mr. Justice Jones; and, speaking of my own personal knowledge and from all that I have heard, I consider that the Doctor, in the matter of wife and children, had abundant reason to be thankful to the Great Giver of all good.

Having in 1842 been appointed Vice-President and Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University of King's College, Toronto, and Professor therein of Classical Literature, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, he, on the 20th of March, 1843, retired from the Principalship of Upper Canada College.

When that Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop, who admittedly was a mighty power in the land, and whose memory was and is very precious to many a dweller in 'Toronto of Old' and Toronto of Now, withdrew from King's College, Dr. McCaul succeeded him in the office of President and Vice-Chancellor.

In the year 1843, temporary accommodation having been provided in the old Parliament Buildings on Front Street, the University of King's College first went into actual operation. The first matriculation of students having previously taken place,

the inaugural addresses and lectures were delivered on the 8th and 9th of June.

From this time onward until his retirement in 1880, Dr. McCaul was the leading authority and guide in all academic functions. He was of course thoroughly versed in all the usages of Dublin University; but in addition to this he was well acquainted with the customs of the other great Universities of the mother country—notably of Oxford. As he once mentioned, in conversation with the writer, that in early life he had derived great benefit from having an Oxford tutor, that circumstance probably accounts for this.

The able and energetic manner in which the Doctor discharged his various duties, first as Vice-President, then President, and also as Professor in the University, is so well known and appreciated in this fair Canada of ours, that it would be quite superfluous for me to attempt to portray it. There are however a few points on which I desire to dwell, as far as limited time and space permit.

And here I would premise that his dignified bearing and invariably kind and courteous manner endeared him to one and all of those who had the great privilege of hearing his instructions; while his human sympathy and wise advice in every difficulty enshrined him in the hearts of those under his charge.

It was however at the open Convocations for the conferring of degrees and the distribution of honours, medals, and prizes, that the Doctor, so far as the general public was concerned, appeared to the greatest advantage. His eloquence was such as to entrance the whole audience. I remember well, how on one of these occasions, as he was alluding to the persistent attacks which were being made on the then present status of the University, and was exhorting every one who was satisfied with matters as they were to make a courageous fight of it, he electrified us by the vigorous way in which he concluded with the apt quotation, of that line of Virgil—*Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito*. And this is no solitary instance of the oratorical skill with which he made use of his wondrous acquaintance with the Greek and Roman classics.

The Doctor was also especially happy in devising Academic documents, and in the selection or invention of appropriate mottoes. *E.g.* the Latin certificates of Honours at graduation—the parchment is surrounded by beautiful scroll-work, and at the top appears a regal crown encircled by a band bearing the inscription COLL·REG·APVD·CANADENSES. Again, the Latin labels in the prize books are ornamented in a similar way,

only instead of the crown, etc. (which are stamped on the outside covers), is seen a laurel wreath of victory containing within it, by a clever adaptation by the omission of a single letter, an expression used more than once by Euripides, ΜΗ ΛΗΓΟΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥΣΑ. This last legend, accompanying a beautifully executed representation of the goddess of Victory, who holds in her extended right hand a crown of laurel and in her left a palm branch, occurs also on the medals. These may appear to some to be small matters to speak about, but they do indicate scholarly ability. With regard to the APVD·CANADENSES, I find that it has since become APVD·TORONTONENSES. Dr. McCaul is responsible for both. I have an idea that the astute Doctor wanted to make as big a thing as possible of our nascent University, and it must also be borne in mind that Toronto was not then the magnificent city that it is now.

Be that as it may, the points just mentioned form a very natural introduction to what I am about to state in conclusion. The Doctor, during the faithful discharge of his arduous duties as President and Professor, yet found time to compose and publish two great works, which became soon and widely celebrated, especially among archaeological and theological scholars. These were severally entitled *Britanno-Roman Inscriptions and Christian Epitaphs of the First Six Centuries*.

Epigraphy seems to have been a favourite pursuit of the Doctor's, and we have close at hand two examples of how proficient he himself became in it. I allude first to the large and beautiful tablet in the University commemorating the completion of its present stately abode. This tablet was considerably damaged by the disastrous fire of some years ago, but has since been restored under the supervision of Professor Hutton, now Principal of University College. My second reference is to the words sculptured on the stone pedestals of the two large siege guns, which were taken at the capture of Sebastopol by the allied armies of Great Britain and France, and presented by Queen Victoria to the citizens of Toronto. All these three inscriptions were the work of Dr. McCaul. I have lately studied them with ever-fresh delight, and I assert, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that they are masterpieces of inscriptional composition.

Dr. McCaul died in April, 1887, and was buried in St. James' Cemetery, his very large funeral, at once of an academic and public character, bearing testimony to the high esteem in which he and his were held.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY THOMAS HODGINS, M.A.

IT has been truly said that education is not a money-making business; it is either a benevolence, or a public defence. There is not an institution of advanced learning that can pay its way by tuition.¹

Therefore in the establishment of institutions, for what is called higher education, there must be a sacrifice, or a benevolence in the shape of voluntary gifts of money, or land or other property, either by the community at large through its legislature, or by private individuals who desire to perpetuate their names as benefactors, or by religious associations for the perpetuation of their faith and the better instruction of their pastors and teachers. No community, private individual or religious association, has ever contributed to the establishment of a college or university with the expectation of making a financial profit or deriving income therefrom, such as the shareholders of a trading corporation anticipate in the shape of dividends.

During the early American colonial times, the first schools and colleges, which were established on this continent, were modelled after the grammar schools, and old classical public schools of England. The colonists brought with them the belief that culture and learning were essential for the proper government and well-being of the community.

The relations of the religious bodies and the civil authorities in the matter of education, were very close in those early days, and both often combined to prescribe, minutely and drastically the duties of the individual in the relations of civil life.

In the matter of schools, the leading churches with the tacit or expressed assent of the political government, assumed the education of youth, and the schools were generally maintained by the benevolence of the religious denominations, often assisted by public grants and private enterprise.

The early colonial governments made provision for the promotion of education, either through the grant of chartered rights and privileges to religious or local applicants, or by establishing schools and colleges, by legislative enactment, and sustaining them by taxation or by grants of money and lands.

¹ History of Federal and State Aid to Higher Education, by Frank A. Blackman, Ph.D., Washington, 1890, p. 27.

The methods adopted in the several colonies for aiding higher education, were in harmony with the primitive habits and policy of the colonial communities. The teachers who presided over the schools were generally the pastors or preachers of the locality, or their assistants.

Harvard College at Cambridge got a legislative grant of £400, which amounted to a tax of about half a dollar per head of the population. The earliest direct tax imposed by the legislature for the support of the college, was one peck of corn, or its equivalent (12d.), to be paid by each family in the colony.

Yale College, Connecticut, commenced with a legislative appropriation of £120 a year, and a first grant of £100, and some land, subsequently supplemented by other grants.

In some cases the colonial legislature considered lotteries to be a proper means of providing endowments, and, Columbia College (originally King's College), New York, was founded under an act for raising £2,260 by a public lottery, which realized £3,282, and subsequently the legislature levied an excise duty on liquors for its maintenance, and made further appropriations of money and land.

William and Mary College, Virginia, obtained a large endowment from England, and from local sources, and also legislative aid in the shape of a tax on skins and furs "carried out of this their Majesty's domain," which was afterwards supplemented by a grant of £200 per annum, out of an excise duty of "One penny a gallon, of wine, rum, brandy and other distilled spirits," and also by a "duty of one penny per pound of tobacco, exported into North Carolina from Virginia."

The University of Pennsylvania became the successor of Penn's Grammar School, Friend's Public School, and Pennsylvania Academy. By Dr. Franklin's efforts £2,000 was subscribed, which was supplemented by a grant of £300 from Philadelphia. The local legislature also authorized it on several occasions to raise money by lotteries, from which it realized about £6,000. Other donations of money and land followed.

When the several colonies became independent of Great Britain, and undertook the responsibilities of independent sovereignties, some of them incorporated into their constitutions provisions for the establishment and maintenance of universities. The constitution of Massachusetts, after reciting that wisdom, knowledge and virtue are necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, declared it to be the duty of the legislature, in all future periods "To cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, espe-

cially the University at Cambridge." In that of Georgia it was provided that "The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning, and the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, give such further donations and privileges to those already established, as may be necessary to secure the objects of their institution." Other constitutions direct the legislatures to take measures for the improvement of lands granted by the United States for a seminary of learning, and declare that the moneys raised from such lands "shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive support of a State university, for the promotion of the arts, literature and the sciences."

The later history of university education in the United States discloses a gradual separation of the early alliance between church and state, and a cessation of state aid to church and private institutions, in harmony with the modern principles of political government. After the independence of the United States, the adoption of this policy was recognized as absolutely imperative in the establishment of a state system of public or common school education; and as a necessary sequence, it gradually extended to the institutions for higher education.

In harmony with this political policy of the public educational system, state universities have been established and endowed, but not under any church, or denominational control. The colleges of colonial times were after the resolution confirmed in their chartered rights and privileges.

The first grant of lands by the Federal Government for the establishment of colleges and universities was made in 1787, and the new Territories and States were prematurely induced to establish universities, in what was then aptly termed "The wildernesses of the West," under the mistaken idea that a university was necessary for the proper support of the primary and secondary public schools, an inversion of the true and more practical and modern educational policy. These universities had to pass through many years of inactivity and meagre support, and in some cases they had to submit to losses from mismanagement and bad investments. While these Western States increased in population some of their colleges and universities became unable from these causes to furnish the liberal education required, and few of them were able to come up to the standard of collegiate education, or to give instruction in the subjects promised in their calendars. In a few of these states the legislature supplemented the original endowment with liberal aid, and thereby enabled the universities to come up to a fair collegiate standard.

The rapid and marvellous evolution of the physical sciences,

and of the industrial and mechanical arts, has commanded the attention of philosophic and practical educationists, and has resulted in a fuller recognition of the necessity of providing enlarged facilities and better equipment for scientific study and experiments, and of incorporating those sciences and arts as parts of and essential to, a proper and efficient system of university education.

This enlargement of the sphere of university education necessarily involves a consideration of the financial resources of the universities. For it must be conceded that a university endowment sufficient for the instruction of students in the old departments of classics and mathematics, could not efficiently provide for these necessary extensions of its modern departments of study, nor provide appropriate means of instruction, nor facilities for the experiments and investigations which they demand, and therefore, many of the universities desirous of keeping abreast of the times, are compelled to plead that, from poverty of means, or limited endowments, they are unable to provide for the pressing modern demands made upon them to give the instruction and provide proper facilities for the necessary investigations;— in short, they plead the pressing want of better educational equipment for the rapidly advancing scientific and intellectual necessities of the age.

The more enlightened people in the United States are beginning to realize the functions and duties of the universities, and the necessity of ample financial endowments. The duty of private benevolence, which, in less enlightened days, was so beneficently exemplified in the endowments given to the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has induced some of the more wealthy to follow the example these set, and to revive in modern days the characteristics of the beneficent founders and benefactors of earlier times.

Benefactions to universities, in the colonial days, were of small amounts as compared with the more modern ones. The gift of his library and one-half his estate, which realized only £395 3s., by John Harvard in 1638, was acknowledged by perpetuating his name in the historical Harvard College. The donation of £400 to the College of Connecticut caused the colonial legislature to order that the college should be thereafter known as Yale College, in honour of its generous benefactor.

But the most important stimulus to private benevolence and colonial and state liberality to university education was the appropriation of Federal lands by the Act of Congress, ch. 130, 1862, by which each of the States became entitled to a grant of public

lands—in the ratio of 30,000 acres for each senator and representative of the State in Congress for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college in the State. Where the leading object should be (without excluding scientific and classical studies, and military tactics), to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture, and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

The act provides that there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land; a quantity to be apportioned to each State, equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860.

“Whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such State. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this Act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share. Said scrip to be sold by the said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this Act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, provided that in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued, be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any Territory of the United States, but their assignee may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, subject to sale at \$1.25 or less, per acre.

“When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price, in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished.

“That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks yielding not less than 5 per cent. upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished.”

The following list of University endowments in the United States is interesting:—Leland Stanford, \$25,000,000; Columbia,

\$13,000,000 ; Harvard, \$11,000,000 ; Yale, \$10,000,000 ; Cornell, \$9,000,000 ; California State,¹ \$7,000,000 ; Chicago, \$6,000,000 ; Texas, \$6,000,000 ; Pennsylvania, \$4,500,000 ; Johns Hopkins, \$3,000,000 ; Mississippi, \$3,000,000 ; Ann Arbor², \$2,500,000 ; Vermont, \$2,500,000 ; Ohio,³ \$2,000,000.

It should be recognized and enforced as a political axiom that a properly equipped university, in which the modern sciences and industries are as necessary parts of academic instruction, as the ordinary literary and scientific subjects, is not only helpful to the professional, commercial, and mechanical activities and enterprises of the community, but also to the development of the latent mental forces, which guide the inventive and constructive faculties of those whose inventions and constructions contribute to the mental wealth of the nation.

THE KING AND THE UNIVERSITY.

BY JOHN A. COOPER, B.A., LL.B.

A unique honour falls to the University of Toronto in that it is the only university in Canada which had the distinction of having on its undergraduate roll the name of the present King of England and on its graduate roll the name of the present heir-apparent to the British throne. The latter part of the honour is shared by other Canadian institutions, but the former part is one of the sentimental glories which Varsity shares with none of her contemporaries.

Tuesday, September 11th, 1860, Albert Edward, Heir Apparent to the British Throne, and now Edward VII., spent a busy day in the city of Toronto. He attended a regatta on Toronto Bay and laid a pedestal for a statue of the Queen in Queen's Park. This latter event was really a University function, for on that day the University authorities inaugurated and opened the park to the public. On arriving at the grounds, His Royal Highness was met by a reception committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. McCaul and Messrs. Cumberland, Brunot, Morrison and Patterson. Dr. McCaul read an address to the Prince as follows:

(1) Also a State tax of 1/10 mill on the Dollar.

(2) Also a State tax of 1/6 mill on the Dollar, and \$550,000 from the United States land grant of 1862.

(3) Also \$90,000 a year from a State tax of 1/20 mill on the Dollar, and \$18,000 a year from the United States land grant of 1862.

May it Please Your Royal Highness:—

As Chairman of the Committee on Programme and Arrangement, I am deputed, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, to request that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the pedestal of a statue of the Queen. Our object in erecting the statue is, that there may be a permanent manifestation of our grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we enjoy under Her Majesty's benignant rule. I am deputed further to request that Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to inaugurate that portion of the University Park, which has been set apart for the use of the citizens; and I feel assured that I speak the sentiments of every member of the community, when I give utterance to the confident hope, that this and succeeding generations, whilst availing themselves of the opportunities which this place of public resort presents for healthful recreation, will ever associate their enjoyment of these advantages, with the reign of a Sovereign, to whose throne and person the citizens of Toronto are devoutly attached, and with the visit of a Prince, whose presence amongst us is welcomed with enthusiastic joy.

The Prince deposited the memorial bottle in the cavity of the stone, which was then lowered into place. Dr. McCaul declared the park open, and the people cheered enthusiastically in spite of the rain which fell so generously.

Then followed a review of the troops and a visit to the University. The main building had just been opened in the previous year, and the authorities were proud to show His Royal Highness what was then and is still the most handsome building in Canada. The Prince was met at the entrance by the Chancellor (Hon. Mr. Justice Burns), the Vice-Chancellor (J. Langton, Auditor-General); the President of University College (Rev. Dr. McCaul) and the President of the University Association (Hon. James Patton). They conducted His Royal Highness to the Convocation Hall—that handsome room which was afterwards to inspire respect and awe in the hearts of many undergraduates until the disastrous fire swept it away in 1890. Through a lane of graduates and students, the Prince passed to the dias, on which was a throne surmounted by the royal arms in gold. The motto of the occasion was "*Imperii Spem Spes Provinciae Salutat.*"

The Chancellor then read the following address:

*May it Please Your Royal Highness:—*We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate, and Graduates of the University of Toronto, and the President, Council, and Members of University College, desire to welcome your Royal Highness with loyal and dutiful respect on your visit to the capital of Upper Canada; and gladly avail ourselves of the auspicious occasion to renew the assurance of our devoted loyalty to the Queen, and to express our grateful appreciation of the manifold blessings which we enjoy under Her Majesty's benign sway.

Fresh from the advantages of England's most ancient University, your Royal Highness now honours with your presence the Academic Halls of this younger Province. The pleasures and the profit united in pursuit of collegiate studies have already been enjoyed by you; and we doubt not that our efforts to extend the same educational privileges among our Canadian youth will command your sympathy;

framed as our system is upon the model of the institutions of our mother country, while adapted in its details to the special wants of this portion of the Empire.

To this great work, which involves the intellectual advancement of Canada, our best energies have been directed. By its means the great advantages of liberal culture and academic honours and rewards are placed within the reach of all who are prepared to avail themselves of their untrammelled facilities; and under the divine blessing our exertions have already been crowned with such success as encourages us to anticipate a noble future for our Provincial University and College.

The high gratification which we feel on welcoming, in the heir of the British Crown, the lineal descendant of our royal founder, is specially enhanced to us by the consideration that alike by study and travel your Royal Highness is being trained for the duties of the exalted position you are destined to occupy. In these halls, devoted to the training of the youth on whom the future hopes of Canada rest, we welcome you as the hope of this great Empire. We rejoice to recognize in our Prince the promise of qualities which will render him worthy to be the successor of our beloved Queen, whose virtues are associated with the glories of her throne, and whose sceptre is the guarantee of equal liberties enjoyed in this as every Province of Her world wide dominions.

To this His Royal Highness made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,—I rejoice to receive the assurance of your loyalty to the Queen, and your appreciation of the blessings enjoyed under Her sway by every portion of the Empire of Great Britain. I am at this moment a member of a more ancient University; but I am not on that account the less inclined to respect and honour those efforts as directed to the spread of knowledge and learning in a young country. I sympathize heartily with the efforts which you are making on behalf of science and literature. I believe that much depends on your exertions; and I earnestly hope that the best evidence of the successful exertions of the University of Toronto may hereafter be found in the progress and prosperity of Canada.

The Vice-Chancellor moved, and the President seconded, that the Prince having expressed his willingness to become a student of the college, he be admitted as one of the second year. This was carried amid enthusiastic cheers. Registrar Moss then presented the roll and His Royal Highness signed it, even as his son signed it the other day.

It must have been a pleasant occasion for the prince. Scarcely nineteen years of age, he could appreciate meeting a body of young men about his own age, enthusiastic laughing students full of life and ambition. Among the undergraduates who were at that time in attendance were many who afterwards became well-known throughout the country—the earliest of that long line of earnest graduates which our University has given to Canada and to the world. Among others, there were:

Rev. J. Munro Gibson, M.A., London, Eng.; James Loudon, LL.D., President of the University of Toronto; J. A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D., Principal of Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dean of the University of Toronto

Medical Faculty; Hugh I. Strang, B.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Goderich, Ont.; William Tytler, B.A., School Inspector, Guelph, Ont.; Professor E. Frisby, M.A., Washington, U.S.; Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C., M.A., LL.B., Attorney-General of Ontario; William D. LeSueur, B.A., Ottawa; Hon. William Mulock, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Postmaster-General of Canada; William B. McMurrich, K.C., M.A., Toronto; Dr. W. Oldright, M.A., Toronto; Rev. William H. Withrow, M.A., editor "Methodist Magazine," Toronto; Professor T. W. Wright, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.; John King, K.C., M.A., Toronto; John MacMillan, B.A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, Ont.; Thomas C. Patteson, B.A., postmaster, Toronto; Julius Rossin, M.A., Hamburg, Germany; John Seath, B.A., High School Inspector, Toronto; H. B. Spotton, M.A., Principal of Harbord St. Collegiate Institute, Toronto; W. H. vanderSmissen, M.A., Professor of German, University College, Toronto.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

BY PROFESSOR RAMSAY WRIGHT.

SOME forty years have elapsed since King Edward distinguished our University by accepting admission as an Undergraduate *ad eundem statum*, and now his son has just left us after receiving the highest honour which we can bestow. Reminiscences of the former Royal visit must be furnished by an older member of the University than myself; in my day only the scroll on the south wall of the Convocation Hall "*IMPERII SPES SPES PROVINCIAE SALUTAT*," the Prince's chair and the Prince's prize remained as constant reminders of it, and of these the Fire left us only the last—*aes*, it is to be hoped, *perennium*.

I suppose Dr. McCaul was the author of the motto—almost prophetic in those days when as yet Imperial Federation was unheard of, and in these most apt in its appropriateness. It may be said that "*spes provinciae*" is ambiguous, but whether we interpret it as the University itself or as the band of young undergraduates welcoming the Prince, every Toronto man will acknowledge the motto to be happy in its ambiguity. So the scroll was reproduced and greeted the Duke of York in the East Hall—the old Library,—as it had done his father in the old Convocation Hall.

Perhaps never in recent times have we felt more acutely the want of a suitable Theatre for University functions than on this

occasion. Only a hundred and twenty students could be invited to represent the undergraduate body in the gallery specially erected for their accommodation, whereas the occasion was eminently one on which it should have been possible for every member of the University to show his loyalty by his presence. It is true that with such a Theatre we should have had to sacrifice one of the most picturesque features of the function, the greeting of the Duke and Duchess by the students who lined the approaches from College Street to the doors of the Hall. But the Royal party had already learned on their arrival how Toronto students can cheer,—“We had never heard since leaving England such hearty British cheering” was the verdict which came to my ears. Here perhaps, I may interpolate a less complimentary estimate of the tin-trumpet as an instrument for the expression of joyful emotions, “Our hearts sank when for the first time on our tour we heard those discordant sounds—we thought we were being ‘boo’d’ on the road to the Review, until we were otherwise assured.” May our young Canadians generally return to the British cheer as a more expressive, even if more fatiguing method of venting enthusiasm.

The committee in charge of the arrangements had a difficult and thankless task to discharge in drawing up the list of invitations, for the accommodation in the East Hall was soon exhausted after provision had been made for those connected with the Senate, the Trustees and the various Faculties of the University, for the members of government, a few other officials representative of the City and Province and for our short list of benefactors. There was again demonstrated that one of the most pressing needs of the University is a large Convocation Hall. However, in spite of our inadequate space being used to the utmost, there was no crowding within the building, and, thanks to Col. Grasett’s arrangements, the utmost order prevailed among the crowds outside.

Although the Royal party reached Toronto on October 10th in weather the reverse of promising, fortunately the next day, Friday, the morning of which was reserved for the great Review and the afternoon for the University Convocation, turned out a perfect day, and the grounds were consequently thronged with people before four o’clock, for which hour the ceremony had been fixed. No attempt had been made to decorate the Main Building, but the students, marshalled by Professor C. H. C. Wright of the School of Science, made a brave display of their colours along the route, while the smart University Engineer Corps under Captain Lang, acting as a Guard of

Honour, made a bright spot with their scarlet tunics in front of the main entrance. Within, the simple but effective decorations of the East Hall and its approaches bore evidence of the great care which had been bestowed upon them by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor in common with the President, not the least attractive of the interior decorations being due to Principal Hutton's happy suggestion that the women-students should line the route to the Hall within the Building as the men did outside.

A dais had been erected in the Hall with five imposing chairs borrowed for the occasion from Osgoode Hall, as was the Royal coat of arms above them. Otherwise only standing room was arranged for the members of Senate and others invited to the platform.

Something more than the usual amount of ceremony seemed appropriate to the occasion, and regrets were heard that the Chancellor's robe, which by the way had not been used since Mr. Justice Morrison's time, had been destroyed in the Fire. But no one in the present state of our finances had the temerity to suggest the replacing of the robe out of University funds, fearful perhaps of those accusations of extravagance which Mr. Langton recounts in the amusing "Tale of a Gown" contained in his biographical notice of Sir Daniel Wilson. However, Dr. Hoskin came to the rescue and a handsome robe was imported from Oxford for the occasion. I wish I could remember the almost loving terms in which the tailor described this work of art in his bill—almost enough to justify the big figures at the bottom of it—"Richest black brocaded satin specially woven for the purpose"—"Ornaments of finest oak-leaf gold lace on the wings," etc., etc. Suffice it to say that we were all proud of the imposing appearance of our Chancellor at Convocation. The Duke wore a new doctor's gown and the Governor-General one which has already seen service in the University when worn by our past Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Larratt Smith, and all three had gold-tassels to their caps, that outward and visible sign of nobility, which has enriched our vocabulary with the word "tuft-hunter." Messrs. C. A. Moss and Eric Armour acted as Esquire Bedels and robed our guests before attending the Royal party to the Hall.

The Senate had already left the Senate-room for the Hall preceded by the Bedel with the mace and the Registrar with the Liber Aureus, while the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and President were engaged in receiving at the Main Entrance our Royal and Vice-Regal guests. The Chancellor entrusted to me the

marshalling of these into a procession, which presently made its way to the Hall under the guidance of one of the Esquire Bedels. Following the Lieutenant-Governor's party and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on Their Excellencies and Their Royal Highnesses came the Lady-in-Waiting, Lady Mary Lygon, escorted by Premier Ross, Miss Mowat by Lord Wenlock, and last of all the Duke and Duchess and the Governor-General and Lady Minto escorted by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the President and myself.

A short pause was made in the—atrium—which I refuse to call "rotunda," to enable the Duchess to receive a beautiful bouquet of the White Roses of York, gracefully presented on behalf of the women-students by the President of their Literary Society and graciously accepted by Her Royal Highness. Soon the audience was standing to the strains of "God Save the King" coming from the students in the gallery, who, by the way, had been selected partly for their musical ability, and, under the direction of Mr. Abbott, discharged their function nobly of varying the proceedings with patriotic songs.

After the Chancellor, Their Royal Highnesses, and Their Excellencies had taken their seats, the ceremony was opened by the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on the Duke of York.

A special compliment was paid to His Excellency by selecting him, our most recent Doctor, to present the Duke for the same degree. This he did addressing the Chancellor as follows:—

Insignissime Cancellarie et tota Academia praesento vobis egregium hunc virum Georgium, Cornubiae et Eboraci Ducem alumni nostri dilectissimi Regis filium nutritum faustis sub penetralibus Victoriae Reginae et Imperatricis excellentissimae aemulum virtutum illius ut habeat gradum Doctoris in Legibus honoris causa.

Thereupon the Chancellor rising offered the Diploma and the right hand of fellowship to His Royal Highness with the following words:—

Illustrissime Princeps, Ego, auctoritate mea et totius Universitatis, admitto te ad gradum Doctoris in Legibus honoris causa, et te, Imperii spem, accipio in corpus nostrum.

The Diploma had been specially engrossed for the occasion, and embodied as usual some words explanatory of the reason for the University conferring an honorary degree on the recipient. In this case they were as follows:—

Quumque Georgius, Dux Cornubiae et Eboraci, vir amplissimus et ornatissimus sit atque summo honore et amore dignus et propter Patrem, Regem nostrum, et propter ipsum, quippe qui et heres et summa spes sit Imperii Britannici.

Needless to say that Professor Fletcher was, as usual, responsible for the graceful form in which these sentiments are couched.

After the Duke had signed his name in the *Liber Aureus*, the Chancellor read the following address, which was illuminated on vellum, and bound in book-form in blue and white morocco, with the ever-useful motto stamped in gold thereon:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of the University of Toronto, desire to welcome with loyal and dutiful respect Your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, to the Province of Ontario and to this the provincial seat of learning. We avail ourselves of this favorable opportunity to renew our devoted allegiance to your illustrious father our Sovereign King Edward the Seventh.

More than forty years have passed since this University upon an occasion like the present had the honour of receiving His Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and of placing his name upon the roll of its undergraduates. The superscription "*Imperii Spem Spes Provinciæ Salutat*," which rose against the vaulted roof of Convocation Hall, the scene of that first royal visit, was reduced to ashes in our disastrous fire. But its memory remains and its double hope is being fulfilled. In welcoming therefore Your Royal Highness we beg leave to repeat our scroll and apply it to your gracious visit of to-day: "*Imperii Spem Spes Provinciæ Salutat*." Since that time far-reaching changes have taken place in this country and in this University. The scattered provinces of this loved Britain beyond the seas have been welded into one vast Dominion, whose deepest wish is closer union with that Kingdom and Empire of which Your Royal Highness is now the steadfast hope. Through all these years our University has kept pace with the march of mind. Its courts have widened, its paths have lengthened, and like a wide-spread tree its refreshing shade extends over a sister University, several Colleges and various other institutions. Your illustrious father on that memorable occasion expressed the hope that the best evidence of the successful exertions of the University of Toronto might thereafter be found in the progress and prosperity of Canada. We venture to believe that the many signs of active progress and material prosperity which Your Royal Highness has observed are attributable in no small degree to that liberal culture in Arts and Science which the University of Toronto has placed within the reach of all.

And we venture also to entertain the well founded hope that from these halls of learning there will issue generations of ripe scholars to develop the intellectual and material resources of this Province.

The deep pleasure we feel on receiving the heir of the British Crown, the destined successor of our most distinguished undergraduate, is enhanced by the consideration that Your Royal Highness is obtaining practical knowledge of the countries and peoples you will one day be called upon to rule. With all due respect we express the hope that when under Divine Providence this shall come to pass the glorious sceptre of Great Britain will in the hands of Your Royal Highness preserve the brilliancy, the freedom and the gentleness of the Victorian Era.

The following is the text of the Duke's reply, which was delivered in a voice audible throughout the Hall, and elicited hearty applause by its appropriateness.

MR. CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN,—We thank you for the kind welcome to this Province which you offer us in the name of the University of Toronto, and I shall have much pleasure in conveying the renewal of your allegiance to His Majesty the King.

Looking at this handsome pile of buildings and its ample equipment, we feel that you and the Government of the Province are to be congratulated upon the courage and energy with which you have faced the task of re-erecting your University after the disastrous fire to which you refer, and upon the success that has crowned your efforts. You have earned the gratitude of all Canadians for the speedy advance of your steps with the onward march of mind, throwing wide your doors to welcome whatever may conduce toward the increase of intellectual culture and scientific development. It is a fitting crown to the admirable and complete system of education of which Ontario justly boasts.

I deeply appreciate the high honour of a degree in your distinguished University, which you have just conferred upon me. At the same time you have reminded me that the undergraduate's roll bears the name of my dear father, and I further notice he has remained in that position more than forty years.

The Duchess joins with me in wishing that, as years roll on, the University of Toronto may continue to send forth from its halls, not only men of cultured minds but leaders in thought and in action, to take part in guiding the destinies of this Province and of the great Dominion.

Convocation was then dismissed by the Chancellor, and the Royal party left the Hall to the strains of "Alma Mater" with the Chancellor and the Duke at their head, and thus terminated a University function, which I have been repeatedly informed impressed all our guests by its simplicity and dignity.

A LEGAL REMINISCENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY, A.D. 1860.

BY S. G. WOOD, LL.B.

THOSE members of the Bar of Ontario whose legal memories run back to the middle decades of the just expired century, and who underwent the annual examinations at the University of Toronto prescribed for the obtaining of the degree of LL.B., entertain, or ought to entertain, a lively sense of gratitude to their Alma Mater. If they do not, they are open to the reproach of thankless children of a beneficent mother, for at that period no other adequate method—or hardly any—was open for the attainment of professional knowledge of the law by means of a systematic course of study. Few, if any, legal practitioners troubled themselves with regard to the studies of their clerks (and here it may be parenthetically remarked that nowadays there are no clerks). Every aspirant to the law seems to scorn the designation of anything less than student. If the word is a true indication of the fact, so much the better. No doubt at the time referred to the industrious and aspiring ones did read, but so far as the Law Society was concerned, no regular course of

reading was ordered or suggested, and no special or pressing incentive to study existed except the prospect of the final examination for admission to practise and call to the bar. The temptation to postpone work, and to cram during the closing months of apprenticeship, must have been, and no doubt in many instances was, irresistible. The only *pabulum* prescribed or furnished by the Law Society was the attendance of students at the Sittings of the Courts held during the terms of Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas—now names of the past, relics of antiquity—*voces et præterea nihil*—and attendance at lectures delivered during the same periods of the year by certain senior members of the profession, generally benchers, on such legal subjects as they might select. Each student during his apprenticeship was thus obliged to keep at least four terms. The excellent intention was that they, by listening to the learned arguments in the then Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, on general or special demurrers, or on motions in arrest of judgment or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, and the like, should acquire a knowledge of the niceties of the law and the practice of the Courts. But alas, this admirable purpose was to a large extent defeated by the persistent practice of the average aspirant to legal lore, who after daily registering his name in the books provided for that purpose, forthwith took his departure without allowing his brain to be unduly exercised by following the knotty points under discussion between the Bench and the Bar.

The morning lectures delivered in the west wing of Osgoode Hall, sometimes in the old Queen's Bench Court Room, and at others in the old Chancery Court, by such men as S. H. Strong, P. W. Vankoughnet, J. T. Anderson and D. B. Read, could not fail to be useful and instructive, as far as they went; but four courses of a fortnight each of lectures lasting an hour each, during a period of five or even three years, went but a short way towards furnishing legal equipment to a student and turning him into a counsel learned in the law. Occasionally the absence or delay in the arrival of the lecturer of the day led to the old Court Rooms becoming the scenes of fun and frolic not altogether in keeping with the dignity of the place. Not uncommon were races and leap-frog round and amid the benches, and the flight of missiles through the air. On one occasion, during a course of lectures on Remedial Equity, the learned lecturer happened to arrive somewhat behind time and began to offer some explanation for his delay, whereupon one student had the temerity to inquire whether it was caused by "Accident" or "Mistake"—I do not think that the third ground for invoking the aid of the

Court was named—but anyhow, the unhappy wight was visited by so stormy a rebuke from the indignant preceptor as probably deterred him ever afterwards from asking ill-timed questions of a personal nature, even in jest.

Such was the condition of legal education when the University proposed a systematic course of reading, and provided for annual examinations thereon, with the prospect of an honourable degree, thus furnishing a motive for industrious study, the fruit of which, under such examiners as Adam Crooks of happy memory, and W. P. R. Street of present worth, could not fail to be of great value.

In 1860 a number of law students who had passed their examination for the degree of LL.B. (of whom the writer of these reminiscences was one) had especial cause of gratitude to the authorities of the University. By leave of the Senate, a special convocation was held in order that the graduates of that year having received their degrees, might be entitled to go up for admission and call at an earlier term than otherwise would have been allowable. And so, on the day appointed, they were presented to and knelt before that kindly old gentleman and excellent Judge, Robert Eaton Burns, the then Chancellor, and were each pronounced by him to be *in Legibus Baccalaureus*. They then, in accordance with the fashion of the day, “did” King Street in the now almost disused and discarded glory of cap and gown.

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Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word “Paid” in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver’s fee for the current year has been paid.

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Campus and Corridor.

Commercial studies may be defined
as those to which representative
business men attach importance.
The University of Toronto is the first
amongst Canadian Universities to
organize a course embracing such
work. The large number of letters of
enquiry as to its scope coming from
all parts of the Province seem to
indicate already a lively interest
in it. A number of students have
been enrolled for it, and the Toronto
Board of Trade has generously pro-
vided an annual grant of \$250 by way

of prizes for those taking the highest standings. In the present issue of the MONTHLY only a general reference can be made to the studies. The course covers two years and leads to a Diploma in Commerce. The entrance standing required is that of junior matriculation in the following subjects: English, Modern History and Geography, Mathematics, and any two modern languages. Any student may enter, and if successful in passing the first year, continue. The curriculum comprises:—First year—English, any two of the four modern languages, viz.: French, German, Italian, Spanish, Application of Mathematics to Commerce, Elementary Organic Chemistry, and Elementary Physics, of the first year; Honour Elementary Economics of the Second year. Second year—English, any two modern languages of the Second year, with exercises in commercial literature; Economics, (a) Economic Geography, Economic History, (b) Banking, Public Finance, (c) Transportation, Commercial Law. In the First year Drawing may be taken as an optional subject; and in the Second year a choice is given of one of the following subjects: Geology or Mineralogy of the Second year, Applied Chemistry, History and Principles of Architecture, Electricity with laboratory work, or Mechanical Drawing.

The Harmonic Club of the University of Toronto now includes all the musical organizations of the male students, formerly known as the Glee Club and the Banjo and Guitar Club. At present the included organizations are the Glee Club, the Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, and the recently formed Orchestra. Their prospects for the present year are very bright. The Glee Club has been fortunate in securing the leadership of Mr. A. T. Cringan, Mus. Bac. At the first practice between thirty and forty men were present, and all evinced an exceptionally hearty interest in the work of the club. The music taken up will consist largely of selections from the excellent collection in the new University of Toronto Song Book. It is the purpose of the club to arrange for a tour before Christmas. The orchestra is under the leadership of Mr. F.

Andersen, a gentleman who has had a great deal of experience in conducting. At the first practice there were twelve players, and the orchestra would be nicely balanced if one or two 'cello players were added. It is expected that there will be eighteen members in the orchestra. The outcome of this new musical venture will be watched with interest, as it is the first of its kind in the history of the University. The Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club will have the advantage of the leadership of Mr. George Smedley, and the Club hopes to have a successful season, as has been its experience for the past four years. Mr. C. Lesslie Wilson, '02 is President, and Mr. A. H. Abbott, B.A., Honorary President of the Harmonic Club.

An important meeting took place in the rooms of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the 23rd inst., for the purpose of forming a Canadian branch of the Society of Chemical Industry. This society has an active membership of over 3,500 in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Its membership is composed largely of practical chemists, engaged in active manufacturing, although a considerable number of members of the teaching staff of the various colleges are also members. It has a number of branches in different manufacturing centres, at which papers are read and subjects of chemical interest discussed, these papers and important points of discussion being afterwards reproduced in the monthly journal issued by the Society. The question of forming a Canadian branch was first brought into prominence by Prof. Lang, of the University of Toronto, at a dinner given by The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and his efforts, together with that of Mr. H. Van der Linde of The Gutta Percha & Rubber Company, Toronto, have largely been responsible for the meeting at which it was resolved to form a Canadian section, and at which a sufficient number of members was obtained to commence work immediately. The society will prove of great benefit in bringing together those who are interested in chemistry, both from an academic standpoint and from that of the practical manufacturer.

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons opened on Oct. 1st. The Register for the Session closed Oct. 5th, with 184 students registered, an increase over last year of 37, principally in the senior year. The students of this affiliated college are taking a larger part in matters in which the whole student body is interested. Almost the whole class joined in the students' welcome to the royal party. At the recent inter-collegiate games there were said to be present more students from the dental college than from any of the other colleges.

An entirely new feature in the life of the undergraduate is the University of Toronto Union. The need of such an organization had been felt for some time; but it was not until last fall that the matter took definite shape. In December a meeting of the students was called, at which speeches were delivered by President Loudon, Dr. Reeve, Hon. S. H. Blake, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Prof. Cody, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, and Mr. T. A. Russell, endorsing the scheme. The meeting decided to go on with the formation of a Union, the object of which should be to afford a social meeting place for the members of the staffs, graduates, and undergraduates of the various federated and affiliated colleges composing the University of Toronto. Subscription lists were circulated, and the sum of three thousand, four hundred dollars realized, which was spent in renovating and fitting up the third house of Residence as a Union. On the ground floor there is a reception room, a cloak room, and secretary's office; on the first floor a reading room, a writing room, and a smoking room; on the second floor a billiard room and two checker and chess rooms. Saturday evening has been chosen as Union night. Periodical receptions will be held from time to time during the winter. The Union is the home of the University of Toronto Chess Club, and the Intercollege Club. College Topics has been made the official organ of the Union. Up to the present the membership this year numbers about 300 ordinary and seventy-five life members. The prospects of success are the brightest.

The University of Toronto Faculty Union is a new departure in university affairs. A social organization has been formed among the members of the various faculties of the University, and a number of rooms in the Dean's House have been secured for its use. Reading, dining and other rooms have been comfortably fitted up, and the common meeting ground thus afforded the staffs of the different faculties is proving a valuable factor in promoting friendship among the members of the University.

When it was found necessary to close the Residence, where lodging accommodation had been provided for, at the best, some forty students only, it was felt that the Dining-Hall with its pantries and kitchen, which had been designed by the architect of the University on a liberal scale, should be turned to account. In October of last year the Dining-Hall was opened as a restaurant for the use of graduates and students, under the management of a committee composed of President Loudon, Dr. Reeve, Professors Ramsay Wright, Hutton, Squair, Fletcher, Dr. Wickett, Mr. J. R. Bell and Dr. J. C. McLennan. The first year was highly successful, over one hundred students taking their meals daily in the Hall, and a large number coming in for luncheon. The committee were able to report that the year had been a success financially, as the books were closed with a small balance to the credit of the committee. On the first of October the Dining-Hall was reopened for the present year, and so far has met with the hearty support of the students, who appreciate it, not only as a means of cheaply supplying their wants in the immediate neighbourhood of their classes, but also as a centre for the development of that college spirit and enthusiasm, which is so necessary to the success of a great institution.

Athletics.

There is more interest taken in athletics at the University of Toronto than ever before. To realize this one need only pay a visit to the campus any afternoon about half-past four or five o'clock, where will be found sixty or seventy athletes, playing

rugby or association football or training for the track events. Never before has there been such a large number of Varsity men in training at the same time.

Rugby football is pre-eminent among autumn sports, and at present the omens are favourable to a successful season. Although one can speak with little certainty so early in the season still the form already exhibited by the team justifies the belief that the University of Toronto will once more gain the coveted distinction of the Interscholastic Championship. They have decisively beaten McGill, and followed this with a severe defeat administered to Queen's at Kingston. The reverse suffered at the hands of the Argonauts has resulted in a re-arrangement of the team which has materially strengthened it. The wing line is strong, probably stronger than it has been for years, and the back division also compares very favourably with its predecessors. The scrimmage at present is the weak spot, but one or two changes which are being made will probably improve it considerably. The feature of the team's play so far has been the tackling which has been splendid. The second team is infinitely stronger than it was last year, and it will be a great disappointment if they do not secure the Intermediate Championship. It cannot be denied that it was a sadly crippled team which lost the final game to Queens II. last year, and unless the latter team has improved wonderfully since then they will certainly be the losers.

The Varsity III. team were beaten by Toronto II. in the first round of the Junior O. R. F. U. series. It is a question whether the better team won, and moreover a suspicion that some of the Toronto players are over the age limit has caused a protest to be entered by the college team.

Association football is very popular this season. In the senior series for the Faculty Cup there are seven teams, and in the intermediate series ten. There is a match almost every day on the campus, and already some very fine exhibitions of this interesting game have been given. The senior series will end on Nov. 22nd, while the last intermediate game is scheduled for Nov. 18th.

Up to the present year the University of Toronto had not been very successful in track athletics, and McGill has captured nearly all the events in the annual inter-college meets. A different state of affairs prevails, however, this year. At the Varsity meet this year the entry list was larger than ever before, and although the weather was very unfavourable the competitors acquitted themselves very creditably. A new record was established in the pole-vault, Haydon, of McMaster, and Dalgleish, of Victoria and formerly of McGill, both beating the old record by four inches, and tying for first place. The Ontario Agricultural College sent down four representatives, one of whom, Hallman, won the mile; while the School of Science was represented by Worthington, a splendid all round athlete, who won the championship.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

E. G. Robb, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, is in Cascade, B.C.

H. W. Brown, B.A. '94, is teaching in Seaforth, Ont.

Miss M. E. Hunter, B.A. '98, has gone to New York.

Miss M. M. Hawkins, B.A. '98, is teaching at Weston, Ont.

E. H. Cooper, B.A. '00, is in Montreal in the employ of the McLean Publishing Company.

R. G. Martin, B.A. '94, M.A. '98, B.D. (Vic.), is a Methodist minister at Melfort, Sask., N. W. T.

We understand that Miss H. V. Rumball, B.A. '98, has taken up literary work in New York city.

Miss M. Landon Wright, B.A. '00, has been appointed teacher of Classics in St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

S. J. Saunders, B.A. '88, M.A. '94, Ph. D. '98 (Johns Hopkins), is instructor in Physics in Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.

Miss L. R. Laird, B.A. '96, has received an appointment in the Department of Physics at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

W. H. Metzler, B.A. '88, Ph. D. '92 (Clark.), is professor of Mathematics and head of the department, in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Rev. J. A. Mustard, B.A. '89, who has been a Presbyterian minister at Erie, Colorado, for some time has removed to Las Cruces, New Mexico.

G. C. F. Pringle, B.A. '98, is a Presbyterian missionary at Gold Bottom, Yukon Territory. Gold Bottom is the most northerly station yet established.

J. R. Street, B.A. '84, M.A. '88 (Vic.), Ph.D. '98 (Clark.), is entering on his second year's work as professor of Pedagogy in Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

J. Cleland Hamilton, LL.B. '66, read a paper on "The Pleiades in the Classics and Mythology," at the first meeting for this season of the Toronto Astronomical Society.

Miss M. C. St. George Yarwood, B.A. '00, has been appointed teacher of English and History in Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill., the Chicago Diocesan School for girls.

G. F. N. Atkinson, B.A. '01; D. J. Davidson, B.A. '01; G. Eadie, B.A. '01; Geo. Hackney, B.A. '01; A. Kerr, B.A. '01; W. M. McLaren, B.A. '01; and J. A. Miller, B.A. '01, have entered Knox College.

Robert K. Duncan, B.A. '92, instructor in Physics and Chemistry, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., has been elected professor of Chemistry in the Washington and Jefferson College, Richmond, Va.

Rev. Dyson Hague, B.A. '80, M.A. '81, is resigning the professorship of Liturgies, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Wycliffe College, to become assistant rector of St. George's Church, Montreal.

Frank C. Macdonald, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, who returned from South Africa a short time ago, is now practising in Midland. Dr. Macdonald is a brother of Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Toronto, editor of the Westminster.

We regret to chronicle the death of Dr. Rudolph Koenig, the celebrated Physicist, of Paris, France, which took place Oct. 2nd. Some reminiscences of him will be contributed to next issue of the MONTHLY by President Loudon.

After spending a short time in journalism and the practice of law Rev. D. C. Hossack, B.A. (Vic.) '83, M.A. '86, LL.B. '88, who was pastor of the Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Parkdale, Toronto, for several years,

has been inducted into the charge of the Deer Park, Ont., congregation.

The Rev. Robert Cameron, B.A. '68, M.A. '69, D.D., who spent the past summer in Muskoka, was for a number of years pastor of Park Baptist Church, Brantford, Ont., and then went to Denver, Colorado, as pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city. While there he founded Colorado Woman's College. He is now pastor of Fourth Baptist Church, Providence, R.I., and editor of Watchword and Truth.

The Western University, London, has appointed to its staff W. F. T. Tamblin, B.A. '95, Ph. D., late of Harriston High School. He is a brilliant graduate of the University of Toronto, and a post-graduate of Columbia University. He will have charge of the History and English Department of the University. He is the eldest son of W. W. Tamblin, B.A. '65, M.A. '66, of Bowmanville.

George C. Sellery, B.A. '97, has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, *summa cum laude*, which is the first so granted from the department of history in that university. During his course at the University of Toronto Dr. Sellery won several scholarships, and on graduation was appointed Mackenzie fellow in Political Science. During the last three years he has held the appointment of fellow in history in the University of Chicago. Dr. Sellery has been appointed instructor in history in the University of Wisconsin.

Marriages.

Allison-Dawson—In London, England, W. T. Allison, B.A. '99, to Miss A. J. C. Dawson, B.A. '98, M.A. '00.

Anderson-Wilson—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 3rd, by Rev. C. Fletcher, M.A., Exeter, Miss Margaret, second daughter of D. D. Wilson, Seaforth, Ont., was married to Geo. R. Anderson, B.A. '93, Toronto.

Armstrong-Banwell—At Windsor, Sept. 24th, Miss Figes, daughter of Augustus Banwell, to Rev. Egerton F. Armstrong, B.A. '98, pastor of Methodist Church, Tupperville, Ont.

Buchanan-Black—On the 19th Sept., at St. Catharines, by the Rev. George H. Smith, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. H. Ratcliffe, Miss Edith M., daughter

of J. K. Black, to W. Buchanan, D.D.S., of St. Catharines.

Corneille-Davison—On September 4th, 1901, in Toronto, by Rev. C. W. Brown, B.A., B.D., of Exeter, Ont., Miss Dora, daughter of the late Myers Davison, M.D., to Rev. C. G. Corneille, B.A. '97, B.D., of Maidstone, Ont.

Cram-Conklin—Gordon La Fayette Cram, B.A. '94, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., was married June 19th in Poughkeepsie to Miss Elizabeth M. Conklin.

Craw-Plewes—At Nelson, B.C., on August 6th, by Rev. E. White, M.A., Miss Ethel Demeau Plewes, B.A. '99, late of Halifax Ladies' College, daughter of David Plewes, Toronto, to Rev. Robert Wilson Craw, B.A. '98, of Columbia, B.C.

Dandy-Parker.—At Cayuga, Ont., July 17th, by the Rev. James Black, assisted by the Rev. James Brown, B.A., and by the Rev. J. D. Edgar, B.A., Miss Annie Bethune, daughter of the late Wm. Parker, Registrar of the County of Haldimand, to Wm. P. Dandy, B.A. '96, of Morrisburg, Ont.

Garrow-Shepard—On Sept. 5th, in St. George's Church, Goderich, Charles Garrow, B.A. '96, LL.B. '97, son of Hon. J. T. Garrow, to Miss Elizabeth Marion Shepard, of Goderich.

Gilroy-McKichan—In Hamilton, July 9th, Rev. W. E. Gilroy, B.A. '97, pastor of Broadview Avenue Congregational Church, Toronto, was married to Miss Annie McKichan, daughter of J. R. McKichan, by Rev. J. K. Unsworth.

Gourlay-Eastwood—At Whitby, Ont., July 9th, by the Rev. James Broughall, curate of St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Richard Gourlay, B.A. '86, was married to Miss Ida G. Eastwood, B.A. '88, second daughter of W. O. Eastwood, B.A. '49, M.D. '53, Whitby.

Griffith-Rogers—On May 7th, 1901, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., Rev. John Griffith, B.A. '95, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Honan, China, to Miss Marguerite A., daughter of Thomas Rogers, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Horne-Ecclestone—At Toronto, on September 26th, by the Rev. W. A. J. Martin, of Brantford, assisted by the Rev. H. R. Horne, of Elora, brother of the groom, Rev. Edward B. Horne, B.A. '93, M.A. '95, of Watford, to Miss

Abbie, daughter of the late W. T. Ecclestone, of Hamilton, Ont.

Hunt-Harmer—On July 31st, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, assisted by Rev. Wm. Clark, D.D., Theodore Hunt, B.A. '95, of Winnipeg, to Miss Edith Clara Harmer, eldest daughter of Robert Harmer, of Toronto.

Kingstone - Parmenter — At St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, 28th September, by the Ven. Archdeacon Worrell, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, Arthur Courtney Kingstone, B.A. '96, of St. Catharines, barrister-at-law, son of F. W. Kingstone, of Toronto, barrister-at-law, to Miss Marion de Prendergast, daughter of the late Charles L. Parmenter.

Langley-Porter—On July 17th, at the home of G. D. Porter, M.B. '94, Toronto, by the Rev. W. H. Porter, father of the bride, Miss C. F. Porter, to Prof. E. F. Langley, B.A. '94, of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

Macdonald-Fleming—On Oct. 23rd, at Markham, Ont., by the Rev. E. L. Pidgeon, Miss M. I. Fleming, B.A. '00, to J. A. Macdonald, M.B. '00.

MacLaren-Maconchy—At Barrie Ont., on Sept. 11th, by Rev. D. D. McLeod, D.D., assisted by Rev. Alex. MacLaren, of Hamilton, father of the groom, Georgina Maconchy, daughter of the late Thomas Maconchy, of Gilford, Ont., to W. Douglas MacLaren, D.D.S., of Barrie.

MacNichol - Clark — At Harrison, Ont., on October 2nd, 1901, by the Rev. T. D. McCulloch, B.A., Miss M. L. A. MacNichol, eldest daughter of Wm. MacNichol, to Herbert A. Clark, B.A. '95, of Toronto, barrister-at-law.

MacVannell-Lindsay—At St. Mary's, Ont., on June 27th, 1901, by Rev. J. W. Henderson, John A. MacVannell, B.A. '93, Ph.D., lecturer in Columbia University, New York, to Miss Adeline Lindsay, B.A. '93.

McCrea-O'Neil—On July 17th, by the Rev. R. J. Ross, of Rutherford, Ont., assisted by the Rev. H. J. Pritchard, of Brantford, Ont., Rev. James McCrea, B.A. '97, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Minto, Man., to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of the late Wm. O'Neil of Dawn, Ont.

McDougall-Kenney—In Ottawa, July 9th, J. Lorne McDougall, B.A. '93, barrister, son of the Auditor-General, J. Lorne McDougall, B.A. '59, M.A. '82,

was married to Miss Gertrude Kenney, B.A. '93, daughter of Thos. Kenney, manager of the W. C. Edwards Co.

Mitchel-Armour—At St. Michael's Church, Cobourg, October 2nd, by the Rev. Father Murray, P.P., Marie Louise, daughter of the late Capt. O. M. Mitchel, U.S.A., and stepdaughter of James Hoban, Esq., Washington, D.C., to Donald John Armour, B.A. '91, M.B. '94, F.R.C.S., of London, England, son of the Hon. the Chief Justice of Ontario.

Mitchell-Morris—At Blenheim, Ont., on August 28th, Miss Hester, daughter of J. K. Morris, to D. McKinley Mitchell, D.D.S., of Fort William.

Mitchell-Stanton—On August 29th, at St. Catharines, Ont., by the Rev. G. A. Mitchell, B.A., Waterloo, father of the groom, Miss Myra Ethlyn, only daughter of John H. Stanton, to Charles Hamilton Mitchell, B.A. Sc., C.E., of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Norman-Heal—Daniel Norman, B.A. '96, Methodist missionary in Japan, was married on July 9th, to Miss Catharine Heal, B.A. '96.

Odell-Dewar—J. W. Odell, B.A. '92, mathematical master in the Cobourg, Ont., Collegiate Institute, was married, in July, to Miss Jessie M. Dewar, in Cobourg at the home of Albert Odell, Inspector of Public Schools in Northumberland County.

O'Higgins - Williams — Harvey J. O'Higgins of the class of '98, of New York, formerly of Toronto, was married in Grace Church, New York, July 12th, 1901, to Miss Anna Goff Williams, of the class of '99, daughter of J. S. Williams, Toronto.

Shotwell-Hawey—J. T. Shotwell, B.A. '98, lecturer in Columbia University, New York, was married to Miss Margaret Hawey, B.A. '97.

Sissons-Kerr—At Ottawa, September 25th, by Rev. Thorne Bailey, Henry J. F. Sissons, B.A. '94, of Fort Frances, Ont., barrister-at-law, to Miss Annie Constance Kerr, daughter of the late W. H. C. Kerr, barrister, of Toronto.

Smale-Petch—On September 25th, in the chapel of Victoria College, by the Rev. Prof. Reynar, and assisted by Rev. P. Addison, Miss Helen Maud Petch, daughter of the late Prof. J. Petch, of Victoria University, to Frederick J. Smale, B.A. '92, Ph.D., of Toronto.

Stanbury-Eastwood — At Whitby, Ont., on October 9th, by the Rev. A. H. Wright, Miss M. O. Eastwood, B.A. '97, youngest daughter of Dr. W. O. Eastwood, to J. G. S. Stanbury, B.A. '96, barrister, Exeter, Ont.

Tasker-Mills—In Hamilton, by the Rev. W. F. Wilson, Lawrence H. Tasker, B.A. '97, M.A. '98, principal of Almonte High School, to Miss Hattie B. Mills, B.A. '97, M.A. '99, of Hamilton.

Watson-Ackerman—On August 11th, 1901, at Medicine Hat, George Watson, Esq., of East End, Maple Creek, Assa., to Miss E. M. Ackerman, B.A. '96.

Westman-Pugsley—On Sept. 17th, in Toronto, S. H. Westman, M.B. '96, was married to Miss E. M. Pugsley of Toronto.

White-Squire—In Iliou, N.Y., August 28th, by the Rev. M. G. Seymour, Miss Aidine, elder daughter of the Hon. Watson C. Squire, to Arthur Veitch White, S. P. S. '92, of London, England, eldest son of James White, Esq., of Woodstock, Ont.

Williams-Galbraith—At the residence of Dr. D. Galbraith, Dresden, Ont., his daughter was married to J. P. F. Williams, M.B. '00, of Georgetown, Ont., by the Rev. Jos. Galloway, July 9th.

Deaths.

Brown—Miss Jessie Bell Brown, B.A. '97.

H. J. Cosgrove, B.A. '84, of pneumonia, at his home in Chicago.

Francis—At Gore Bay, on the 16th October, Wm. Totten Francis, B.A. '51, M.A. '58, M.B. '59, in the 68th year of his age.

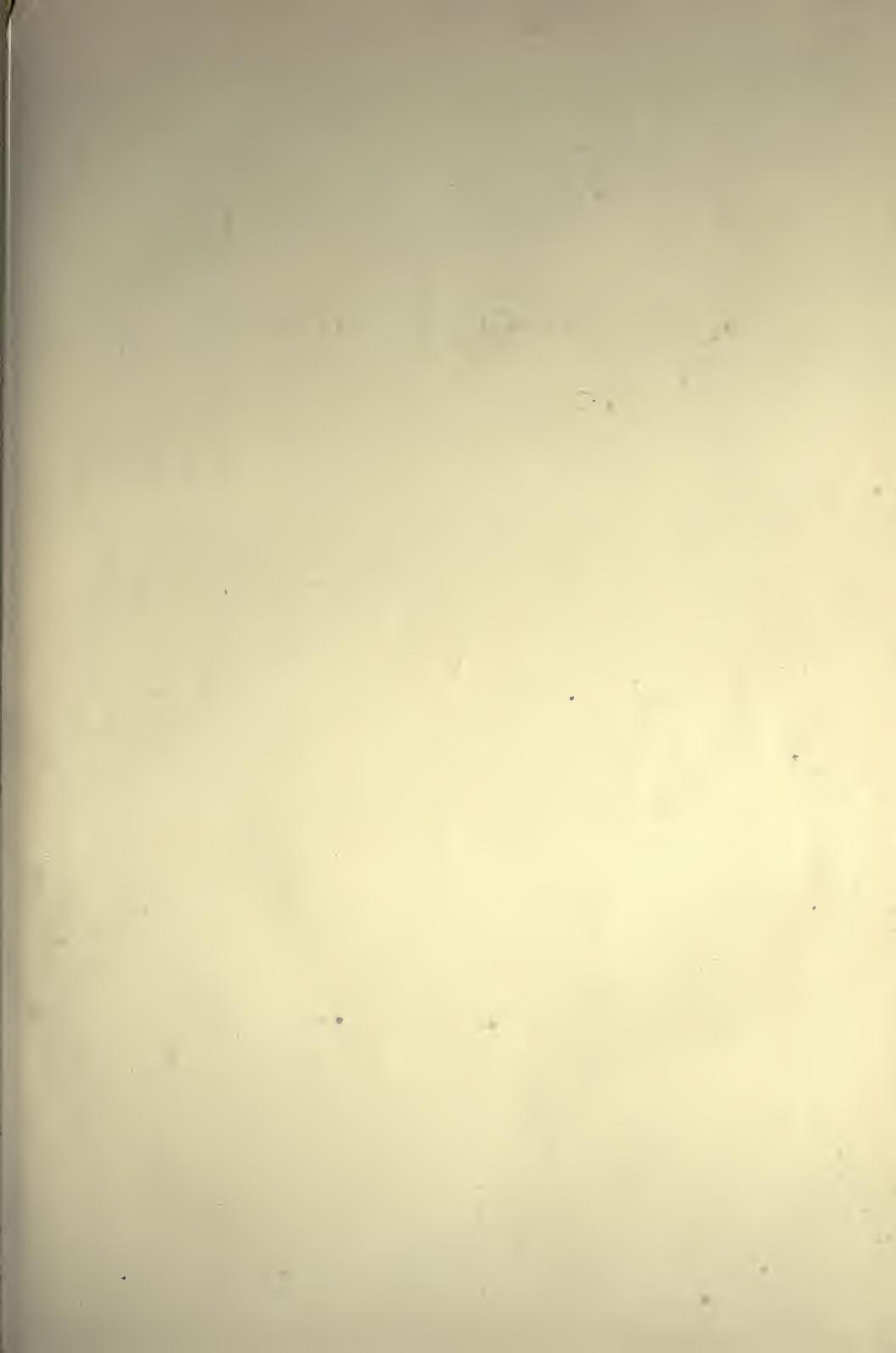
Hutcheson—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, July 14th, 1901, Beatrice Cross, B.A. '94, dearly beloved wife of John Hutcheson.

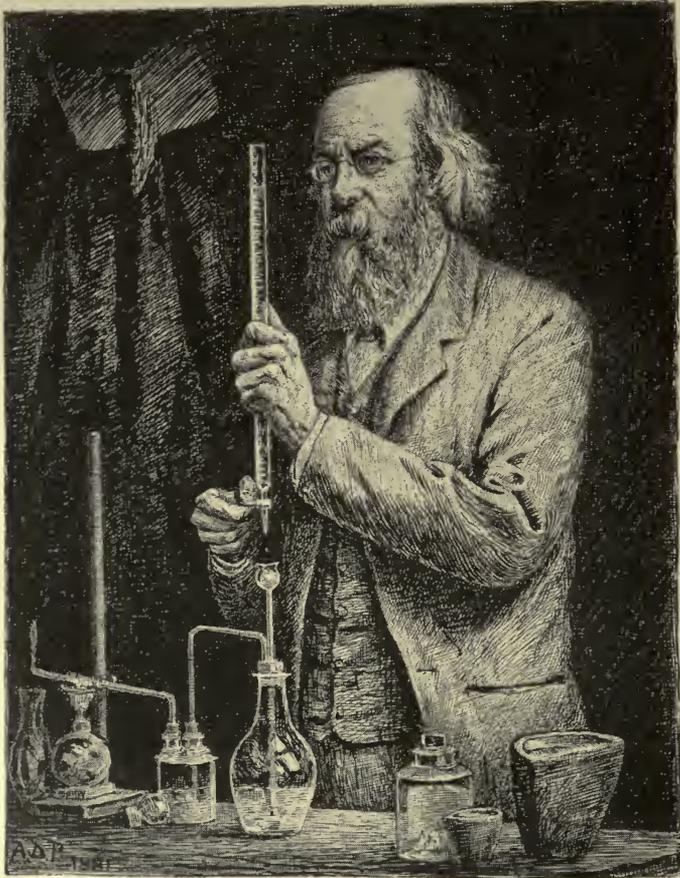
James—At Bowmanville, Ont., July 31st, Wesley E. James, B.A. '94, professor in Manitoba College.

McNaughton—At Newcastle, Ont., Sept. 4th, John McNaughton, M.D., '76 (Vic.), aged 71 years.

Thom—Suddenly, Sept. 14th, at Woodbridge, J. C. Thom, M.B. '64, M.D. '66, in his 64th year.

Richardson—Edward Richardson, L. D.S., formerly of Goderich, Ont., in his forty-fourth year.





Pen and Ink Sketch by A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A.

HENRY HOLMES CROFT, D.C.L.

First Professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto.

Born, 1820; died, 1883.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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HENRY HOLMES CROFT, D.C.L.

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

NOT far from the south-west corner of the University building there is a tree which may serve as a fitting emblem of the University itself. The gardener who planted it meant that it should be a European maple, a shoot of which he had grafted on a vigorous stock of the native tree. For the first year all the leaves were exotic. Then a bud developed from the stem just below the graft; and a branch bearing the leaves of the native species made its appearance. This branch thrived exceedingly. It overtook and passed the older branches; and now the tree is a Canadian maple, with one small foreign branch.

The graft may stand for King's College; the tree for the University of Toronto.

The founders of King's College thought to plant, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and on the soil of Upper Canada, a mediæval university; but soil and season were alike adverse. For twenty years the puny sapling struggled against the storms of opposition, and the frosts of indifference, until, at last, the strong vitality of the stock was able to develop itself in its own way, and after its own fashion, and it stood, as it stands to-day, with roots deep and branches wide *velut arbor ævo*.

The struggle was a bitter one both inside and outside the college.

Inside, the leader of the conservative party was the first President, "that Honourable and Right Reverend Bishop, whose memory is very precious" to all those who love strength and courage and loyalty whether to friend or foe. In the van of reform, and, at first, almost if not quite alone among his colleagues, was Henry Holmes Croft.

Professor Croft was born in 1820. His father was Deputy Paymaster General of Ordnance; and he himself began life as a clerk in the Ordnance Department. As a boy at school and as an occasional student at University College, London, he had acquired a taste for chemistry; and on the advice of Faraday, who was then lecturer on chemistry in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he abandoned his prospects in the civil service and went to Berlin to study chemistry under Mitscherlich, the discoverer of the law of isomorphism. This remarkable man had been in his youth an ardent student of Oriental philology and history and was in Paris, expecting an appointment on an embassy which Napoleon was about to send to Persia, when the disasters of 1814 put an end to his hopes. Nothing daunted, he determined to study medicine in order to go to the East as a physician, and to that end became a student at Goettingen. Here chemistry claimed him as her own, although not until he had written and published a treatise on Oriental History. He worked for two years in the laboratory of Berzelius, and at his recommendation was appointed to succeed Klaproth in the chair of chemistry at Berlin. Croft brought from Faraday a letter of introduction to Mitscherlich, and Mitscherlich's influence on his character and pursuits was very marked. He was induced to add to the study of chemistry a general course in the Natural Sciences. Botany and Entomology and, in fact, all branches of "Natural History" had throughout his life a great charm for Croft, as he was by taste and inclination rather a naturalist than a philosopher. He was a sound chemist, thoroughly grounded in the principles of the science and widely read in its literature. But it was in the practice of analytical chemistry, in the search for new substances and in the investigation of their properties and reactions, rather than in the abstractions of chemical theory that he found his most congenial employment.

In December, 1842, he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry at Toronto. At his inaugural lecture, the Bishop of Toronto, as President of the College, was sitting, in his episcopal robes,

immediately in front of the lecturer. Croft, in his usual brilliant style, was demonstrating the ignition of potassium in contact with water. By the burlesque of chance, a fragment of the burning metal splashed upon the Bishop's lawn sleeve and set it on fire—an incident too typical of what were shortly to be the relations between the President and the Professor, to be easily forgotten.

Into the struggle then raging, which resulted in 1849, in the complete emancipation of the University from denominational control, Croft threw himself heart and soul as a fearless and outspoken champion of reform. When the new University of Toronto was constituted he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. and took his seat in the Senate as first Vice-Chancellor.

The years that followed were years of earnest work and increasing usefulness. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Institute of which he was twice elected president. The Journal of the Institute contains several papers written by him. The titles of some of them are "New Salts of Cadmium," "A Hydrate of Hydrosulphuric Acid," "Report on Copper Instruments found near Brockville," on "Oxalate of Manganese" and on "Oxalate of Iron."

Perhaps his most important work was on the double salts of cadmium. His first paper on this subject was read before the Chemical Society of London in 1842; and after he had removed to Toronto he continued the study of the subject with marked success.

In 1861 the Trent affair gave rise to the formation, all over Canada, of corps of volunteer militia, and in this movement Professor Croft took an active part. As captain of the University Rifles he became personally known to hundreds with whom he would otherwise have had but slight dealings; and every recruit became a friend. Singularly unsoldierly in appearance, with spectacles and long hair and beard that were the despair of the adjutant, he was nevertheless a first rate officer. He had the happy gift of making his men eager to do his bidding, and the company was never more efficient or more popular than under his captaincy.

To the general public, he was perhaps best known as an expert in forensic chemistry. In this branch of his profession he was unsurpassed. His clear intelligence, his wide knowledge, his careful attention to details, and his absolute devotion to truth, were shewn equally in the laboratory and in the witness box.

He inspired, in those students who were privileged to work with him, not only respect for the master and enthusiasm for the work, but also and chiefly, love for the man. He was a

most delightful companion, steeped with the love of nature, full of dry humour, thinking strongly and speaking fearlessly, but brimming over with kindness.

He was a constant and conscientious worker, and he delighted in his work; but no one enjoyed better an occasional holiday, which generally took the shape of a long ramble in search of plants or insects. He was also very fond of gardening. His garden was filled with curious and rare plants. There wild flowers, the roots of which had been brought back in triumph after a long tramp to some distant locality, flourished with a luxuriance unknown in their native wilds.

There, too, on a warm Sunday afternoon he would sit and smoke his great meerschaum, and welcome his friends, entertaining them with a world of quaint fancy and genial anecdote. He was a lover of music, and was himself a performer of no mean order, although in the later years of his life he gave up playing.

He married a daughter of Captain Alexander Shaw, whose father, Major-General the Honourable Aeneas Shaw, was Adjutant-General of Canadian Militia during the war of 1812. They had a number of children, to all of whom he was tenderly attached. The death of several of these children in rapid succession was a terrible blow to him, and one from which he never recovered. His health was so much shattered that the strain of teaching became too severe for his strength, and the result was a complete break down, which compelled his retirement from the University in 1879. Shortly afterwards he removed with his family to Texas, and there at Las Hermanitas, near San Diego, he died on March 1st, 1883.

A Protestant Episcopal Church, completed a year ago last summer, has been built in San Diego by his children in honour of his memory and that of their mother.

NOTE.—For valuable information respecting the early life of Professor Croft I am indebted to an interesting sketch by Mr. John King, M. A., published in *Varsity*, vol. 1, pages 87 and 122.

SYMPOSIUM: THE NEW SCIENCE BUILDING.

PRESIDENT LOUDON'S VIEWS.

MY views with regard to the site and character of the new Science building may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The building, it may be explained, is intended for the Departments of Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy, and Applied

Chemistry, and will thus be used in common by Professors in the Faculties of Arts and Applied Science. The only land available as a site is situated on College Street, opposite the head of McCaul Street, containing about 140,000 square feet.

The first question to be settled is: Shall the building monopolize the whole of this lot, with the front facing south, or shall it be restricted to the western half, with the front facing west? My reasons for favouring the latter plan are based on the following considerations:

First. There are various other important buildings projected for which the land in question might furnish very appropriate sites, and it would seem the part of wisdom to provide for one or more of these, if the requirements of the Science building can, at the same time, be fully met. Amongst these projects may be mentioned a Convocation Hall and a Medical School; whilst an Art Museum and a Public Reference Library have been suggested as very appropriate institutions for such a site. The fact that the Science building can be amply accommodated on the west half of the block would seem to me sufficient to settle the question. If any additional reason for adopting this latter plan were needed it is to be found in the fact that the proposed building would then front on a wide street, which will ultimately be the chief avenue to the main university building.

As to the building itself, I am, of course, an advocate, in the first place, of planning the interior solely with a view to meeting the requirements of the Departments concerned. Externally the building can and should be made an ornament. With the main university building visible from the foot of the new avenue, it would be unfortunate if the Science building were not worthy of such a splendid site. It can only be so, in my opinion, if its front and ends are faced with grey stone, harmonizing with the Main Building.

PRESIDENT MILLS' VIEWS.

ALL classes of people throughout the Province were gratified when the Government, supported by both sides of the House, finally decided last spring to erect a suitable building for instruction and practical training in the important subjects of Geology and Mineralogy in our Provincial University.

Our young country, with its vast and varied mineral resources, has been calling loudly, and is now calling, for able, well equipped, and thoroughly reliable geologists, mineralogists, and mining engineers,—not men who have taken a few lectures on geology and mineralogy, but men who have read and studied

widely and have had the broadest and most thorough practical training in the laboratory, the field, and the mine.

On the farms and elsewhere in this Province are to be found in abundance the raw materials for the production of such engineers as we need,—any number of young men, with the requisite brains and physical strength, as good as can be found anywhere in the world; but, *mirabile dictu*, this Province has not yet provided the means necessary to convert these raw materials into the desired form,—to make competent miners and engineers of our Canadian boys, however able and ambitious they may be. This strikes one as very strange, in a country with oil, salt, natural gas, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, nickel, sulphur, phosphorous, plumbago, asbestos, corundum, and what not? beneath its feet.

The University of Toronto, grand institution that it is, is noted all over this Continent and elsewhere for the thoroughness of its training and the high standard of scholarship which it has maintained in the ordinary arts course. In Mathematics, Classics, English, and Moderns, it has sent forth specialists, many of whom would be a credit to any university,—but not many distinguished geologists, mineralogists, or mining engineers. How could it, with a single professor and the paltry equipment it has had,—and still has.

We congratulate the Government and the Legislature on having at last waked up to something like a proper sense of their duty in regard to this very important department of our provincial system of education; and we sincerely hope that there may be no delay in the erection and thorough equipment of the proposed new building for this department. We are waiting—the Province is waiting—and expecting to see the new building up and ready for use at the earliest practicable date.

We are hopeful on this point, and hopeful also that the man or men to be appointed to positions in this department will be men of commanding ability and undoubted scholarship, with a large share of energy, push, and enthusiasm.

MR. JAMES BAIN'S VIEWS.

IT may be within the recollection of some of the graduates that the late Chancellor, Mr. Edward Blake, on the occasion of the opening of the south wing of the School of Practical Science some years ago, said that in the University building the students in Architecture had one of the finest examples, and, in the building in which they pursued their studies, one of the worst. The sarcasm may have been rather severe, but the

applause of his audience showed that this opinion met with general acceptance.

The opportunity of trying again is seldom given to individuals, and still less frequently to governments, but the unexpected has happened, and the authorities charged with the duty of providing accommodation for the increasing numbers of students are again obliged to build. Only one site is possible—that lying between the present School and College Street.

In the days when the earlier portion of the present building was erected, College Street was on the outskirts of the city, and almost any kind of building could be erected in the University grounds without public notice. But now the situation is changed. The growth of the city towards the north and north-west is rapidly making College Street the main thoroughfare between east and west. The majority of the fine residences are situated immediately to the north, converting the surroundings of the Park into a West End, while the small Colleges are commencing to line the street itself. The selection of a site in the Park for the Parliament Buildings, moreover, shows where the legislators expected the future centre of the city to be, and their erection in this locality has contributed much towards this movement.

The site upon which the new Science building is to be placed is the only large space remaining unoccupied. It forms the approach to the University buildings, so that, whatever the appearance of the new structure, it will stand as a screen to the Main Building, shutting off the prospect from the passer-by, and itself occupying the best position in the city of Toronto. Every graduate who takes pleasure in the beauty of the Main Building, and every citizen of Toronto who is interested in increasing the attractiveness of the city, is deeply interested in the proposed plans.

To erect another factory like the present School of Practical Science building would be an everlasting disgrace, while a building worthy of the site would furnish an object-lesson in architectural beauty, which would influence the lives of the graduates, and leaven the artistic taste of the whole city. The government architect, upon whom rests the responsibility of creating the design, must have his hands full of work of a different character, and can hardly give the care and thought requisite to develop such an elevation as is required. Is it practicable for him to call in the assistance of some one of our city architects, who, in recent work have shown that they are able, by simplicity and beauty of line, to render even the most prosaic structure a joy forever? Mr.

Heakes deserves every credit, but the occasion is so important, that professional etiquette might, for once, be laid aside and the opportunity made use of for obtaining the best ideas of the best men.

SHELLEY AND KEATS AS NATURE POETS.

BY PELHAM EDGAR, PH. D.

THE present paper was written as one of a series designed to illustrate Shelley's position as a poet of Nature, by way of contrast or comparison with the nature poetry of his most noteworthy contemporaries. The study as a whole therefore comprises an investigation of the poetry of Shelley, Keats, Byron, Scott, Coleridge and Wordsworth. In this place it will be possible for me to present only an abstract of the results obtained from a comparison of the nature poetry of Keats and Shelley.

Shelley afforded points of contrast with almost every variety of nature poetry in Keats and Coleridge, Scott and Byron, and when the sum of their contributions to nature poetry is added it will be found that he possessed besides many qualities of imaginative description of which their poetry bears no trace. However Scott, and in a lesser degree Byron, stand apart on the historical side of description; Keats had gained the mastery before he died of a mediaeval mysticism which was ever alien to Shelley's genius, and for the magic weirdness of Coleridge there is no counterpart in Shelley. Wordsworth of course possesses many thoroughly individual qualities, which refuse to be brought into harmony, or almost at times into relation with the nature work of other poets, so characteristic is his touch. It is chiefly therefore in connection with Wordsworth as the most important of the group that I have developed Shelley's philosophical ideas on nature in its relation to human thought.

And first with regard to Keats, whose nature poetry upon its philosophical side need concern us very briefly. No poet ever cherished higher ideals of his art, yet at the same time no poet has ever been more devoid of philosophical or didactic intention. Keats's method of regarding nature is frankly sensuous and pagan. Of spiritual significance in his marvellous descriptive passages there is no trace. He finds in nature merely a treasure-house for beautiful forms and colours, and the beauty of nature was for him like some mighty and irresistible harmony playing upon sensation, lulling it now into a luxurious narcotic pain, itself delightful, or stimulating it in moments of occasional

ardour beyond the bounds of languorous repose. The deepest chords in Keats's poetry vibrate to sensuous rather than to intellectual emotion; and so tenacious are its purely physical qualities that the grosser sensations of taste and touch enter repeatedly into, and are an inseparable portion of his finer poetic effects.

In the complete study these statements are substantiated by quotation. They are borne out by numerous passages that are familiar to you, as for example the well-known lines in the "Nightingale" beginning:—

" O for a draught of vintage that hath been
Cooled a long age in the deep-delved earth,
Tasting of Flora and the country green, etc."

I have also culled other less familiar passages—as the following from "Endymion":—

" Now he is sitting by a shady spring,
And elbow-deep with feverish fingering
Stems the upbursting cold."

Shelley's poetry on the other hand, more spiritual in its inspiration, is less penetrated by these lower physical sensations. He is rarely contented, with Keats, to luxuriate in pure feeling for its own sake; and whereas the culminating mood of the younger poet is one of meditative languour, Shelley's highest flights throb with the very intensity of their aspiration. He would clasp if he might the vanishing robe of beauty as it passes, or as in the "Ode to the West Wind," seek to share the very life, the motion, and the speed of nature. He never pauses long enough in his rapt pursuit of beauty to admit of the meditative brooding upon the luxury of pure sensation, which makes Keats's poetry like a fragrant honeycomb stored with richness in every cell. Shelley was moved by other springs of sensation, and loved to take his pleasure on the wing, not hovering with suspended flight above the richest flowers, but speeding restlessly after some fugitive vision of loveliness that seemed to touch the earth and vanish.

Therefore his descriptions do not satisfy us with that concrete completeness which we enjoy in Keats. His visions have a borrowed splendour from the reflected loveliness which earth's forms cannot contain, nor earth's language express. And if sometimes the passion of love inspired him to emotional utterances of a thoroughly human kind, as in the sixth canto of the "Laon and Cythna," and in certain passages of the "Epipsychidion," it is still and ever true that the higher beauty is for Shelley an intangible essence which the visible beauty of the world only faintly

shadows forth. This accounts for the phantasmagoric splendour of his dissolving landscapes, and in a still more significant fashion explains the unimpeded flow of imagery, whereby his imagination seeks to bridge the chasm between the seen and the unseen, between the visible and the moral world.

The fertility, the scope, and the intrinsic beauty of Shelley's imagery have secured to him his assured rank among our English poets. The range of his similes especially is no less remarkable than their intellectual significance. That critical view must be emphatically contested which regards them as the mere undisciplined outpourings of a youthful mind which moved with wonder amid a world of strange and beautiful appearances. Added years might have brought with them a more perfect artistic reserve. Indeed in "The Cenci" the paucity of imagery showed that he already could impose a restraint upon his natural profuseness when the subject seemed to demand it. But I still venture to doubt that the progress of his undramatic poetry would have been in the direction of artistic restraint. His last great fragment, "The Triumph of Life," is one continuous vein of imagery, a veritable network of interwoven similes. We are forced therefore to the conclusion that these similes subserve more than a mere artistic purpose. Their value as elements of beauty in Shelley's poetry, and as revealing his delicate powers of observation cannot be here discussed. We must also recognize in them perhaps a higher and mystical value. They are not idle fancies or careless improvisations; but are part of a noble effort to kindle our imaginations to the realisation of a beauty that lies deeper than the mere revelation of outward form. Their significance is therefore more than one of mere aesthetic value; it is also moral and intellectual.

• Keats, endowed with a less mystical insight into the affinities of the human and natural world, which stimulated Shelley's mind to such activity, seemed to attach a slenderer value to simile and metaphor as a medium of poetic expression. It is nevertheless his increased power of imagery which marks the wonderful advance in his career. If you examine the "Endymion" for example, you will find that out of the mere score of similes which the poem contains there is only one (the celebrated wave simile in the second book) of more than average poetic power; indeed, they almost all are slight and trivial in character. Still the poem amid all its inequalities abounds in admirable description, which leads us to the conclusion at which I wished to arrive, namely,—that Keats was a master of pure unfigurative description, in part from his ability to reproduce

the form and colour and physical aspect of things as they actually exist to sense perception, but in part also because he lacked the mystical insight of Shelley, and was not haunted as Shelley was, by the desire to "express the inexpressible," nor to attain the unattainable.

I have said however that the figurative element did by degrees enter more markedly into the poetry of Keats, with an accompanying artistic gain which is not to be disputed. He never attained to anything approaching the range and variety of Shelley, for even in maturity his similes are almost confined to flower imagery. Yet he did awake at last to the artistic value of the simile, and nothing more forcibly attests the actual poetic capacity of Keats than his final mastery of a form originally alien to his genius. No simile in Shelley is perhaps so finely wrought and artistically restrained as the famous passage in the opening pages of "Hyperion." Thea has just concluded her solemn words to Saturn.

" As when, upon a trancèd summer night,
 Those green-robed senators of mighty woods,
 Tall oaks, branch-charmèd by the earnest stars,
 Dream, and so dream all night without a stir,
 Save from one gradual solitary gust
 Which comes upon the silence, and dies off,
 As if the ebbing air had but one wave ;
 So came these words and went."

As colourists Shelley and Keats are pre-eminent among the early century poets, and since their careers were closed no poet has appeared, save Tennyson alone, who can justly be assigned a place beside them in this artistic field.

The critical opinion is frequently expressed that Keats here surpasses Shelley if not in volume and variety, still in strength and purity of colour. The assertion merits examination, and if it cannot be supported by a consistent exposition of the facts, we may abandon it without prejudice to the undiminished reputation of Keats. And truly when we come to a consideration of details there is no longer room for hesitancy or doubt.

Let us first enquire what passages there are in all the range of Keats's poetry where the colour element is supreme. They are few indeed. The introduction of colour in the description of fish (*Endymion* II. 106f) is interesting only, without being especially fine. The subtleness of the description lies in the two-line study of the subdued light which slants through the water to the fountain-bed. Passing consecutively through the poems no other colour effect is reached before the description of

the flowers which overhang Adonis's couch. But here there is positively no approach to the rich glow of colour which we find in Shelley's flower studies. The first part of the "Sensitive Plant" contains several that are too well known to mention; but one of Shelley's less familiar poems "The Question" is more intense still, and richer in its colour effects.

There are four passages in Keats which are especially remarkable for intensity of colour. These describe the blazing light which flashes through Neptune's palace beneath the sea (*Endymion* III.); the portentous rays with which Hyperion in his wrath smites the world before the real dawn; and the dazzling appearance of Lamia while yet in her serpent shape, and during her transformation.

All these passages are a distinct gain to English poetry; but where Keats produces one, Shelley produces twenty of equal intensity and truth.

There remains the celebrated description of Madeline's chamber in the "Eve of St. Agnes." Nothing that I know in Shelley excels this in warmth and purity of colour.

If we except the mere touches of colour scattered through the poems I have already in this brief reference to definite passages exhausted Keats's claims, and lofty ones they are, to take rank as a colourist in English poetry. But Shelley's feeling for colour was so much broader and so much keener, that we might admire almost innumerable passages in his poetry, and be at a loss to think of anything which at all compared with them in the poetry of Keats. Where, we might ask, could we find in Keats those subtle studies of transmitted or reflected light which Shelley's poetry abounds in; where seek for the sky pictures of cloud and mist, at sunset or at dawn, which Shelley alone of English poets is bold enough to paint, and able alone of English poets faithfully to pourtray line by line and moment by moment in all the subtle processes of growth and change?

No one can read Shelley's poetry with care, and remain indifferent to this great gift of his, which completes as it were his vision of the beauty of natural objects. Other poets, and Keats among them, have had a firmer grasp of the form and contour of outward things. Wordsworth possessed a more sober and a serener philosophy of life and nature, and as intimate a love of nature in a few of her many aspects. But Shelley, with sufficient sense of form, and with still a genuine though shadowy philosophy of beauty, possessed also in fuller measure than his contemporaries certain qualities of genius which give him a place

apart among the English poets of nature. The breadth and intensity of his colour sense is shared by none of his contemporaries. Again he surpasses even Wordsworth in his insight into the unresting variety of nature's changes, an insight which yielded him his sunsets and his storms, and his unrivalled studies of mist and cloud. And finally not even Wordsworth shared in an equal measure Shelley's power at one time to conceive of nature in absolute objectivity apart from all contact with the human world, and again in another class of poems the power to read himself so passionately into the life of nature whether in her hours of repose, or in her moments of stormy power.

This ability to dissociate humanity from nature, and view her in her isolation is revealed in the many beautiful nature myths scattered through the poems, and in such a poem as "The Cloud." The altogether contrary power of abandoning himself to nature, and of sharing in her stern or peaceful power is sufficiently revealed by the "Ode to the West Wind."

RUDOLPH KOENIG.

BY PRESIDENT LOUDON.

MY acquaintance with the great Physicist, Rudolph Koenig, whose loss the scientific world now deplores, began in 1876, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held that year at Buffalo. As it was the year of the Centennial Exhibition, many foreigners were present, and amongst them Koenig, who addressed Section B in German, speaking with great animation, and receiving a most enthusiastic reception. The casual acquaintance thus begun was renewed in Paris in 1878, and he visited me in Toronto in 1882, when we jointly gave a course of lectures at the Canadian Institute. I subsequently saw much of him in Paris in 1887 and 1901.

It is not my purpose here to give an account of Koenig's scientific work, as that has recently been done in "Nature" and in "Science," but rather to record a few reminiscences of the genial, kindly gentleman who gave a hearty welcome to all who came to him in the name of Science.

Rudolph Koenig was born November 26th, 1832, at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, where his father was a professor of Mathematics in the Gymnasium, and where his sister, the wife of Geheimrath Professor Ernst Neumann, the celebrated pathologist, still lives. On leaving the Gymnasium, Koenig attended

lectures on Art at the University, and at the age of nineteen, went to Paris to learn violin-making under the celebrated Vuillaume. It was here that he first manifested an interest in acoustical problems, an interest so keen that, on Vuillaume's advice, he abandoned violin-making, at which he had become an expert, for the work of an acoustician. Koenig, however, never lost his interest in the violin. His recollections of the great violin-maker, who subsequently became a millionaire, were so interesting and entertaining, that I more than once urged him to write a memoir of him. One of his stories concerning him is worth repeating, even though it lacks in telling the inimitable charm of the original.

One of Vuillaume's achievements, it appears, was the discovery of a special varnish, applied only by himself in his "varnishing-room," a room which no one else was allowed to enter. In time this room came to serve another useful purpose. By Vuillaume's orders unwelcome visitors were always told that he could not be seen, as he was busy in his varnishing-room. On one notable occasion, callers suspected that Vuillaume had become insane, so prolonged was the varnishing. News had privately reached him that a noted collector of violins in Italy had died. Vuillaume suddenly disappeared, leaving instructions to his trusty employees to say to all inquirers that he was at work in his varnishing-room. After an absence of many weeks, he as suddenly appeared on the scene, on this occasion, however, with the great Italian collection of violins in his possession, to the great discomfiture of all his rivals.

Long after Koenig left Vuillaume, his judgment was frequently sought as to the genuineness of an alleged Stradivarius, or other old master. On one of such occasions his opinion must have been somewhat of a surprise. Having been asked by the intending purchaser if he recognized the alleged old master, "Oh yes," he replied, "I made it myself." On my inquiring how he recognized his handiwork, he explained that a glance at the tail-piece sufficed, as every violin-maker had his own style in making that particular part.

Amongst Koenig's earliest achievements in acoustics was the preparation of an album containing the actual tracings, obtained by the graphical method, of the vibrations of sounding bodies. Many of these tracings have been reproduced in treatises on physics, no doubt from the copies to be found in Koenig's Catalogue of 1865, but the original source has not been mentioned. This album, with its beautiful phonograms, he would never part with. When I last saw him he laughingly told me of an appeal made to him by a clerical friend for the coveted treasure, the

prayers of the whole order, on Koenig's behalf, being offered in compensation.

Koenig's discovery of the method of manometric flames, in the early sixties, attracted the attention of Regnault, whose lectures he had attended, with the result that Koenig's assistance was sought in the long series of underground experiments undertaken by Regnault to determine the velocity of sound, experiments which were conducted in the sewers of Paris. I remember Koenig pointing out to me the door by which he used nightly to enter the sewers to make his solitary way through the swarming rats to the place of experiment.

In 1868 Koenig was honored for his discoveries by the university of his native town with the degree of Ph. D. The attitude of some members of that ancient seat of learning towards science is amusingly brought out in the story he told me of how Liszt obtained his doctorate. Liszt, it seems, had created so great a *furor* by his playing at the University of Koenigsberg, that some members of the Faculty declared that he should at once be made a doctor of philosophy *honoris causa*. Unfortunately for the proposal, it was necessary that the Faculty should be unanimous, and it was said that a certain philologist could never be got to consent. When the old man was finally approached and asked if Liszt should not receive the degree, he replied: "Why not? You gave it a short time ago to a chemist."

The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 was fatal to all the pleasant relations which had subsisted hitherto between Koenig and his scientific friends in France. The war, in fact, proved to be the tragedy of his life, resulting as it did in his almost complete isolation during the thirty years that followed. Having been expelled on the outbreak of the war, he went to Switzerland and afterwards to Germany. On his return after the war he found his property untouched, thanks to the fidelity of his workmen; but the old social amenities were at an end. An absurd charge of having served as an officer in the Prussian artillery was brought against him, in alluding to which he laughingly remarked that it would have been lucky for some Frenchman if the charge had been true, the fact being that he was disqualified for military service owing to defective eyesight. Under such circumstances it is not extraordinary that Koenig's life became uncomfortable in Paris, and, in times of great political excitement, not altogether safe. In the face of all annoyances, however, he continued to live and work in the city of his adoption, replying to friends who urged a change, that he would rather live in Paris amongst his enemies, than in any other city in the world amongst his friends. He loved Paris not wisely,

but too well, as the sequel proved; for though his subsequent scientific achievements increased in number and importance, he lacked the sympathy and interest of Parisian *savants*. Regnault he saw no more. His work was done, for he was heart-broken of the loss of his son Henri, the painter, killed during the siege. Other Parisian friends fell away with few exceptions, amongst whom may be mentioned Professor Marey, who kept up his friendship to the end.

On the other hand, Koenig had many friends abroad, and for these he was always ready with the warmest of welcomes when they happened to visit Paris. The time came, however, when he lost through death the most valued of these foreign friends, Professor Pisko of Vienna, Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, London, and Professor A. M. Mayer of New York, the loss of all of whom he felt most keenly. I recall the circumstance of his lamenting to my wife and myself the loss of one of those named, who, he told us, used so often to come to Paris and spend the whole of Sunday with him in experimenting. "You surely did not experiment on Sunday," remarked my wife. "Why not?" was the ready reply, "*le bon Dieu*—He loves a good experiment." So, too, did Koenig, for scientific visitors always found him ready, not only to give expert advice freely, but delighted to exhibit new experiments. Amongst the notable gatherings at his rooms for this purpose was one which took place the year of the Electrical Congress. On that occasion there were assembled there Helmholtz, Kirchhof, Du Bois Raymond, Clausius, Mach, Kundt, Hittorf, Sir Wm. Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), and others.

With Helmholtz, as is well known, Koenig had an endless dispute over the questions of the sounds of beats and of timbre. It may not be known, however, that Koenig began his experimental researches on these questions with the object of supporting Helmholtz's theories, with the result, however, that he was led eventually to oppose them.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of Koenig's life was the construction of his great tonometer, consisting of forks giving vibrations ranging from 32 to 180,000 per second. The method of constructing the very high forks, it may be mentioned, was among his most recent discoveries. This tonometer he finished three or four years ago, after working on it for nearly twenty years. It remained in his possession until his death, and is still undisposed of. As a standard of pitch it is unique, and it is to be hoped that it will soon find an appropriate home, either in the Paris Conservatory of Music, or in the physical laboratory of some great university.

I should not omit to mention those accomplishments, outside of science, which made Koenig, in his early days, the associate of artists and musicians, and which rendered him at all times a most charming companion. Not only was he learned in music, but his knowledge of art was extensive, and his artistic taste most correct. He was, moreover, as ready to discuss literature as science. Heine's poems he knew by heart; they were always open before him, he told me, as he worked in his early days at Vuillaume's. Goethe and Schiller and Shakespeare were his favourites. It was, indeed, with a view to reading Shakespeare in the original that he first learned English.

During the last three years of his life Koenig suffered greatly from a complication of diseases. His last days were, indeed, not unlike Heine's, in that he was confined to his room, and suffered untold pain with infinite patience and courage. When at last work, which for years had been his only solace, became impossible for him, he was anxious that the end should come. Last spring he wrote me that I should not defer my promised visit to Paris any longer if I wished to see him alive. On arriving there in July I saw him daily, morning and evening, during several weeks. The pain from which he had suffered had somewhat abated, but was succeeded by a feeling of great oppression. But his mind was as bright and keen as ever, and, whilst occasionally he spoke calmly of his approaching end, he talked much with his old time vivacity. A few weeks later I received in London a letter, in which he referred to his physicians having ordered a change in treatment, but that the effect was doubtful. He added, "Il faut donc prendre patience et attendre." He had not long to wait, for the end came on the second of October. By his death a gap has been left in the ranks of science which it may be impossible to fill, while those who had the honour of his friendship will ever remember him with affection for those qualities of heart, which were scarcely less prominent than his intellectual gifts.

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University's equipment. The Univer-
sity is indeed to be congratulated in
connection with this liberal gift. It
has not been the good fortune of the

University to receive many large benefactions, but it has had substantial gifts and sometimes from very distinguished sources. The application of the sum to the endowment of the Library is a further cause for congratulation, and let us hope that it is an action which will be imitated by many future benefactors. No object, surely, could appeal more strongly to the cultured and philosophic mind than the furnishing of a great storehouse of learning. It is something that rises so far above all that is personal, trivial, and ephemeral! But the chief cause of congratulation is that the University of Toronto can reckon amongst its true friends a personality of such distinction as Professor Goldwin Smith. May the kind donors live long to enjoy the gratitude of those whom they have laid under obligation, and may their generous action be an inspiration to all those who are benefitted by it.

The Yale Celebration.

Professor Ramsay Wright represented the University of Toronto at Yale on the occasion of its two hundredth anniversary, and presented the Latin address written for the occasion by Professor Fletcher. No arrangement was made for the public presentation of this and similar addresses—they were on exhibition in the University Library—but, instead, speakers were selected to represent the graduates, the city, state and nation, the Universities of the British Empire, those of Continental Europe and those of the Southern, Western and Eastern States. Unfortunately Goldwin Smith, to whom it would have fallen, as representative of the oldest British University, to speak for the Empire, was unable to be present, another Oxonian replaced him, but the laurels of the day went elsewhere. In acknowledgment of the various congratulatory messages, each Institution received a medal struck in honour of the occasion, our copy of which will be preserved in the University Library. Professor Ramsay Wright was chiefly impressed by the transformation of the Campus effected in the past few years, by the removal of the old and by the erection of handsome new

structures, not only round the Campus, but on the adjacent squares. Many of these are residences, for almost all the Yale students live in residence, and this must be accounted as an important factor in the building up of that "Yale spirit" of which much was heard and seen. Because the Yale spirit evidences itself in deeds as well as in words; the graduates flock annually to Commencement, they "processed" in thousands at the recent festival, and they build buildings. One of these, the Memorial Hall in course of erection, will accommodate 4,000 at Convocation. Their Battell chapel, which seemed to offer almost everything we could desire for our ceremonies, was envied. Another building just completed is the Dining Hall, in which there are seats for over 1,000 students.

But Yale also shares in New Haven's prosperity, witness for example, the fine Engineering Building, which attests to the success of Winchester rifles, as does the Fellowship in the School of the Fine Arts. This School as well as the School of Music are thriving Faculties in Yale. While they are still in the future with the University of Toronto. Both of them added much to the enjoyment of the recent festival, the Art School by its fine galleries and collections, the Music School by the excellent performance of the "Hora Novissima" of the talented Professor of the Theory of Music and of his setting of a Greek Festival Hymn, written for the occasion by Professor Goodell.

The Political Science Club.

The Political Science Club held a dinner on Nov. 14th, in the Dining Hall. Besides the students of the course there were present: President Loudon, the members of the faculty in the Department, and Messrs. E. B. Osler, M.P., J. W. Flavelle, J. D. Allan, C. C. James, B.A., P. W. Ellis, and T. A. Russell, B.A.

The president of the club, Dr. Wickett, in introducing the speakers noted that the occasion was the club's tenth anniversary.

Mr. E. B. Osler made a lasting impression by the sincerity and thoughtfulness of his remarks. It was

acknowledged, he said, that in the future the New World would be the centre of industry, commerce, and progress. Canada possesses magnificent resources for every branch of industry and commerce and upon the young men of to-day depend the development of these and the position that Canada will hold in the future. Young men found a common difficulty in deciding what occupation to follow. If possible one should follow his own bent, but in any case he should develop the invaluable habit of thinking while he worked, thus putting his brains into all his efforts. Good men are scarce and their services always at a premium. Manufacturers and corporations are always looking for men who will put their whole soul into their work. A business man should broaden himself by cultivating some interest outside of his daily work. Every man owes a duty to his country as well as to himself, and every educated man should try to impress the municipal politics of his locality by taking an active part in them. The address closed with an earnest appeal to the young men present to fulfil their duties and obligations to themselves and to their country.

Messrs. Flavelle, James, Ellis and Allan, gave short addresses in which they laid stress on the importance of character, on the necessity of preparing for vacancies beforehand, on the great influence which educated men exert in agricultural communities and in municipal politics, and of the need of willingness to begin at the beginning in any business. Education they said was bound to tell in time and to aid a man to success.

Athletics.

The University has been successful this year in Athletics. Our Rugby Club has secured both the Senior and Intermediate Championships in the C.I.R.F.U. and the Junior Championship in the O.R.F.U. The Track Club made a splendid showing against McGill being beaten by but a few points, and the Association series has proved most successful. The gymnasium is crowded and its classes are already the largest in its history.

The Rugby Club was fortunate in having for its captain a hard worker, who was a greater believer in fast clean football than in signal work. He realized that with so little of last year's material in the team, it was necessary to teach his men the game by stand-up practices. There were only seven men in the team who had played with the seniors before, and five for whom this was the first year on any University team. Upper Canada College contributed two good men in Beatty and Jermyn; and the Royal Military College sent us McLennan. The material was good, but it was the hard, constant practices under a captain who was respected that won the championship. To Ballard, captain of the second team, much credit is due for training such a strong team. He showed himself to be a thinking captain. Behind the scenes lies the work of the managers. Hoyles, of the senior team, was a careful manager, constantly looking out for the welfare of his team. McGee did equally good work for the intermediates. The thirds were fortunate in securing Irving for their manager. The finances of a club like this are an important matter, and praise must be given to Elwell for his care, ability and foresight. In him the Rugby Club has had a successful secretary-treasurer.

The Track Club has developed greatly during the past year and will no doubt continue to do so. The system of weekly handicaps instituted by the Club will certainly bring out much good material; they will probably be carried on also during the spring. It was against all precedent when the Track Club chose its secretary-treasurer from among the freshmen, and still more when the particular freshman was in Dentistry, but the splendid work done by Wood has more than justified the selection. Only about \$500 is needed to build a track. It would be a pleasant reminder if some old time athletes would present this to the Club.

The Mulock Cup series has already begun and we have had some chance to see what kind of football the Burnside rules would produce. The general trend of opinion is not favourable, for while a good game for the

spectators, being more open and spectacular, it has the disadvantage of being, like the American game, very wearing on many of the players, especially those of the forward-line. It gives the backs a great chance to do spectacular work, but to play it well it would require teams well-drilled in signal and tactical work. The successful captain would in all cases be the strategist.

Back of all the clubs, stands the Athletic Association, representing and guiding all. Its board of directors is presided over by President Loudon. V. E. Henderson, B.A., is Vice-President. R. M. Millman, B.A., is secretary-treasurer. He has charge of the finances of the clubs, sanctioning their expenditures and paying their accounts. This board small in numbers, and consisting of faculty (3), graduates (1), and students (5), is chiefly judicial and advisory in capacity. At present the annual dance of the Association, on Dec. 3rd, and the annual meeting in the same month are being arranged for.

The Annual Meeting of the University of Toronto Lacrosse Club was held November 20th in the Undergraduate Union. The manager of the team, Mr. G. F. McFarland, '02, reported that during the season, games had been played with the following clubs:—Orioles of Toronto; St. Catharines; Hobart College, two games; Cornell University; Stevens' Institute (Hoboken, N.J.); Crescent Athletic Club (Brooklyn, N.Y.), two games; and Lehigh University, all of which were won except the two games in Brooklyn. The following officers were elected for the coming season: honorary president, President Loudon; president, W. J. Hanley, B.A.; captain, P. A. Greig, B.A.; manager and secretary-treasurer, M. McFarland.

Hallowe'en.

The Hallowe'en demonstration of this year while lacking the old time rowdyism, was none the less enthusiastic and enjoyable. True the Telephone Girl was not as good as Willard's performance would have been, but for our loss in this regard we are not indebted to the present generation of students, but to our

predecessors. Mr. Willard has a memory for events as well as for lines, and we can but deplore the fact that his recollection of a former "night out" led to his decision to decline the pleasure of our company on this occasion. Of the decision itself we cannot complain.

The students of University College, the School of Practical Science, and the Dental College, lined up on the lawn and marched to "The Grand." The tin horn was conspicuously absent, and in its place bugles from the S. P. S. supplied warlike strains. At the theatre the numbers were increased by students from the Central Business College. The best of feeling prevailed, and the programme of songs, conducted by Mr. Abbott of the Psychological Department, was carried out to the general satisfaction of both students and public.

The play was listened to with as much appreciation as was possible, and the leading ladies went home bearing the colours of the colleges represented, together with a generous supply of flowers, while the male members of the company were supplied with vegetables and greens. After the play, the usual procession was somewhat broken up on account of the fact that the third year Arts students had arranged to take supper at the University Dining Hall, while the fourth year Arts students proceeded to Webb's.

The only reminder which might serve to indicate that formerly the students did deeds of valor for the cause of aesthetics by the removal of objectionable decorations, was the presence of a few policemen, who were passive amid the college yells and the general enthusiasm of the procession.

Much credit is due to the central committee, which consisted of Messrs. J. W. Cunningham, '02, of University College, H. G. Barber, of the S. P. S., and A. G. Fraser of the Dental College, and to every student who helped to make the celebration a success.

Women's Residence.

The Women's Residence Association of University College held its annual meeting Nov. 13th. After the presen-

tation of the nominating committee's report the election was held resulting as follows:—Honourary President, Mrs. Loudon; President, Miss. L. M. Hamilton, B.A.; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Wright, B.A.; Secretary, Miss Salter; Treasurer, Mrs. Torrington; Councillors, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Squair, Mrs. Jeffrey, Miss Cole, B.A., and Miss Benson, B.A. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were then read and adopted, the latter showing a balance in the bank of \$3,206.41. The business meeting concluded, Principal Hutton took the chair, and after announcing that Sir Wm. Meredith was unable to be present owing to judicial duties, called upon President Loudon for an address. The President, who has always been a staunch supporter of the movement, responded in a brief but encouraging speech. As the University's vacant land is being rapidly appropriated, he advised the association to secure its site without delay, even though the building should not be erected for some time. Persevering effort must ultimately result in success, and once established the residence could probably pay its own way. Such had been found to be the case elsewhere. Princeton, for instance, considers its dormitories the best of its investments.

At the conclusion of President Loudon's speech, Principal Hutton addressed the meeting. In pointing out to the graduates and undergraduates present the duty devolving upon them of doing their utmost to secure for their successors the advantages which they themselves lacked, the Principal touched upon the vital benefits accruing to the student from a life in residence. It is the only condition under which *esprit de corps* is possible; it encourages as nothing could the formation of lasting friendships and the development of that inner creed which the student learns to live at college. These things are the vital part of an education.

Campus and Corridor.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its annual meeting this year at Montreal. Among the features

of the occasion were the addresses of the retiring President, Mr. P. W. Ellis, and the speeches delivered at the banquet by the Dominion Premier and his colleagues, all of whom touched upon the question of the tariff. The toast of Technical Education was proposed by Mr. Monk and replied to briefly by President Loudon and Principal Peterson.

In referring to the development of Technical Education, President Loudon stated that the manufacturers of Germany employ at present 4,500 chemists. It was, he said, owing to the employment of these scientific experts that Germany now controls the chemical trade of the world. It was owing to neglect on the part of British manufacturers to do likewise that Britain had lost the trade. President Loudon also insisted on the importance of combining technical skill with capital and enterprise in developing the manufacturing and mining interests of Canada, and emphasized the fact that the most valuable part of a system of technical education is that which furnishes experts of the highest scientific attainments. A reference was also made by him to the importance of higher Commercial Education, courses in which have recently been established in the University of Toronto.

A correspondent has called our attention to an omission in the article on the King's visit to the University, by John A. Cooper, B.A., LL.B., which appeared in the October issue of the MONTHLY, and reminds us of the fact, noted in the records of the day, that the procession through the building was headed by two Esquire Bedels, viz., J. A. Boyd, B.A., and J. T. Fraser, B.A., the two most distinguished graduates of the previous year. The first named is now Sir John A. Boyd, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of Ontario and a member of the Senate of the University. The records of the day also note that the Registrar, Mr. Thomas Moss, was specially presented by the Governor-General to the Prince as the most distinguished alumnus of the University. He afterwards became Chief Justice of Ontario, and was, for several years before his death in 1881, the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates of the S. P. S. 1881.

J. L. Morris, C.E., O.L.S., is an engineer and surveyor, Pembroke, Ont.

S. P. S. 1882.

D. Jeffrey is a contractor, Delmar, Iowa.—J. H. Kennedy, C.E., O.L.S., is chief engineer of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry., Vancouver, B.C.—J. McAree, B.A.Sc., D.T.S., is chief engineer of the Pritchard Harbour Copper Mining & Development Co., Rat Portage, Ont.

S. P. S. 1883.

D. Burns, O.L.S., A. M. Can. Soc. C. E., is with the Keystone Bridge Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—G. H. Duggan, M. Can. Soc. C. E., is chief engineer of the Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, Que.—J. W. Tyrrell, C.E., D.L.S. is on the surveying staff of the Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, Ont.

S. P. S. 1884.

W. C. Kirkland is asst. engineer to the Drainage Commission of New Orleans, New Orleans, La.—J. McDougall, B.A., A. M. Inst. C. E., is York County engineer, Court House, Toronto, Ont.—A. R. Raymer is chief engineer of the Penn. & L. E. Ry., Pittsburg, Pa.—James Robertson, O.L.S., is an engineer and surveyor, Glencoe, Ont.—E. W. Stern is chief engineer of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, 315 E 28th St., New York.

S. P. S. 1885.

F. W. Bleakley is a civil engineer, Sullivan Block, Seattle, Wash.—H. J. Bowman, D. & O.L.S. M. Can. Soc. C. E., is consulting engineer at Berlin, Ont.—E. E. Henderson, O.L.S., is a civil engineer at Henderson P.O., Piscataquis, Me.—B. A. Ludgate, O.L.S., is on the engineering staff of the Union Pacific R'y., Omaha, Neb.—O. McKay, O.L.S., is chief engineer

of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Ry., Walkerville, Ont.

Graduates in Medicine, 1844.

H. Boys, M.D. (Ob).

1845.

L. O'Brien, M.D. (Ob).—E. M. Hodder, C.M. (Ob).

1848.

J. H. Richardson, M.D., is a physician, 36 St. Joseph Street, Toronto.—J. Bovell, M.D. (Ob).

1850.

W. B. Nichol, M.D. (Ob).—J. N. McCrae, M.D. (Ob)—W. Beaumont, M.D. (Ob).

1851.

C. S. Eastwood, M.D. (Ob).—W. C. Chewett, M.D. (Ob).

1853.

M. B. MacKenzie, M.D. (Ob).—W. O. Eastwood, M.D., is a physician in Whitby, Ont.—W. Boyd, M.D., is a physician in Forest, Ont.

1854.

G. Herrick, M.D. (Ob).

1855.

H. H. Wright, M.D. (Ob).—J. W. Rosebrough, M.D. (Ob).—Hon. J. Rolph, M.D. (Ob).—U. Ogden, M.D., is a physician, 18 Carlton St., Toronto.—E. J. Ogden, M.D., is a physician, 1636 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.—E. W. Gustin, M.D., is a physician in St. Thomas, Ont.—A. E. Ford, M.D., is a physician in Denver, Col., U.S.A.—E. Bull, M.D. (Ob).—M. Barrett, M.D. (Ob).

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

D. B. Alexander, M.D. '91; R. H. Alford, M.D. '62; R. Allan, M.D. '69; W. Anderson, M.D. '58; J. D. Anderson, M.B. '79; J. Armstrong, M.D. '67; A. C. Aylesworth, M.B. '90; T. M. Bailey, M.D. '57; J. Bain, M.D. '60; T. S. Barclay, M.D. '72; S. Bates, M.D. '89; C. Bass, M.D. '53; T. Beatty, M.D. '56; W. C. Bell, M.D., C.M. '92; G. Benham, M.D. '64; J. Bently, M.D. '55;

C. V. Berriman, M.D. '57; E. O. Bingham, M.D., C.M. '92; G. W. Bingham M.D. '55; W. H. Blake, M.D. '61; B. Bowman, M.D. '61; I. Bowman, M.D. '61; J. D. Bowman, M.D. '65; A. Broadfoot, M.D. '84; B. P. Brown, M.D. '62; E. T. Brown, M.D. '67; J. Brown, M.D. '64; J. V. Bryning, M.D. '63; I. Bridgman, M.D. '67.

Graduates in Arts, 1895.

A. H. Abbott, B.A., is Instructor in Philosophy in the University of Toronto.—H. S. Albarus, B.A., is a school-teacher in Morrisburg, Ont.—H. O. E. Asman, B.A., is a teacher in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont.—J. Bailey, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Shrigley, Ont.—J. W. Baird, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Glencoe, Ont.—J. Barber, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Forest, Ont.—J. Barnes, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Mountain Grove, Ont.—M. W. Beach, B.A., is a manufacturer in Iroquois, Ont.—B. C. Bell, B.A., is a physician, Brantford, Ont.—R. H. Bell, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Stromness, Ont.—Miss M. Bowes, B.A., is a school-teacher in Brantford, Ont.—D. S. Bowlby, B.A., is a barrister in Berlin, Ont.—H. M. Bowman, B.A., Berlin, Ont.—J. F. W. Boyce, B.A., Calgary, N.W.T.—W. A. Braun, B.A., is a lecturer in Columbia University, New York, U.S.A.—C. H. Brown, B.A., is a physician in Carleton Place, Ont.—L. Brown, B.A., is a school-teacher in Aylmer, Ont.—W. C. Brown, B.A., is a barrister in Tilsonburg, Ont.—H. A. Burbidge, B.A., is a barrister in Ottawa, Ont.—Miss H. K. Burns, B.A., is a nurse, New York, N.Y., U.S.—W. E. Burns, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—L. Caesar, B.A., is a school-teacher in Kemptville, Ont.—D. A. Campbell, B.A., is a school-teacher, Ottawa.—L. C. Campbell, B.A., Vancouver, B.C.—W. A. Campbell, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Cloverdale, B.C.—W. S. Carroll, B.A., is a barrister in Erie, Pa., U.S.A.—C. Chaisgreen, B.A., is on the Mexican International R.R., Durango, Mexico.—W. A. McK. Chant, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Newburgh, Ont.—M. R. Chapman, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Korah, Ont.—R. W. Chase, B.A., is a Presbyterian

missionary in Indore, India.—A. M. Chisholm, B.A., is a barrister in Ottawa, Ont.—H. A. Clark, B.A., is a barrister, Toronto.—W. G. Clarke, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Honeoye Falls, N.Y.—J. O. Clubine, B.A., who was a Methodist minister in Day Mills, Ont., is dead.—Miss Mary Cockburn, B.A., is in Toronto.—H. Conn, B.A., is a school-teacher in Strathroy, Ont.—W. J. Conoly, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Escott, Ont.—J. S. Cowan, B.A., is an editor in Toronto.—A. W. Crawford B.A., is a Methodist minister in Galt, Ont.—W. H. Cronyn, B.A., M.B., is in London, Ont.—C. W. Cross, B.A., is a barrister in Edmonton, Alta.—W. S. Crysler, B.A. (Ob).—O. E. Culbert, B.A., is a barrister, Ottawa.—Miss L. D. Cummings, B.A., Hamilton, Ont.—Mrs. A. W. Henshaw, B.A. (Miss J. Darling), is living in Schenectady, N.Y.—G. H. Davy, B.A., is a barrister in Iroquois, Ont.—F. W. Delmage, B.A., St. Mary's, Ont.—Miss G. K. Dingle, B.A., is a school-teacher in Oshawa, Ont.—Miss J. Dowd, B.A., is a teacher in the high school, Toledo, O., U.S.—J. M. Field, B.A., is a school-teacher in Goderich, Ont.—W. A. Findlay, B.A., is a teacher in St. Andrew's College, Toronto.—J. P. Fitzgerald, B.A., Toronto.—J. W. Forbes, B.A., is a school-teacher in Weston, Ont.—C. H. Fowler, B.A., is a journalist employed on the *Telegram*, Toronto.—D. A. Fowlie, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Davisburg, N.W.T.—Miss M. E. N. Fraser, B.A., is a professor in Elmira College, Elmira, N.Y.—E. Gillis, M.A., is a barrister, Toronto.—Mrs. J. J. Ross, B.A. (Miss G. Graham), is living in Chatham, Ont.—Miss L. Grant, B.A., is in Brantford, Ont.—L. A. Green, B.A., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—T. H. Greenwood, B.A., is a barrister, London, Eng.—J. Griffith, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister, Honan, China.—A. Hall, B.A., is a barrister, Vancouver, B.C.—A. R. Hamilton, B.A., is a barrister in Palmerston, Ont.—J. J. Hannahson, B.A. (Ob).—Mrs. P. D. Harris (Miss N. M. Harding), is living in Virden, Man.—A. C. W. Hardy, B.A., is a barrister in Brantford, Ont.—H. G. Hargrave, B.A., is in Toronto.—H. A. Harper, B.A.,

is living in Ottawa, Ont.—P. D. Harris, B.A., is a school-teacher in Selkirk, Man.—G. N. Hazen, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Wyoming, Ont.—W. B. Hendry, B.A., is in Toronto.—T. H. Hilliar, B.A., is a barrister, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.—Miss J. S. Hillock, B.A., is living in Toronto.—C. E. Hollinrake, B.A., is a barrister in Milton West, Ont.—Miss C. I. Horning, B.A., is a teacher Ontario Ladies College, Whitby, Ont.—Mrs. L. E. Horning, B.A., Toronto.—T. A. Hunt, B.A., is a barrister, Winnipeg, Man.—I. L. Hyland, B.A., is a barrister, Seattle, Wash., U.S.—T. J. Ivey, B.A., is a school-teacher in Madoc, Ont.—G. M. James, B.A., Galt, Ont.—G. M. Jones, B.A., is a school-teacher in Whitby, Ont.—Miss A. K. Kerr is a journalist, Woodstock, Ont.—W. L. MacK. King, B.A., is Deputy Minister of Labour and editor of "Labour Gazette," Ottawa, Ont.—H. G. Kingstone, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister, Toronto.—W. A. Kirkwood, B.A., is a teacher in Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.—A. A. Laing, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Ridgetown, Ont.—Miss L. A. Laing, B.A., is living in Dundas, Ont.—J. S. Lane, B.A., is a school-teacher in Chatham, Ont.—E. E. Law, B.A., is editor of Progress, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—C. J. Lynde, B.A., Madoc, Ont.—Miss R. E. C. Mason, B.A., is a school-teacher in Wellsville, O., U.S.A.—C. P. Megan, B.A., is a teacher in the High School, S. Side, Chicago, Ill.—W. A. Merkle, B.A., is a physician in Toronto.—Miss M. G. Millar, B.A., is living in Pembroke, Ont.—G. K. Mills, B.A., is a school-teacher in Collingwood, Ont.—J. A. Moir, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Manotick, Ont.—J. Montgomery, B.A., is a barrister, Toronto, Ont.—W. Mowbray, B.A., is a school-teacher in Chatham, Ont.—Mrs. D. G. Revell, B.A. (Miss Helena R. Murray), is living in Paris, Ont.—J. L. Murray, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in St. Catharines, Ont.—N. J. McArthur, B.A., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.—J. McCool, M.A., is a school-teacher in London, Ont.—H. McCulloch, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Tavistock, Ont.—D. B. Macdonald, M.A., is Principal of St. Andrew's College Toronto.—W. J.

Macdonald, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.—J. H. McDonald, B.A., Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.—N. A. McDonald, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Cedarville, Ont.—Miss I. J. MacDougall, B.A., is a teacher in the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Toronto.—M. W. McEwen, B.A., is a barrister in Brantford, Ont.—Miss M. C. McGregor, B.A., is living in Toronto.—W. A. McKim, B.A., is a school-teacher in Prescott, Ont.—R. L. McKinnon, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister, Guelph, Ont.—A. D. McKittrick, B.A., Orangeville, Ont.—C. W. McLeay, B.A., Watford, Ont.—W. McLeod, B.A., is a school-teacher in Chicago, Ill.—H. S. Macmillan, B.A., is a school-teacher in Ottawa, Ont.—T. I. McNeece, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto.—J. McNiece, B.A., is a school-teacher in Welland, Ont.—Miss F. Northrup, B.A., is living in Aylmer, Ont.—Miss M. A. Northwood, B.A., is living in Ottawa, Ont.—F. J. V. O'Brien, B.A., is living in Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.—Miss Mary O'Rourke, B.A., is living in Toronto.—J. L. Paterson, B.A., is a barrister in Ingersoll, Ont.—L. W. Patmore, B.A., Elora, Ont.—A. Pearson, B.A., is a school-teacher in Mount Forest, Ont.—F. L. Pearson, B.A., Ripley, Ont.—W. H. Piersol, B.A., is a physician, Toronto.—W. G. Richardson, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Wyoming, Ont.—W. A. Robertson, B.A., Rothsay, N.S.—S. H. B. Robinson, B.A., is a barrister in Orillia, Ont.—T. R. Robinson, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in St. David's, Ont.—Miss Alice Rosebrugh, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss Alice Rowsom, B.A., is a school-teacher in Fergus, Ont.—W. J. Rusk, M.A., is in Clifford, Ont.—G. E. Russell, B.A., Sarnia, Ont.—F. A. Saunders, B.A., is a lecturer in Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.—P. Scott, B.A., Knox College, Toronto.—W. A. Scott, B.A., is a physician in Courtwright, Ont.—W. D. Scott, B.A., is a musician in Ridgetown, Ont.—H. R. Scovell, B.A., is a school-teacher in Norwood, Ont.—H. A. Semple, B.A. (Ob).—C. W. Service, B.A., is a medical missionary in Aultsville, Ont.—S. Shannon, B.A., Atwood, Ont.—S. S. Sharpe, B.A., is a barrister in Uxbridge, Ont.—C. E.

Shearer, B.A., Simcoe, Ont.—R. A. A. Shore, B.A., Toronto.—W. L. Silverthorne, B.A., is an insurance agent in Brantford, Ont.—W. C. Simmons, B.A., is a barrister in Cardstone, Alberta, N.W.T.—P. F. Sinclair, B.A., is a clergyman in Sonya, Ont.—Rev. W. J. Sipprell, B.A., is Principal of C. M. College, New Westminster, B.C.—J. C. Smith, B.A., is a Presbyterian minister in Rathburn, Ont.—J. J. Smith, B.A., is a school-teacher in Lebret, Assa.—P. R. Soanes, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Liscombe, N.S.—F. Spence, B.A. (Ob.)—H. S. Spence, B.A., Roblin, Ont.—G. M. Standing, B.A., Burford, Ont.—C. A. Steen, B.A., Montreal, Que.—L. F. Stephens, B.A., is a barrister in Hamilton, Ont.—Mrs. E. C. Jeffrey, B.A. (Miss J. A. Street), is living in Toronto.—S. J. Stubbs, B.A., is a school-teacher in Smith's Falls, Ont.—Miss M. H. Sutherland, B.A., Toronto.—W. T. F. Tamblyn, B.A., is an instructor in the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.—A. J. Terrill, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Trenton, Ont.—W. Tier, M.A., is a school-teacher in Lucan, Ont.—A. J. Toye, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Collingwood, Ont.—F. W. Varley, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Priceville, Ont.—H. E. Warren, M.A., is a Methodist minister in Hintonburg, Ont.—Miss L. L. Watson, B.A., is living in Toronto.—D. L. L. A. Welwood, B.A., Watseka, Ill., U.S.A.—Mrs. Wells, B.A. (Miss Anna Werrett), is living in Delhi, Ont.—F. W. White, B.A., is a Methodist minister in Eldorado, Ont.—W. T. White, B.A., is manager of the National Trust Company, Toronto.—E. A. Wicher, M.A., is a clergyman in Claude, Ont.—A. E. Wickens, B.A., is a physician, Brantford, Ont. The addresses of the following are unknown:—H. E. Ford, B.A.; J. W. Hewson, B.A.; W. E. Stevenson, B.A.

Faculty Changes.

By virtue of the University Act of 1901 certain new offices pertaining to the academic management of the University have been created and filled as follows:—

John Galbraith, M.A., C.E., Professor of Engineering and Principal of the School of Practical Science has been made Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

Maurice Hutton, M.A., Professor of Greek in University College has been made Principal of University College.

R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, has been made Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology has been made Dean of the Faculty of Arts and also Vice-President of the University of Toronto.

A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., Acting Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Toronto, and Professor of Assaying and Metallurgy in the School of Practical Science, has been appointed Professor of Geology, including Economic Geology, in the University of Toronto.

W. H. Fraser, M.A., formerly Associate-Professor has been made Professor of Italian and Spanish in the University of Toronto.

A. B. Macallum, M.A., M.B., Ph.D., formerly Associate-Professor, has been made Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto.

J. Squair, B.A., formerly Associate-Professor has been made Professor of French in University College.

W. H. vanderSmisssen, M.A., formerly Associate-Professor has been made Professor of German in University College.

The newly established chair of Mineralogy and Petrography in the University of Toronto has been filled by the appointment of Dr. T. L. Walker, who is a Canadian by birth. Professor Walker graduated from Queen's College, Kingston, as M.A., with honours and medal in Chemistry and Mineralogy in 1890. He afterwards proceeded to Leipzig, where he studied under Professors Zirkel, Wislicenus and Credner, graduating in 1896 from the University of Leipzig as Ph. D., *magna cum laude*. In 1897 he was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the staff of the Geological Survey of India as an Assistant Superintendent where he has

been up to the present, engaged in the study of the crystalline rocks of peninsular India and in a geological tour across the higher Himalayas into Tibet. Prior to his departure from Canada Professor Walker had filled positions on the Geological Survey of Canada, and in connection with the mines at Sudbury, Ont. In addition to his experience in field work he has been demonstrator in Chemistry in the School of Mines, Kingston, Ont., examiner in the University of Calcutta and lecturer on Geology in Presidency College, University of Calcutta. Professor Walker's contributions to the literature of his department of knowledge have been frequent and important. He has published: in 1894, "Notes on Nickeliferous Pyrite from Murray Mine, Sudbury, Ontario" (*American Journal of Science*), in 1895, "Diabase Dykes in the Sudbury Mining Region" (Read before the Ontario Mining Institute), in 1896 "Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Sperrylithis" (*Zeitschrift für Krystallographie*), in 1896 also, "Notes on Sperrylite" and "Observations on Percussion Figures on Cleavage Plates of Mica" (*American Journal of Science*), in 1897 "Geological and Petrological Studies of the Sudbury Nickel District, Canada," (*Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*), in 1897 also "Percussion Figures on Micas" (*Records of the Geological Survey of India*), in 1898 "The Crystal Symmetry of Torbernite" (*American Journal of Science*), in 1898 also, "Causes of Variation in the Composition of Igneous Rocks" (*American Journal of Science*), in 1899 "The Crystal Symmetry of the Minerals of the Mica Group" (*American Journal of Science*), and in 1900 "A Geological Sketch of the Central Portion of Jeypore Zemindari in Vizagapatam District" (*Annual Report, Geological Survey of India*).

The following changes in the Faculty of Knox College have occurred since last session:—The Rev. Dr. Proudfoot has resigned his position as Lecturer in Homiletics, etc. Mr. Findley has ceased to teach Latin and Greek, the preparatory course being abolished. The Rev. A. Halliday Douglas, M.A., has been appointed Professor of Apologetics, Homiletics and Pas-

toral Theology. Church Government has been added to the Chair of Church History, which is occupied by Professor Ballantyne, who does not now teach Apologetics.

The University of Toronto Medical Faculty has recently appointed the following Demonstrators in the Department of Anatomy:—A. C. Hendrick, B.A. '97, M.B. '00; A. J. McKenzie, B.A. '96, M.B. '00; Donald McGillivray, M.B. '97; and in the Department of Pathology, T. D. Archibald, B.A., M.B. '99, and M. M. Crawford, M.B. '98, have been appointed Assistant Demonstrators.

In St. Michael's College Rev. F. Forster, C.S.B., has been appointed Professor of Belles Lettres, and Rev. E. J. O'Neil, C.S.B., Rev. J. A. Sullivan, C.S.B., and Rev. R. Burke, C.S.B., have been appointed to the University class, the Third year and Second year Latin classes respectively.

The following changes have been made in the Faculty of the School of Practical Science:—L. B. Stewart, O.L.S., D.T.S., formerly Lecturer in Surveying and Secretary of the School has been appointed Professor of Surveying and Geodesy and also Bursar.

C. H. C. Wright, B.A.Sc., and Mem. O. A. A., formerly Lecturer, has been appointed to the Professorship of Architecture.

T. R. Rosebrugh, M.A., formerly Lecturer, has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering.

R. W. Angus, B.A.Sc., formerly Fellow, has been appointed Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

A. T. Laing, B.A.Sc., formerly Fellow in Mechanical Engineering, has been appointed Demonstrator of Surveying and also Secretary.

W. Monds, B.A. Sc., formerly Fellow, has been appointed Demonstrator in Mechanical Engineering.

J. A. Craig, B.A.Sc., has been appointed Fellow in Mechanical Engineering; A. H. A. Robinson, B.A. Sc., in Mining Engineering; E. G. R. Ardagh, B.A. Sc. in Chemistry; W. G. Chace, Grad. S. P. S. in Electrical Engineering; J. T. M. Burnside, B.A. Sc. in Drawing; and J. A. DeCew, Grad. S. P. S., Lecture-Assistant in Chemistry.

Rev. H. P. Plumtre has been appointed Professor of Apologetics and Lecturer in Old Testament History in Wycliffe College, also Dean. Mr. Plumtre was educated at the famous Harrow School, where he was a scholar from 1884 to 1889. He then entered Trinity College, Oxford, where he resided from 1899 to 1893, when he took the degree of B.A., with honours in Classics and Theology. During his final year he obtained the Theological Exhibition in a competition open to the whole College. He proceeded to his M.A. in 1895. After his ordination in 1895 he held a curacy until in 1897 he was appointed to Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, where he was Vice-Principal under Dr. Chevasse, now Bishop of Liverpool. This position he resigned last spring to accept the present position in Wycliffe College.

No changes have been made in the Faculties of Victoria University, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, and the College of Pharmacy since last year.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

Miss A. B. Tucker, B.A. '96, is in New York.

E. T. White, B.A. '99, is teaching in Dutton, Ont.

R. J. Sprott, B.A. '00, is teaching at Oshawa, Ont.

Arthur Smith, B.A. '00, is teaching in Essex, Ont.

D. McDougall, B.A. '99, is teaching at Dutton, Ont.

G. W. Umphrey, B.A. '99, is teaching at Whitby, Ont.

W. G. Anderson, B.A. '00, is teaching at Iroquois, Ont.

G. S. Bale, B.A. '97, is teaching in Kincardine, Ont.

S. W. Perry, B.A. '81, is teaching in Kincardine, Ont.

T. E. Elliott, B.A. '87, is teaching at Wardsville, Ont.

G. E. Will, B.A. '99, is teaching in Niagara Falls, Ont.

G. McDougall, B.A. '99, is teaching at Kemptville, Ont.

Wallace Elmslie, B.A. '00, is teaching in Arthur, Ont.

A. W. Keith, B.A. '00, is teaching in Leamington, Ont.

W. H. Thompson, B.A. '00, is teaching in Goderich, Ont.

Miss E. J. Guest, B.A. '99, is teaching in Parkhill, Ont.

Miss M. A. Smith, B.A. '99, is teaching at Wardsville, Ont.

A. H. Gibbard, B.A. '87, is teaching at Niagara Falls, South.

G. A. Kingston, B.A. '99, is teaching in Campbellford, Ont.

David L. Walmsley, M.D. '66, is practising medicine in Detroit.

Miss C. S. Wegg, B.A. '00, is teaching in the State of Kentucky.

Richard Carney, M.B. '69, is practising medicine in Windsor, Ont.

Miss H. B. Alexander, B.A. '99, of Galt, is teaching in Elora, Ont.

Miss E. M. Sealey, B.A. '99, is teaching in the Model School, Toronto.

Miss A. M. Morrison, B.A. '99, is teaching at Niagara Falls South, Ont.

Frank H. Wood, B.A. '01, is on the staff of the Auditor-General, Ottawa.

F. G. Wait, B.A. '87, M.A. '89, is practising medicine in Windsor, Ont.

Miss A. C. Macdonald, B.A. '01, is secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Ottawa.

N. E. Hinch, B.A. '98, who was teaching in Kingston, has gone to Barrie, Ont.

Miss J. E. Macdonald, B.A. '01, is teaching at St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

M. L. Rush, B.A. '96, who was teaching in Chesley, Ont., has removed to Paris, Ont.

H. R. Carveth, B.A. '96, is instructor in Physical Chemistry at Cornell University.

Miss E. J. Taylor, B.A. '99, who was teaching in Comber, has removed to Dutton, Ont.

Miss Weaver, B.A. '00, is teaching in Bishop Strachan's School, College St., Toronto.

Professor Chapman is living in England at "The Pines," Hampton-wick, Surrey.

Jas. M. McKinlay, B.A. '98, who has been teaching in Parkhill, has removed to Forest, Ont.

W. B. Weidenhammer, B.A. '96, who was teaching in Wardsville, Ont., has removed to Berlin, Ont.

Miss Alice Willson, B.A. '94, has left Havergal Hall and is living on Parliament St., Toronto.

R. H. A. Haslam, B.A. '99, is an Anglican clergyman stationed at St. John, N.B.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver, B.A. '79, D.D., is the new pastor of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto.

R. N. Merritt, B.A. '98, who was teaching in Norwood, Ont., has removed to Markham, Ont.

J. W. Baird, B.A. '97, has a fellowship at Cornell University in the Department of Psychology.

A. M. Burnham, B.A. '98, who was teaching in Lucan High School, has removed to Collingwood, Ont.

G. V. Maclean, B.A. '93, M.A. '96, who has been teaching at Markham, Ont., has removed to Harriston, Ont.

Graeme M. Stewart, B.A. '00, is a geologist in the employ of F. H. Clergue at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

B. K. Sandwell, B.A. '97, late editor of the *Hamilton Post*, is now on the editorial staff of the *Montreal Herald*.

Percy C. Dobson, B.A. '00, of Caledonia, has been appointed first assistant master in the Caledonia, Ont., high school.

W. A. Hare, B.A.Sc., is on the Mechanical Engineering staff of the Lackawana Iron & Steel Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

A. T. Steele, M.B. '01, of Orangeville, has been appointed to the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey.

L. R. Whiteley, B.A. '00, of Clinton, Ont., has been appointed junior English master in the Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas, Ont.

Miss Grace Hunter, B.A. '98, is instructor in English at the School of Elocution, in connection with the Conservatory of Music.

J. H. Lemon, B.A. '98, a recent graduate of Knox College, has accepted a call to Laskay and West King, Ont., and was inducted Nov. 21st.

E. D. Carder, B.A. '96, M.B. '00, who was last year on the staff of the Toronto General Hospital, is now surgeon on the C.P.R. steamer *Tartar*.

A. H. R. Fairchild, B.A. '00, who held a scholarship at the University of Wisconsin last year, has received a scholarship in the University of Yale.

Rev. F. D. Roxburgh, B.A. '94, M.A. '97, of Norwood, was on Sept. 3rd, 1901, inducted into the pastoral charge of Smithville by the Hamilton Presbytery.

J. R. Stanley, M.B. '99, who has been in charge of the Railroad Hospital at Fort Francis, Ont., for the past nine months, has commenced practice in St. Mary's, Ont.

J. S. Wren, B.A. '99, of the Lucan High School staff has been appointed first assistant mathematical and commercial master of the Dundas, Ont., High School.

The Alumnae of the University of Toronto in New York, numbering eighteen, have decided to form a branch of the Alumnae Association in that city.

M. A. Shaw, B.A. '96, M.A., who was last year fellow in Psychology at the University of Wisconsin, has received a scholarship at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A. H. Montgomery, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, and B. A. Cohoe, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, are assistant demonstrators in the Department of Anatomy in Cornell University Medical College.

W. D. Love, B.A. '98, is secretary-treasurer, and Alex. H. Smith, S. P. S., is mining engineer, of the Los Reyes Gold Mining and Milling Co., at San Miguel Peras, Mexico.

G. K. Mills, B.A. '95, has been appointed to the principalship of Collingwood, Ont., Collegiate Institute, from which W. Williams retired after nearly thirty years' service.

The Toronto Astronomical Society announces that A. T. Delury, B.A., Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Toronto, will deliver a course of lectures under its auspices in elementary astronomy, which will be open to the public.

The Collegiate Board, of Woodstock, Ont., has filled the two vacancies on the staff, appointing Miss Annie Ashwell, B.A. '98, now of Kincardine; and E. H. A. Watson, B.A. '90, of Bradford.

A. W. Crawford, B.A. '95, is taking post-graduate work in the Department of Philosophy, at Cornell University, and is assistant editor of the *Philosophical Review*, which is edited by President J. G. Schurman, who is also a Canadian.

A. F. Aylesworth, B.A. '01; E. P. Brown, B.A. '01; G. M. Clark, B.A. '01; J. B. Coyne, B.A. '01; H. M. P. Deroche, B.A. '01; H. W. Greene, B.A. '01; F. D. Hogg, B.A. '01; J. J. Mulcahy, B.A. '01; H. L. Lazier, B.A. '01, and J. E. Robertson, B.A. '01, have entered the Law School at Osgoode Hall.

Alex. Skinner, B.A. '83, who practised law at Meaford and Thornbury, Ont., for some years, and more recently at Edmonton, N.W.T., is reported as having died from wounds, near Vryburg in South Africa, on the 12th inst. While at the University Mr. Skinner was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles.

The head office of the Berlin Fire Insurance Company having been recently removed from Berlin to Toronto, F. Clement Brown, B.A. '92, M.A. '94, Managing Director of the company is now living in Toronto. Mr. Brown was appointed to his present position in '98, and in the same year he married Miss M. G. Evans of Picton, Ont.

The following school-teachers having attended the Royal School of Infantry at Toronto, and having passed the required examination, have been awarded certificates as instructors in squad and company drill, and the manual and firing exercises for the Lee-Enfield rifle: A. Pearson, B.A. '95; H. R. Scovell, B.A. '95; G. W. Keith, B.A. '97; C. E. Race, B.A. '97; M. R. Reid, B.A. '95; E. H. A. Watson, B.A. '00; J. S. Wren, B.A. '99; R. Wightman, B.A. '97; L. J. Clark, B.A. '82.

In a recent letter to a friend in Toronto, B. A. Cohoe, B.A., M.B., who is an assistant in the Department of Anatomy in Cornell University Medical College, speaks of the high regard in which anatomists, trained in the University of Toronto are held throughout the United States, and says that there will soon be two vacancies in Cornell University in the Department of Anatomy. A new Medical building is in course of construction at Cornell, which when completed will afford ideal conditions for work.

George H. Locke, B.A. '93, M.A. '96, B. Paed. '96, professor of Education in the University of Chicago, spent some time in Toronto last summer. Prof. Locke delivered one of the addresses at the summer convocation of the University of the State of New York, held in the Senate chamber, Capitol building, Albany, and later took part in the National Educational Association convention in Detroit.

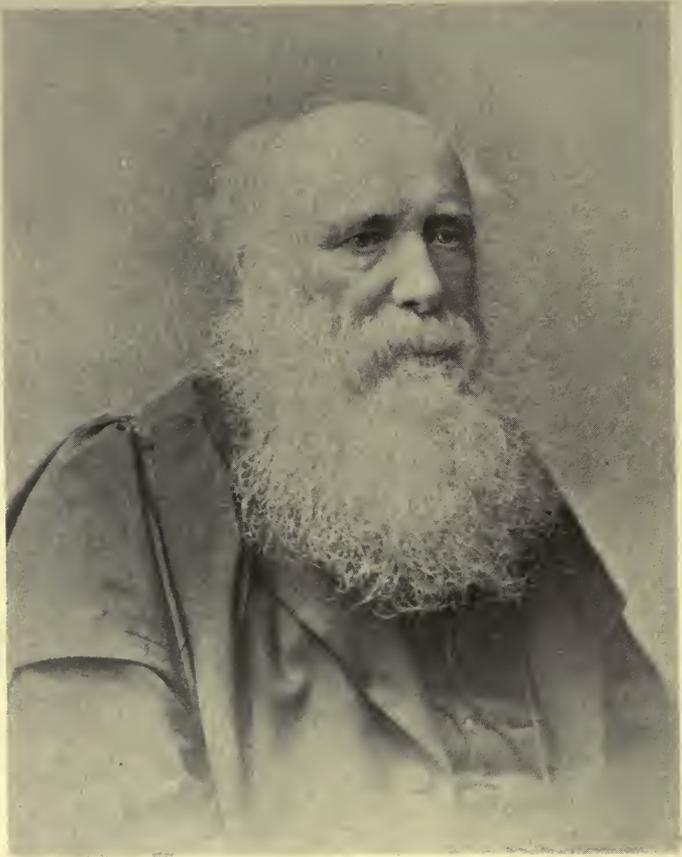
John McKay, B.A. '99, who has been studying in Glasgow for the past two years, spent part of last summer with Professor George Adam Smith, travelling in Palestine, and is now writing an account of the tour. In a recent letter to a friend in Toronto Mr. McKay writes: "I am finding out every day how much I owe the Department of Psychology in the University of Toronto. The University of Toronto is far in advance of anything in Scotch Universities in Philosophy, so far as I know. Psychology they have none."

Another young Canadian, J. H. Cornyn, B.A. '93, is now known as a writer of stories of Mexico and Mexican life. Of two volumes now in press one is a collection of short stories of the Mexican people, and the other of Mexican fairy tales. These stories, or fairy tales, are all based upon the early Aztec history, which is full of the marvellous. Prof. Cornyn is an honour graduate of the University in Modern Languages, and is now director of the American College in Mexico, and editor of the *Tierra de Mexico*, a paper published in Spanish.

Marriages.

Browne - Carlyle — W. Graham Browne, B.A. '98, was married to Miss Edna B. Carlyle, in Toronto, on the 14th inst.

Hough-Turville—F. A. Hough, barrister, Amherstburg, Ont., son of Dr. Hough of Toronto, was married Oct. 23rd to Miss S. T. Turville, of Amherstburg.



GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, L.L.D.

Professor of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics in University College,
1871-1889.

Born, 1819; died, February 26th, 1889.

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EDITORIAL.

The thirty-six page supplement, "Early Days of the University," by His Honour Judge Boys, Senior County Judge of the County of Simcoe, sent with this issue of the University of Toronto MONTHLY, to members of the Alumni Association whose fees are not more than six months overdue, is published by the kindness of Dr. Reeve, President of the Alumni Association, and Mr. I. H. Cameron, Chairman of the Editorial Committee.

Biographical sketches of the late Professor George Paxton Young, with portrait, appear in this issue, and will be followed by one of the late H. H. Wright, M.D., the first Professor of Medicine in the University of Toronto, in January; and of the late President, Sir Daniel Wilson, in February. The portraits of Dr. McCaul and Professor Croft have already been published.

New subscribers sending in their names before January 15th will receive copies of the MONTHLY containing portraits already published.

GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, LL.D.

BY JOHN MACDONALD DUNCAN, B.D., B.A.

THE subject of this brief sketch was the son of a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church; and was born in the year 1819 at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he pursued his studies at the High School, preparatory to entering the University of Edinburgh. Among his school-mates was William Nelson, the eminent Scottish publisher, who was the classical gold-medallist of the High School and passed into the University to become his most successful rival, especially in Latin Prose composition. In 1847 Professor Young came to Canada, and in 1850 became the minister of Knox Church, Hamilton, where he remained until 1853. During the next eleven years he filled in succession various professorial chairs in Knox College, Toronto. His great versatility was shown by his lecturing in almost every department of study pursued in the college. The high place which he holds in the memory of those connected with this institution was shown in 1894, when an oil portrait was unveiled in its Convocation Hall by the late Professor R. Y. Thompson, and presented to the College, to take its place among the excellent collection which adorns its walls. In 1864 he retired from his professorship, but subsequently took for a time the chief charge of the preparatory department of the same institution.

After the final severance of his connection with Knox College, his services were secured by the Education Department of Ontario. To him was assigned by Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the difficult and delicate task of reorganizing the Grammar Schools of the Province, a task which he performed with admirable tact and skill. In one capacity or another he retained his connection with the Department of Education, under Dr. Ryerson and two successive Ministers, until his death. In 1871 he was appointed to succeed Dr. Beaven in the Chair of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics of University College. This position he held until he died, on the 26th of February, 1889.

The varied range of Professor Young's attainments was the admiration and astonishment of all who knew him. One of his most distinguished pupils characterized him as "one of the most widely learned men of his age." It was literally true of him that he might have filled the Chair of Mathematics or that of Classics, or that of Oriental Languages as efficiently as he filled the Chair of Philosophy. His published papers on mathematical subjects, relating chiefly to the Theory of Equations,

and especially his researches in connection with Quintic Equations, entitle him to a high place among mathematicians. He arrived at results by methods wholly his own. Indeed, he was accustomed to say that his work had to be original because he was unacquainted with the usual processes of other mathematicians. The publication of these results in the *American Journal of Mathematics* excited great interest in mathematical circles in Europe, as well as on this Continent. The originality of his mind showed itself to the very last in arriving, by methods of his own, at results which he did not know had already been reached by others. In this way, for example, he discovered for himself the essential principles of Quaternions. In Philosophy his independence was equally remarkable. At a comparatively late period in life he became acquainted with the works of T. H. Green. For years previously, however, he had been teaching to his classes views identical with those of the great Oxford philosopher. From mathematics to poetry is a far cry, but his wide knowledge and discriminating judgment of the latter were as evident as his mastery of the former. His mathematical colleague, Professor Cherriman, pronounced him the most remarkable mathematician that ever lived. His colleague in English literature, Sir Daniel Wilson, said that his critical appreciation of the poets surprised those who had fancied him a mere metaphysician. No one who has heard him will forget the keen enjoyment with which he would repeat, while lecturing on Plato's theory concerning the pre-existence of the soul, Wordsworth's exquisite lines commencing, "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting." In the realm of philosophy his penetrating insight, his matchless power of exposition, and his critical acumen found their noblest sphere. President F. L. Patton, of Princeton, declared him to be "the greatest dialectician of the nineteenth century." His exposition of the doctrine of sensitive perception by Sir William Hamilton, in his edition of Reid's works, is unsurpassed for clearness and thoroughness. His lecture on "Freedom and Necessity," in which he dwelt with the theories of Jonathan Edwards, John Locke, and John Stuart Mill, and assailed the "Liberty of Indifference," was characterized by Calderwood as "a fine example of clear definition, critical acumen, and true appreciation of the difficulties besetting the problem." His demonstration that materialism is "unproved, improvable, and absurd," established on a firm and immovable foundation the belief of many a student in spiritual reality. Those who sat at his feet caught the glow of his intense enthusiasm for the right.

Professor Young was a prince among teachers. There are scores who owe to him their intellectual life. He taught men to think. He educated in the highest sense by drawing out of his students, with consummate skill, the things which he wished them to see. Perhaps there is no better evidence of Professor Young's greatness as a teacher than his ability to place himself in the intellectual position of those with whom he had to deal. A most competent witness said of him that he was equally conversant with the manner of thought of the honour student in metaphysics and of the child grappling with an Entrance examination paper, that he seemed to comprehend instinctively the mental attitude of the High School pupil, as well as of the first-class teacher. In his reply to an address presented to him by his students on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, he said: "The address has spoken of me as a truth-seeker, and such I am. I have sought with all the earnestness of my nature to find truth for your sake and my own. I have had no other purpose but to know the truth and make it known." His lectures were never mere stale repetition of ideas, which had lost for himself their freshness and power. It was only a little while before his death that he was lecturing to his class on the philosophy of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume, and showed to the writer an entirely new method of dealing with the opinions of this school.

Greater even than the influence of Professor Young's intellectual powers on those who came into contact with him was that of the thorough transparency and child-like simplicity of his character. One of his favorite poems was Whittier's "Eternal Goodness," and those who heard him read it could not fail to realize that in the words of the poet he found the expression of his own deepest feelings and firmest convictions.

Few teachers have enjoyed the personal affection of their pupils to the same extent as Professor Young. For years he was to many a graduate the strongest tie that bound him to his Alma-Mater. There are many who can bear testimony to his personal kindness and readiness to give practical help. In his reply to the address of students, already noticed, he said: "I wish that you may all meet with success, both in college life and afterwards, and that it may be your aim to live noble, God-fearing lives, and that old age may find you famed, honoured and beloved." Many lives are richer to-day through the memory of his kindly interest, and though his voice has long been stilled, many hearts will thrill with the inspiration of the love for the true and good that came to them through the example of his pure life, even more powerfully than through his peerless intellect.

Professor Young was once compared to Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior."

"Who not content that former worth stand fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last
From well to better, daily self surpassed."

The comparison was prophetic. Up to even a few days before his death he met his classes and conducted his work with unflagging zeal and unfailing interest. I shall never forget the chill February day, when, on going to the College, I was informed that Professor Young was ill and had just entered a carriage to be driven to his home. I hastened to the carriage to see if I could be of any service, but, without speaking, the Professor declined the offer with a motion of the hand. The next time I saw that face was in Convocation Hall, where the great teacher lay still and cold in death. I cannot forbear quoting the words spoken by one who knew him intimately and loved him well, and who, like myself, was an earnest seeker after truth. The late Rev. D. J. Macdonell said: "I could not help feeling, as I looked at the body robed in the academic gown which he had worn in the class-room, and saw the cap laid on the coffin-lid, as if some great military hero were being laid to rest. And had he not been a true soldier, inspiring men and leading them on in the battle of truth against falsehood, of reality against shams and hypocrisies, of God and immortality against all that would degrade and belittle humanity?"

PROFESSOR YOUNG IN HIS LECTURE-ROOM.

BY W. H. BLAKE, B.A.

NO teacher held more firmly that "man is endogenous and education is his unfolding" than George Paxton Young, and none applied the principle more consistently. He set little store upon the heaping of fact on fact, of opinion on opinion, but welcomed any sign of mental life in those before him. In a paper of his on "Moral Philosophy," among half a dozen questions one was based on Cousin's book. To this question one of the examined devoted the whole allotted time, and moreover wrote his answer in French. The Professor gave him his honours, and complimented him in class on the manner in which he had dealt with the subject, and on his excellent French style.

Alone (I think) among the Lecturers of his time he kept no record of the attendance of his students, nor indeed was there

need to. No member of his class was willingly absent, and frequently others attended for the rare pleasure of hearing him lecture.

Metaphysics was to him a present training for the mind, rather than a subject to be pursued in after life as a study or recreation. It was as a means and not as an end, I believe, that he regarded it. He told us that if we had learned to read a book and had learned nothing more at the end of our second year, yet our time had been excellently well spent.

Can any one forget the first reading of Locke under the guidance of that powerful and acute mind, and the radical change of point of view which went with it? After labouring through those appalling pages of Kant where he expounds the "synthetical unity of the manifold in intuition which antecedes *a priori* all determinate thought" till the brain was dizzy, and the words had lost their meaning, how the light streamed in when "Paxy" stood before the board! What magic it was! That never-to-be-forgotten ribbon, red at one end and blue at the other; those strange little diagrams;—the alephs and beths and gimels and daleths;—the little round-headed arrows! Surely never was simpler equipment to convey and explain involved thought.

The Professor's voice was unmusical, discordant even, yet he quoted the Bible and Shakespeare with rare impressiveness. There was understanding, sympathy, and the earnest wish to arouse in other minds the series of images so vividly pictured in his own.

Such questions as the freedom of the will involved in their consideration the removal of so many landmarks that the theological landscape lost its familiar features. I recollect a perplexed and distressed Divinity student breaking in upon a lecture to suggest that such and such a line of reasoning would lead at the last to atheism. Young pushed his spectacles up on that majestic dome of a forehead, looked at him in silence for a moment, then stood to his full height while his chest swelled out, and with extended hand and closed eyes he gave this confession of faith:—

"I believe in God, the Father Almighty, the Maker of Heaven and Earth."

Slowly the hand dropped, the eyes opened, the spectacles were replaced, and he turned to the blackboard, perhaps not wotting that in the instant he had for one at least formulated a creed. Though without doubt a profoundly religious man, I

know of no other occasion upon which he made reference to his beliefs.

The Professor had a gentle and kindly humour, and the Scotchman's quick and keen appreciation of a joke. (The Scotchman sees a joke and does not laugh at it; the Englishman laughs and does not see the joke). A member of his class was much companioned by a small dog who came to be a regular attendant at the morning lectures, but, it was imagined, without the Professor's knowledge. The dog's master being somewhat late one morning and the dog himself being detained by affairs of his own, they arrived separately, and the dog found the familiar door closed. It was not his way to wait in patience, and he began to scratch and whine in a very genteel but perfectly audible fashion, to the great distress of mind of his master within. The Professor's eyes twinkled as he glanced towards the door and then towards the owner of the dog. "I think, Mr. ———, that you had better let the Cynic philosopher in."

Gone and forgotten are

"The Generations of Devout and Learned."

"*Barbara celarent darii ferioque prioris*"

has become a meaningless jingle, but for us still lives in the memory of George Paxton Young so much of wisdom and of goodness as one is not like to meet in mortal man again.

THE NEW SCIENCE BUILDING.

BY A. P. COLEMAN, M.A., PH.D.

THE symposium on the new Science building in the last number of the University of Toronto MONTHLY shows the general good-will of the writers toward the long-neglected Geological Department of the University of Toronto, and gives useful suggestions regarding the planning of the building; but, unintentionally, a false impression of the actual condition of the present teaching of Mineralogy and Geology in the University is conveyed in the article by President Mills. While it is true that the department has been starved as to equipment and left without proper rooms and with an absurdly small staff; yet it is only fair to say that in spite of these hampering conditions the work done has been respectable, and has steadily advanced in character during the past few years. No important side of Mineralogy or Geology has been neglected, and the honour students of the Department have gone out fairly trained for field work. That

this is true is shown by the fact that the recent honour graduates have had no trouble in securing positions as field geologists and are now engaged in that capacity. That the work done has reached so good a level in spite of adverse circumstances is largely due to the industry and energy of Dr. Parks, who has taken charge of most of the laboratory work.

As to the statement that not many distinguished geologists or mineralogists have been turned out, this is naturally true of our younger graduates, who have not yet had time to show their mettle; but considering the small number of the older graduates of the Department, who obtained their training under Professor Chapman, the number who have won distinction is decidedly creditable. Among them are Dr. Andrew C. Lawson, one of the most prominent geologists in the Western States and head of the geological department of California State University, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, who has done admirable work as field geologist in the Canadian survey, and Professors Montgomery of Trinity and Miller of Queen's University; all men of whom we have reason to be proud.

Thus far reference has been made to the geological work in the Arts side of the University; but from the suggestion made that Toronto has not done its duty in training mining engineers, it is evident that the position of the School of Practical Science as the Applied Science Department of the University has been misapprehended. It should be clearly understood that however the Arts side of the work has been starved, the engineering side has been kept well up to the mark, and does not suffer by comparison with that of other Canadian universities. In the early days of the School the course in Mining Engineering was not separated from that in Civil Engineering, the two covering in many respects the same ground, so that the number of graduates who had taken up Mining Engineering is somewhat uncertain.

It is known, however, that at least twenty-one of the older engineers are at work at mining or metallurgy, most of them in Canada, but some in South Africa and other countries. Some of them have been very successful. In 1893 the Department of Mining Engineering was separated from that of Civil Engineering, so that from this time definite statistics are available.

The first diplomas in the Department were given in 1896, and the total number granted up to the present is twenty-eight, so that all told at least forty-nine mining engineers have received their training in Toronto. Since the separation of the Depart-

ments the Mining Engineering students have averaged one-fourth of the whole number in the School of Practical Science, and at present, out of a total of two hundred and ninety in attendance, seventy are in the mining course. It is an encouraging fact, showing how mining is advancing in Canada, that for the last year or two there have been more applications for men than there have been graduates to fill the positions. It will be understood, of course, that the present article is not intended to show that Mineralogy, Geology, and Mining Engineering are as well provided for as they should be in the University of Toronto. On the contrary, the Geological Department has been shamefully neglected, as President Mills says in language none too strong. And it may be added that the Mining and Metallurgical Department of the School of Practical Science has completely outgrown its cramped quarters.

That fair work has been done in Mineralogy and Geology under circumstances of exceptional difficulty and by men who have received only pittance for their persevering labour is a powerful argument for putting things on a proper basis; and we have every right to rejoice that at last the Government is preparing to house Mineralogy, Geology, and Mining Engineering in a suitable building with proper equipment and museums, and to provide a reasonable increase of the staff to take care of subjects so important to the growth of Ontario and of the Dominion.

DR. McCURDY'S RECENT BOOK.*

BY JOHN E. McFADYEN, M.A., B.A. (Oxon.)

THIS work is the only attempt yet made to narrate in connected form the ancient history of Western Asia. The main purpose is to tell the story of Israel, as determined by external as well as internal factors or forces. The people who chiefly moulded the character of Israel and influenced its career were the Babylonians and Assyrians, the Aramaeans of Syria, the communities of Palestine proper, and the Egyptians.

The historical development of these peoples is traced as they bore their parts severally in preparing the way for Israel, in

* History, Prophecy, and the Monuments, or Israel and the Nations, by James Frederick McCurdy, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in University College, Toronto. 1901.

shaping its career in Palestine and in contributing to its downfall as a nation. Before the appearance of Israel in history, a comparatively recent event, some of these peoples, especially the Babylonians and the Egyptians, had run a long career of their own, and this is given in outline because it was, in a very important sense, a preparation for Israel, which, although one of the smallest of Asiatic nations, had a history more tragic and fascinating than any other, and more influential in the education of the world. The story of the nations during the later period is interwoven with that of Israel in accordance with the complicated course of the history of the time, until the end of the exile in Babylonia, after which Israel became a church rather than a nation.

All available sources are drawn upon for the narrative and for the reconstruction of the history according to the laws of historical progress. A special distinction of the work is the amount of essential material as well as of illustration drawn from the cuneiform inscriptions, and the monuments of Oriental antiquity which have come to light during the last half century.

At the same time, the inner development of Israel is traced as a matter of equal and co-ordinate importance. A main feature here is the part played by Hebrew prophecy as the saving and potential factor in the life of the people. Its relation to the social progress and political fortunes of Israel, and, indirectly, its significance for the whole future of mankind, are constantly kept in view. As of secondary, but still great importance, the influence of the priesthood is historically considered. An elaborate treatment is also accorded to the constitution of the Hebrew government in its various stages, and to the life of the people in its sociological and moral aspects.

The book is an original and fascinating interpretation of the political, social, and religious life that beats behind the bald facts offered by the histories and the monuments. The sections dealing with the Hebrew prophets are particularly fine examples of interpretative insight.

HUXLEY AND TYNDALL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

BY A. B. MACALLUM, B.A., M.D., PH. D.

THAT Huxley and Tyndall were applicants on one occasion for professorships in the University of Toronto is of course known to every graduate of the University for the last genera-

tion; but when they applied or for what chairs was not equally widely or definitely known; nor was any information ever offered as to why such candidates were rejected and others appointed. This situation was due in a large part, not to any lack of interest or curiosity on such a matter, but to the circumstances that a good part of the desired information was locked up in official documents, some of which, kept in the University Registrar's office, were destroyed in the fire of 1890, while others, perhaps of less value and interest because of their merely formal character, are inaccessible in the Departments at Ottawa. Further, beyond some passing references to the fact that they both had been candidates for Toronto professorships and were rejected, neither Huxley nor Tyndall ever made any public statement which gave information from their side.

As the promised "Life" of Tyndall, who died in 1893, has not yet appeared, and the short account given by his wife in the Dictionary of National Biography contains only a brief allusion to the application for the Toronto post, we shall have to wait for a while in order to gain a clear view of the factors which caused the rejection of his application. In regard, however, to Huxley's candidature, the "Life and Letters" by his son, Leonard Huxley, published last year,* contain a number of references to the Toronto episode which, when put beside the records of the University Senate for 1851 and 1852, make it possible, except on certain points, to understand what took place. These records are now about fifty years old and on the principle that rules in the publication of historical archives, I may be allowed to bring some extracts from these old documents to light, and to show that in this matter of University appointments it is not true that "the former times were better than these."

In 1849, by what is known as the Baldwin University Act, the University of King's College was converted into the University of Toronto. That Act provided that the Senate of the University should determine the number of professorships in each faculty and should also, to a certain extent, have a voice in the choice of the occupants of the various Chairs. For this purpose the Caput or Council, consisting of five members, four of whom were to be the President of the University and the

* *Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley*. By his son, Leonard Huxley. Macmillan & Co., London. D. Appleton & Co., New York. The sketch accompanying this paper is reproduced with the special permission of Messrs. Appleton & Co., the American Copyright publishers.)

Deans of the three Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, were to advertise for applications for the vacant professorships, and on a fixed date after the receipt of these, to examine them and to report them to the Senate with such recommendations as appeared proper. The Senate then were to consider this report and to select from the list of candidates for each vacancy the names of three for submission in the order of qualification and merit to the Governor-General, who was to make the appointment from the names so submitted and from these alone.

In 1850 an Act amending the Act of 1849 in certain respects was passed, one clause of which will be found referred to in the minutes of the Senate quoted below, and known as section 4, of 13 & 14 Vic., chap. 49, and which empowered the Caput to go outside the list of those applying for a vacant Chair, and report "the names of any men of distinguished literary or scientific reputation, whose accession to such Chair would, in their opinion, be an acquisition to the public character of the University as a seat of learning, and who they may have ascertained, or have reason to believe, would accept of such if offered to them," and if the Senate should agree to this report the names thus reported were to be added to the three selected from the regular applicants, for submission to the Governor-General who was to select from the names so submitted.

Early in 1851 the Senate of the University by statute created five separate chairs in History and English Literature, Modern Languages, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Geology and Mineralogy, and Civil Engineering, and in July of that year advertised in the *Athenaeum* for applications, to be made on or before November 19th of the same year, for the vacant professorships, the salary of each of which, except that of Civil Engineering, was to be £350 Halifax currency (\$1,400), with the probable addition of fees.

There were not a few applicants for each post if the newspapers of the day are correct, but a complete list of those who applied for any one chair is not obtainable. Only a few of them are named in the Senate records, which do not mention Tyndall's application, or even refer to him. Amongst those who were applicants for the Chair of Natural History were Huxley, then a surgeon in the Admiralty service, and Professor William Hincks, of Queen's College, Cork, and brother of the late Sir Francis Hincks who in 1850-51 was a member of the University Senate, and from 1851 to 1854 Prime Minister of Canada.

Huxley at the time of his application was in his twenty-seventh year, but had already accomplished as an investigator what would have sufficed to distinguish a veteran in science. He had after graduation from the University of London as M.B. in 1845 received the appointment of assistant surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, a frigate detailed by the Admiralty to make an exploring expedition to New Guinea, which took four years and ended in 1850. How he spent his time may be inferred from the facts that before he returned to England the Royal and Zoological Societies published several very important papers by him, and that in 1850 and 1851 eleven memoirs appeared under his name, all based on material which he had prepared during the cruise. What he brought back was indeed so abundant that it took six years of unremitting labour to get all of it ready for publication. Some of the memoirs were of surpassing interest, and one is to-day regarded as a classic by morphologists. The extremely favourable reception with which his investigations met brought him at once on his return into prominence in the scientific world, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in the spring of 1851, and in 1852 the Society awarded him the Royal Medal for having published the most valuable paper which had appeared in the three preceding years in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He was in the same year elected a member of the Council of the Society.

Huxley's application for the Toronto Chair is dated October 17th, 1851, and is very brief, running thus:

"Gentlemen,—As a candidate for the vacant Chair of Natural History at the University of Toronto, I beg to submit the following testimonials for your consideration. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Thomas H. Huxley, F.R.S.—To the Caput and Senate of the University of Toronto."

Then follow sixteen testimonials from Charles Darwin, Professors Owen, Allman, Edward Forbes, Wharton Jones, Sharpey, Milne-Edwards (of the University of France) and others who are not only now justly and greatly famed, but who were then on every hand regarded as leaders of the scientific world. All speak in the most eulogistic terms of Huxley's work as well as of himself personally, and they predict a great future for him. Several refer to his precision of language and clearness of exposition, and Professor Forbes testifies that Huxley "possesses in a remarkable degree the power—a very essential one for the holder of a professorship—of expounding his views orally, with perspicuity, readiness and eloquence." The unanimous testimony of those who sat under Professor

Huxley is that he was the clearest, the most forcible and most interesting lecturer they ever heard.

In the "Life and Letters" we learn of the circumstances which induced him to apply for the Chair. His salary as surgeon in the navy was small and the post itself, if he were called on for active service, excluded scientific work. Further he wished to be in a position to marry, his engagement to Miss Heathorn, who subsequently became his wife, having been made three years earlier. In the "Life and Letters" we further find the progress of his views regarding the Toronto Chair recorded in the letters to Miss Heathorn and others which are therefore, of interest here.

On July 29 [1851] he writes to Professor Henfrey: "What do you think of my looking out for a Professorship of Natural History at Toronto? Pay £350, with chances of extra fees. I think that out there one might live comfortably on that sum—possibly even do the domestic and cultivate the Loves and Graces as well as the Muses.

*and cultivate the Loves and
Graces as well as the Muses*



Comme ça !!

Seriously, however, I should like to know what you think of it. The chance of getting anything over here without devoting one's self wholly to Mammon seems to me very small. At least it involves years of waiting.

Toronto is not very much out of the way, and the pay is decent and would enable me to devote myself wholly to my favourite pursuits. Were it in England I could wish nothing better; and as it is I think it would answer my purpose very well, for some years at any rate.

If they go fairly to work I think I shall have a very good chance of being elected; but I am told that these matters are often determined by petty intrigues."

He finally decided to send in his application for the Toronto post, and in communicating his decision in a letter to his future wife he says:

"There are, I learn, several other candidates, but no one I fear at all, if they only have fair play. There is no one of the others who can command anything like the scientific influence which is being exercised for me, whatever private influence they may have."

In a later letter:

"When I have once sent away my testimonials and done all that is to be done, I shall banish the subject from my mind and make myself quite easy as to results. For the present I confess to being somewhat anxious."

He had learned that his newly-made friend, Tyndall, was a candidate for the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Toronto, and in a letter to him he makes a passing reference to the subject.

"As to Toronto, I confess I am not very anxious about it. Sydney would have been far more to my taste, and I confess I envy you what, as I hear, is the very good chance you have of going there."

And again on May 7th of the next year:

"I have heard nothing of Toronto, and I begin to think that the whole affair, University and all, is a myth."

In a letter of May 3rd, 1852, to his sister:

"Science in England does everything but pay. You may earn praise but not pudding. I have helping hands held out to me on all sides, but there is nothing to help me to. Last year I became a candidate for a Professorship at Toronto. I took an infinity of trouble over the thing and got together a mass of testimonials and recommendations, much better than I had a right to expect. From that time to this I have heard nothing of the business—a result for which I care the less, as I believe the Chair will be given to a brother of one of the members of the Canadian Ministry, who is, I hear, a candidate. Such a qualification as that is, of course, better than all the testimonials in the world."

What in detail was the reception which his application met with? On this point our only accessible source of information is the minutes of the Senate for 1852. The reports of the Caput which are referred to in these minutes were not made part of the latter. They probably perished in the University fire of 1890. In the minutes of the Senate meeting held on March 6th, 1852, the report of the Caput on the Chairs of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, is recorded as received and read. A consideration of this report was postponed from meeting to meeting till August 3rd of the same year, when, as regards the Chair of Natural History, it was disposed of in the following minute:

"Mr. Morrison, seconded by Dr. Hayes, moved that the following candidates, viz.: Professor Hincks, Mr. Huxley and Dr. Ayres be selected

from the names reported by the Caput and be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor-General as the candidates under the 24th section 12 Vic., ch. 82, and that the name of Dr. Knox be transmitted under the 4th section 13 and 14 Vic. ch. 49, as the persons best qualified to fill the Chair of Natural History with advantage to the University. Which motion was carried."

It will be observed that Huxley was ranked second after Professor Hincks, and according to "section 4, 13 & 14 Vic. chap. 49," Dr. Knox, though not an applicant, was regarded by the Senate as a man of distinguished literary or scientific reputation whose accession to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Toronto "would in their opinion be an acquisition to the public character of the University as a seat of learning." Who Dr. Knox was I do not know, and I can obtain no information whatever concerning him. The same remark I may make about Dr. Ayres.

On November 20th, 1852, the report of the Caput on the Chairs of Natural Philosophy, Modern Languages and History and English Literature was read:

"The President, seconded by O. Mowat, Esq., moved: That the testimonials of Mr. Smith and Mr. Blythe be read. Which motion was carried. The testimonials of these gentlemen were then read. Whereupon it was moved by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, seconded by the Rev. A. Lillie: That the Senate most respectfully depart from the report of the Caput relative to the candidates for the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the following respect, viz.: That the name of Mr. Blythe should upon investigation of all circumstances be placed as next after that of Mr. North for the following reason, the fact of his being a successful teacher in Mill Hill Grammar School, near London, for a period of more than five years, such experience as a teacher, in the opinion of the Senate, entitling Mr. Blythe in connection with the high order of his testimonials, to be so placed, and that the names of Mr. Cherriman, Mr. North and Mr. Blythe, be selected as the three candidates for the Chair of Natural Philosophy—and that such names be reported to His Excellency the Governor-General under the 4th clause 13 and 14 Vic. ch. 49—and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary. Which motion was carried. Yeas: Professor Buckland, Oliver Mowat, Esq., Joseph C. Morrison, Esq., the Rev. J. Jennings, the Rev. D. Willis, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and the Rev. A. Lillie.—7. Nays: The President, and Professors King, Beaumont, O'Brien and Connors."

Who were Mr. Blythe and Mr. North? They are unknown in the scientific world. As the Caput must have reported three names, two of which seem to have been those of Messrs. Cherriman and North, what was the third which, according to the the minute just quoted, was removed, and for which that of Mr. Blythe was substituted? Was it John Tyndall? Or was Tyndall mentioned at all in the original report? No answer can as yet be given.

In July, 1853, the Government appointed Professors Hincks and Cherriman to the respective Chairs of Natural History and Natural Philosophy.

It is to be noted that Tyndall was in his thirty-second year when he applied, that in 1852 his researches had won him the F.R.S., and that in 1853 he was appointed a Professor of the Royal Institution, and therefore a colleague of the great Faraday, whom he succeeded on the latter's death as Director of the Royal Institution.

It has sometimes been alleged that Huxley was rejected because of his religious disbelief, but this is incorrect, since he had advanced neither in public, in his letters, nor in his writings, any views on religious questions before 1858. Further, he had not developed any such views when he was an applicant for the Toronto post.

One considers "what might have been." Would Huxley have occupied the Toronto professorship long if he had received the appointment? In any case he certainly would have thrown an extraordinary amount of energy into the work of his department, and he would have become in Toronto as he did in London one of the few great Comparative Anatomists. He would have formed at Toronto perhaps the same views on ethical and religious questions, and perhaps, also, the University, because of this, would have been accused of encouraging religious disbelief or atheism. But it did not escape that accusation after all, for in the fifties and sixties it was not unfrequently charged that the University was a godless one and taught atheism, in proof whereof, amongst other things, it was pointed out that Professor Hincks, who held the Chair of Natural History, was a clergyman of the Unitarian denomination! A member of the Legislature even went so far in his denunciation of the University as to compare it to the infamous Empress Messalina.

Had Huxley and Tyndall received the appointments to the Toronto Chairs, their genius, their enthusiasm, and their high ideals regarding science, however short their stay in Toronto would have been, would have made them powerful agents in transforming the University in the fifties and sixties, a transformation which has taken place only in the last ten years. The "dry rot" which, in the opinion of earnest, influential friends of the institution, affected University College in the late sixties would have been averted and Toronto, as a seat of learning, to-day would more than rival the leading universities of this Continent.

In recognizing all this, however, one must not severely judge the Caput and Senate of 1852. Professors Hincks and Cherriman were scholars and gentlemen, and no criticism of their appointment would ever have been made if Huxley and Tyndall had not been pitted against them as candidates for the Chairs. Wherein the Caput and Senate failed was in their ideal of a University, an ideal which comprehended something higher than the "Mill Hill Grammar School," but, after all, only a "glorified High School." And their ideal was the ideal of their generation. Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that in 1853 and 1854 Huxley was rejected for Queen's College, Cork, Aberdeen, and King's College, London. It may be said also that no organization, no safeguard of Caput or Senate, could have stood the strain of political pressure that the Government of the day exerted, or could exert. It would be different to-day. That a safeguard was necessary to prevent the determination of University appointments by political considerations was the opinion of the Hon. Robert Baldwin. What he did not foresee was that the creation of a Caput as a safeguard against politics is useless, unless public opinion is educated and alert.

Huxley's opinion of the Government control of University appointments is crisp and clear. In discussing the German University system of appointment, in a letter to the *Times* in 1892, he observed: "In holding up the University of Berlin as our model, I think you fail to attach sufficient weight to the considerations that there is no Minister of Public Instruction in these realms; that a great many of us would rather have no University at all than one under the control of such a Minister, and whose highest representatives might come to be, not the fittest men, but those who stood foremost in the good graces of the powers that be, whether Demos, Ministry, or Sovereign."

How little he was in love with Professorial control of appointments may be gathered from another extract from the same letter: "As for a government of professors only, the fact of their being specialists is against them. Most of them are broad-minded, practical men; some are good administrators. But, unfortunately, there is among them, as in other professions, a fair sprinkling of one-idea'd fanatics, ignorant of the commonest conventions of official relation, and content with nothing if they cannot get everything their own way. It is these persons who, with the very highest and purest intentions, would ruin any administrative body unless they were counterpoised by non-professional, common-sense members of recognized weight and authority in the conduct of affairs." True, every word of it!

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REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1881.*

Contributed by W. D. Gwynne, B.A.

On the evening of Thanksgiving Day there gathered at dinner in the rooms of the Faculty Union, better known as the Dean's House, eighteen men of the graduating year of 1881, and one other who matriculated with

*Owing to the difficulty in securing a complete set of photographs of the class it has been found impossible to illustrate this article.

them but took his degree the following year. The summons, beautifully worded by Mr. Milner, was as follows:—

O Socii, qui olim una e gremio almae matris profecti estis, nonne decebit nunc demum nos in lautioribus epulis accubantes commemorare quid per hos viginti annos profecerimus, quid honorum, auctoritatis, opum assecuti, quaeve mala laboresque perpessi simus, quid egerimus ad communem sortem levandam, quatenus vel in rebus domi angustis vel regali luxu nos pro virili parte gesserimus? Juva-bit profecto repetere praeterita illa studia, praesidente JOHANNE MCCAUL, amicitiasque, nec non simulates, cum solidum diem persaepe ludendo noctemve colloquio disceptandoque frangeremus. Erunt quoque undecim quos fraterno animo complorare oportebit.

Nobis igitur qui commorati sumus apud Torontonenses Universitatemque visum est a. d. IV. Kal. Dec. constituere quo die simul coenaremus, alma matre domum praebente, quam Pearmannus Decanus quondam habitabat. Vos navate operam ut adsitis omnes.

This was their first reunion since they parted twenty years ago. Long had the event been in preparation, great was the expectation, and real and deep pleasure the fulfilment. Mr. W. S. Milner, lecturer in Latin, to whose efforts the event was due and its success owing, presided. From New York came the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, the enthusiastic secretary of the "Federation of Churches and Christian Workers." Montreal sent Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Professor of Chemistry in McGill University. Brantford was represented in the person of the classical master of the Collegiate Institute, Mr. F. S. Passmore; the legal profession "appeared by" Messrs. T. J. Blain, Brampton; A. G. Campbell, Harriston; J. Mason, Weston; Jas. Douglas, A. G. F. Lawrence, G. G. S. Lindsay, J. A. McAndrew and W. D. Gwynne, Toronto.

From Port Hope came the Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, and from Burlington Mr. A. W. Peart and five physicians made up the remainder of the party. Doctors G. H. Carveth, Toronto; Levi Lapp, Pontypool; J. W. MacCallum,

and Thos. McKenzie, and S. Stewart.

The interest of the scene, which was maintained throughout, commenced with the arrival of the guests. Some who had changed but little were recognized at once, but the characteristic meeting was a grasp of the hand, followed by a searching and puzzled look, then perhaps a smile; the voice or the mention of a name recalled the forgotten face while a shout of joy and a long wringing of the hands showed the genuine gladness of the meeting.

A ramble of the whole party through the well remembered but now unfamiliar residence, recalling at every step, some vivid scene of undergraduate and unregenerate days, was a fitting preparation for the flow of reminiscences which made the table ring with hilarity. Few were the toasts, and with the exception of that of the King, and the silent remembrance of the dead, these were as befitted the occasion, informal.

Out of a class of fifty-six death has claimed twelve. T. B. Bunting, C. Donovan, J. H. Doolittle, F. W. Hill, W. H. Housson, J. S. McKay, John McBride, A. W. Reid, W. G. Shepherd, and H. C. Sells. Sorrow for a while filled the minds of all, and chilled the mirth as the names were read, and here and there an exclamation of surprise showed that to some the death of their former classmates was unknown. But the toast to Alma Mater, proposed by the chairman, and replied to by Professor Ruttan at once banished sadness and brought out one of the most interesting features of the gathering—I mean the unanimous desire of those present to see the University freed from political control and the Residence restored: the latter desire was the more surprising, inasmuch as many present had not lived in residence and probably, as undergraduates, looked at it askance; but with a larger experience of life the need seems to have been realized and the benefits of residence admitted.

Some striking comparisons cited by Mr. Milner may prove of interest. In 1881 there were fifty-six graduates and 347 students attending lectures in all the years; in 1901, 110 graduates, and 862 students in attendance, or including the faculties of Medicine and

Applied Science since 1881, a total of 1,249. The staff has risen from 14 to 55, exclusive of Victoria College. In 1881 there were but two buildings, the Main building and the School of Practical Science; since then the Library, Gymnasium and the Chemical building have been added. Besides this the needs of the Department of Physics have caused unholy hands to be laid on the Residence. And finally if Residence has departed, is it a compensation that women students have now appeared on the scene?

Some interesting data in regard to the class of 1881 were also given: Of the forty-four survivors twenty are lawyers, nine are clergymen, eight lecturers and teachers, five doctors and one or possibly two farmers.

After dinner adjournment was made to the reading room, in which the writer's last experience was the purchase of an easy chair at the sale of Mr. Pearman's furniture. It still stands in my library and snugly enscathed in it I "..... see "Through *floating vapours* interspersed with light

Shapes indeterminate, that gleam and fade

As shadows passing into deeper shade Sink and elude the sight."

A happy thought provided entertainment for the rest of the evening. The idea uppermost in the minds of all was, what have all these men been doing for the past twenty years, and so it was suggested that each in turn should get upon his feet and give an account of himself. Nothing could exceed the interest of these simple details fraught as they were with the touches which make the whole world kin. One told how three penniless students clubbed together to buy a pair of rubbers and then cast lots as to which should wear them. Another showed that he was not above taking his Arts degree back to the farm and applying his wider knowledge to improved methods, a third gave advice on bringing up children. And so, on into the night, the tales were told, and the laugh went round and the jokes were made, a flow of soul, a mingled stream of sadness and mirth, of wit and wisdom, of fun and nonsense, hopes and fears, tales of the

triumph of high endeavour and of the willing acceptance of the humbler lot. But through the experience of all there seemed to breathe the same inspiring spirit of high ideals grounded in faith and courage. There is not much to be feared for the "godless university" which produces sons like these! And yet withal what meant that undertone of disappointment? Was it because only the few had succeeded in attaining that which the world regards as the only success, the making of money or a name?

It was three o'clock in the morning when the tail of tales was completed, and the time came to part; but before breaking up it was resolved that a similar reunion should be held in 1906. And so the remnant of 1881 parted. Eheu! fugaces anni labuntur!

The following morning a committee waited on the President to congratulate him on the great advance made by the University since 1881.

The Alumni Conference at Knox College.

During the first week of December the annual conference of the alumni of Knox College was the occasion of a large gathering. The younger generation predominated, but there were veterans whose memory went back to the days of Dr. Willis and Dr. Burns. In the programme there were two lines of study—one on Old Testament prophecy; and one in New Testament theology. The conference was this year characterized by increased attendance and sustained interest during the conference. The programme was well managed. Those who took part were chiefly Knox men, but there was a judicious mixture from other colleges. The papers were chiefly theological, but there were subjects that went wide afield at times, and upon these there was usually a keen and intelligent discussion. A remarkable feature of this meeting of old graduates was the enthusiasm with which the name of the Principal was received. During the conference every appearance of the Principal was the signal for a spontaneous and hearty cheer. This tribute reached its climax on the night of the annual meeting of the alumni.

For some time there has been an agitation to have a suitable library and museum built for Knox College, which has assumed more definite shape during the last few months. The project was brought to the notice of the alumni at the annual business meeting, when it was endorsed, and the alumni decided to ask the Board of the College to call the new building the William Caven Library.

The alumni elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—Honorary president, Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly; president, Rev. J. Macdonald Duncan, B.A., B.D., Woodville, Ont.; vice-president, Rev. J. W. Clark, London, Ont.; secretary and treasurer, Rev. R. Campbell Tibb, B.A., Toronto; committee, Rev. J. W. MacMillan B.A., Lindsay; Rev. Robert Martin, Hamilton; Rev. W. G. Wallace, M.A., B.D., Toronto; Rev. R. D. Fraser, M.A., Toronto; Rev. Thomas Eakin, B.A., Guelph.

The interest in the programme culminated in the paper on Thursday morning, read by Professor McComb of Queen's University. It was an exposition and criticism of Dr. Harnack's recent book . . . "*Das Wesen des Christenthums*," and was followed with the closest attention and interest.

On the evening of the 5th, an oil portrait of the Rev. Wm. MacLaren, D.D., by J. L. Forster, was unveiled and presented to the Board of the College by the alumni. In the absence of Wm. Mortimer Clark, Esq., chairman of the board, the Rev. Principal Caven received the portrait on behalf of the Board. Dr. MacLaren has entered upon his twenty-ninth year in the chair of Systematic Theology in Knox College. The conference closed with the annual "at home" on the evening of the 6th, which was very successful.

Two features of this conference merit special mention. There was an excellent College spirit. From first to last there was the warmest interest in all that concerned the welfare of Knox. There was less disposition to dwell upon the features that are lacking in her administration, and an evident desire to make the most of, and to improve upon it. Another feature

was the development of the social side of the conference. Formerly this had been sought in one elaborate dinner, and the thing was too formal and cold. This year the men met at noonday luncheon, chatted over their coffee, retold old tales with the freedom of student days, and got closer to one another than had been possible since the days of graduation. The effect was evident in the unanimous demand that this feature of the conference be continued.

University College Dinner.

The University College dinner on Dec. 10th, was a successful gathering of undergraduates and members of the faculty. Prof. Baker presided, having on his right Hon. Richard Harcourt Minister of Education, and on his left President Loudon.

Professor Lang proposed the toast "The Empire," and Lieut.-Col. Denison replied. In replying to the toast or Alma Mater proposed by Mr. John Young, President Loudon said he had proposed the same toast 43 years ago in the same hall, standing almost in the same spot as Mr. Young. Toronto was doing as much as any university in the world, he thought, considering her circumstances. Foreign universities judged Toronto by the scientific work it did, and whether right or not, that was the test they applied.

Principal Hutton also responded in a speech of great literary beauty.

Dr. Thompson proposed "Our Guests," coupled with the names of Mr. J. J. Foy, Mr. W. K. George, and Mr. F. C. Wade, B.A. '82, Crown prosecutor in the Yukon.

Medical Dinner.

The annual dinner of the University of Toronto Medical Faculty was held in the University Gynasium, Dec. 2nd, when over 400 were present. The speeches called forth by the toast list were of great interest, and were heartily received by the large gathering of guests, members of the Faculty and students. The latter were in attendance almost to a man, for where in the University is support given more fully by college men to college interests than in the Medical Department?

Among the guests of the evening were: Vice-Chancellor Moss, Dr. R. G. Parkin, C.M.G., Senator Landerkin, Rev. J. Potts, D.D., Mr. A. E. Ames, Canon Welch, Mr. Byron E. Walker, President Loudon, the members of the Faculty and many prominent members of the profession.

The toast of "The King" proposed by A. E. Archer, president of the dinner committee, was loyally honoured. Professor Ramsay Wright proposed the toast of "Canada and the Empire," referring briefly to the imperialistic movement sweeping over the empire, and saying that men were none the worse Canadians for being imperialists.

Hon. Geo. Landerkin, M.D. '62, was received with cheers, and after some playful remarks about the profession and other topics eulogized Canada and her public men, and closed with a reference to the prosperous condition of the country.

Mr. A. E. Ames, who followed, after a reference to the population of Canada and to the tariff, said that he did not wish to be accused of false patriotism, but he did feel that it was time for Canada to drop the blouse and knickerbockers of the boy and to don the garb of the man. Formerly Canadians had been content to be the premier colony of the Empire, but that was not a big enough future, and it was for the statesmen of the country to be the pathfinders, and to lead the way for Canada to take its part in the British Empire.

The toast of "The University and the Faculty of Medicine," was proposed by Dr. Parkin, who said that the Universities of to-day were face to face with a new set of problems, as great as those which confronted their earliest predecessors.

President Loudon, in referring to the wording of the toast said, that the Faculty of Medicine was just as much a part of the University as the Faculty of Arts, and defended the Faculty from the charge that had been made that no research work had been carried on in connection with the Faculty. Continuing he said that the Medical Faculty would have a new building in the University grounds within twelve months in which the work of the dif-

ferent Departments of the Faculty would be carried on.

He asked the students if they wished to aid the University to follow in the footsteps of those who had brought honour to the University. He would rather have one scientific discovery made in the University than a great bequest made to it. The President in closing said, that he hoped that the policy of half measures and slow relief would cease, and that prompt and adequate support would be given the University.

The Dean of the Medical Faculty, Dr. R. A. Reeve, referred to the fact that in the course of the next few weeks arrangements would be completed for the erection of a new building for the Medical Faculty. This building has been rendered absolutely necessary on account of the large increase in the number of students and it is proposed that it should be erected in the Queen's Park upon University ground. The Dean referred to the fact that the trustees of the University had shown the greatest possible interest in the financial aspect of the undertaking, and they have now reached a conclusion upon this matter which has placed it upon a sound financial basis, thoroughly satisfactory to the University of Toronto and to the Medical Faculty thereof.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, speaking as a trustee, said that in making provision for a new building for the Medical Faculty the trustees believed that the success which this branch would achieve would be reflected upon the entire institution.

Dr. Peters also replied in a vigorous speech. He defended the Faculty against the charge which had recently been made that research work was not done in this University. He pointed out that a very large amount of research work has been done by the members of the Medical Faculty, work which has been recognized not only locally but abroad, not only throughout the British Empire but in foreign countries, and that the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto would in this respect compare favourably with any institution on this continent. Nevertheless he pointed out that their main function here was to teach, and he called attention to

the fact that as a teaching Faculty they had attained remarkable success as was evidenced by the increasing number of students presenting themselves from year to year.

Dr. Britton proposed the toast of other professions, to which Rev. John Potts, Professor McGregor Young and Dr. P. H. Bryce, replied.

Dr. Rudolf proposed "The Hospitals," and Dr. Charles O'Reilly replied upon behalf of the General Hospital and Dr. R. J. Dwyer upon behalf of St. Michael's Hospital.

Athletics.

At the annual meeting of the University of Toronto Hockey Club, W. J. Hanley, B.A., was in the chair. The secretary-treasurer in his report stated that the season last year had been very successful, and that in spite of the heavy expenses connected with the visits of the club to Buffalo, N.Y., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the year had ended with a merely nominal deficit. It was decided that the club would enter three teams this winter in the Ontario Hockey Association.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, W. T. Jennings, C.E.; honorary vice-president, W. J. Hanley, B.A.; president, A. J. Isbester; vice-president, J. R. Parry; secretary-treasurer, S. Trees; manager of the first team, Allan Magee; manager of the second team, H. C. Moore; delegate to O. H. A., H. J. Symington.

Recent Faculty Publications.

A. H. Abbott, B.A., University of Toronto, "Experimental Psychology and the Psychological Laboratory in the University of Toronto," in the "University of Toronto Monthly," Dec., 1900.

———"Problems and a Student's Attitude to Them," in "Acta Victoriana," May, 1900.

W. J. Alexander, Ph.D., University College (Editor), "A School Anthology of English Poetry," with an Introduction and Notes. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, 1901.

F. B. Allan, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "The Basic Nitrates of Bismuth," in the "American Chemical Journal," Vol. XXV.

Alfred Baker, M.A., University of Toronto, "The Principle at the Base of Quaternion Analysis," in "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada," 1901.

R. R. Bensley, B.A., M.B., University of Chicago (late of University of Toronto), "The Oesophageal Glands of Urodela," in the "Biological Bulletin," Dec., 1900.

H. P. Biggar, B.A., B.Litt., University of Toronto, "The Early Trading Companies of New France, a contribution to the History of Commerce and Discovery in North America." Toronto, the University Library, 1901, (University of Toronto Studies in History, edited by G. M. Wrong, M.A.), Dec., 1900.

A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Glacial and Interglacial Beds near Toronto," in "Journal of Geology," Vol. IX., No. 4. ——— "Marine and Freshwater Beaches of Ontario," in "Bulletin, Geol. Soc. Am.," Vol. XII.

———"The Vermilion River Placers," "Iron Ranges of the Lower Huronian," "Sea Beaches of Eastern Ontario," "Petrographical and Stratigraphical Notes," "Notes on the Pleistocene of Ontario," in the 10th Report, Ontario Bureau of Mines.

W. H. Fraser, M.A., University of Toronto, in collaboration with J. Squair, B.A., University College, "High School French Grammar and Reader." The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, 1900, and D. C. Heath and Co., Boston, 1901.

———"Modern Languages Abroad," in the "Proceedings of the Ontario Educational Association," 1901.

R. E. Hooper, B.A., M.B., University of Toronto, "A Comparison of Anti-septics," in the "Canadian Practitioner and Review," April, 1901.

J. G. Hume, Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Prohibition as a Problem of Individual and Social Reform," Toronto, "Acta Victoriana," 1900.

E. C. Jeffrey, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Infranodal Organs in Calamites and Dicotyledons," in "Annals of Botany," University Press, Oxford.

E. C. Jeffrey, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto. "The Structure and Development of the Stem in the Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms," in "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London."

———"The Morphology of Seed-plants," a text-book for Universities and Colleges. D. Appleton Co. New York. (In collaboration with John M. Coulter, Head-Professor of Botany, University of Chicago.)

———"The Anatomy and Development of the Osmundaceae," by J. H. Faull, B.A., Fellow in Botany, Harvard University. (Prepared under the direction of E. C. Jeffrey, B.A., Ph.D.), in "Botanical Gazette," Chicago, and in "University of Toronto Studies," Biological Series, No. 3.

G. W. Johnston, Ph.D., University College. "The Querulus, a Syntactical and Stylistic Study." Toronto, The Publishers' Syndicate, 1900.

F. B. Kenrick, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto. "Reversible Chemical Reactions," in the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," No. XXII., 191.

———"Quantitative Lecture Experiments on Electro-Chemistry," in the "Journal of Physical Chemistry," No. IV., 599.

———"The Identification of Basic Salts," in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada," 1901. (The above in conjunction with Dr. W. Lash Miller.)

A. Kirschman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Nature and Miracle," in "Acta Victoriana," Dec., 1900.

———"The Fundamental Problems of Suggestion," in "Hypnotism and Hypnotic Suggestion." New York State Publishing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

W. R. Lang, D.Sc., University of Toronto. "A Century of Chemical Progress," in the University of Toronto Monthly.

———"Chemistry in Relation to the Arts and Manufactures," in "Industrial Canada."

H. H. Langton, B.A., University of Toronto Library, "Sir Daniel Wilson," a biographical sketch with bibliography of his writings, in "review of Historical Publications relating to Canada." Vol. V. editor (in conjunction with G. M. Wrong, M.A.) of Vol. V. of this review. Toronto. The University Library, 1901.

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Campus and Corridor.

The Faculty and students of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons held their sixth annual "at home" in the college building, Dec. 5th. There were about 200 guests present. The committee, of which A. D. A. Mason was chairman, J. McD. Sharp, secretary, and C. H. Wickwire, treasurer, made all arrangements, which were very successfully carried out.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society was held in the University dining hall, November 25th, in order to afford an opportunity for the members of the Faculty and the men of the upper years to become better acquainted with the large Second year class, which numbers this session 34. After dinner Professor E. I. Badgley delivered a lecture on the problem of conscience under the title of "The Ring of Gyges."

The University of Toronto Mathematical and Physical Society held an open meeting in the main building, Dec. 5th. The chair was taken by A. T. DeLury, B.A., president of the Society. There was a large attendance which included the members of the Astronomical Society of Toronto. C. A. Chant, Ph.D., lectured on "Diffraction and Diffraction Gratings," using models to illustrate his remarks. Lantern illustrations by J. S. Plaskett, B.A., representing colour in monochrome and photography in natural colours, proved interesting. Musical selections were given by the Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, and vocal selections by Messrs. Lucas, Abbott, Klotz, Smith and Matheson.

At a recent meeting of the Council of Wycliffe College the treasurer reported that with the closing of the financial year in May, they had received the sum of \$15,000 for the endowment fund of the College. The Council unanimously adopted the report of the Executive Committee upon the building of a convocation hall and other additions and improvements in library and lecture room accommodation. It was resolved that the work be proceeded with at once. Three

members of the Council subscribed \$5,000 on condition that the balance of the \$15,000 required be given at once. A committee on ways and means and a building committee were appointed. These are now at work.

The second year class in Metallurgy in the School of Practical Science examined the plants of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., and the Hamilton Bridge Works Co., recently. The party was accompanied by G. R. Mickle, B.A., Lecturer in Mining.

The medals and prizes awarded in Victoria University upon the result of the May examination were not distributed this year on Charter Day, Oct. 12, as is the custom, on account of the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York. The distribution took place on Nov. 15th instead. Among the donors of these medals, prizes and scholarships we notice the names of Messrs. E. Wilson, S. H. Janes, J. J. McLaren, G. A. Cox, E. J. Sanford, Chown, Ames, J. C. Robertson, J. W. Flavelle, W. J. Robertson, Hodgins, Webster, Johnston, and Mrs. Whitwam and Professor Bell. Special interest was lent to the occasion by the unveiling of the marble busts of Dr. E. Ryerson and Dr. S. S. Nelles. Chancellor Burwash presided and read a letter from J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., who was unable to be present. The Hon. G. W. Ross, in speaking of Dr. Ryerson's life, dwelt chiefly upon his work in founding the public school system of Ontario. At the conclusion of his address the Premier unveiled the bust of Dr. Ryerson. Rev. J. Potts, D.D., spoke on Dr. Ryerson's work in freeing education in Ontario from church control, and in abolishing religious tests. A. H. Reynar, LL.D., spoke eloquently of Dr. Nelles, in a polished discourse, and Dr. H. F. Biggar, of Cleveland, Ohio, discussed Dr. Nelles' character and his influence on student life, and at the close of the address unveiled the bust of Dr. Nelles. Dr. Carman spoke on education generally, with special reference to the influence of these two educators in moulding the character of many men now prominent in both church and state.

The Womens' Residence which is now being built for Victoria University will be of red brick with grey stone

facings, and will have three stories and a basement. From north to south the length will be 160 ft., and the building will be 80 ft. wide, and the wing lying across the north end will be 136 ft. long. The front of the building is pleasingly broken by the portico in the centre of the west front, the projection of the north wing, the tower and a wide bay. The basement will contain gymnasium, shower baths, dressing rooms, trunk rooms, store rooms, furnace, etc. The main hall will be 15 x 100 ft., and there will open from it reception rooms, library, music rooms, rooms for the lady principal and matron, an assembly room, dining room, to seat 80 students and business offices. The kitchen will occupy the north-east corner of the building. A handsome staircase and an elevator will give access to the upper floors, on the first of which there will be 25 rooms for students, and bath-rooms, and in the wing, rooms for the matron and housemaids. The top floor will have 23 students' rooms, and the wing will contain a small but complete hospital having sick room, convalescent room, nurses' rooms, and every requisite for the proper care of the students.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates of the S. P. S. 1886.

A. M. Bowman, D.L.S., is assistant engineer on the Ohio River Improvement, Bellevue, Pa.—E. B. Hermon, D. & O. L. S., is a member of the firm of Gordon, Hermon & Burwell, engineers and surveyors, Vancouver, B.C.—Robert Laird, O.L.S., is a consulting and mining engineer, Rat Portage, Ont.—T. Kennard Thomson, C. E., M. Am. Soc. C. E., is a consulting engineer, 13 Park Row, New York.—H. G. Tyrrell, C. E., A. M. Can. Soc. C. E., is asst. engineer to the Boston Bridge Works, 70 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

S. P. S. 1887.

J. C. Burns (Ob).—A. E. Lott is a consulting railway engineer, Mexico,

Mexico.—A. L. McCulloch, O.L.S., A. M. Can. Soc. C. E., is city engineer of Nelson, B.C.—F. Martin, M.B., O.L.S., is a physician at Dundalk, Ont.—C. H. Pinhey, D. & O.L.S., is an engineer on the Soulanges Canal, Coteau Landing.—J. Rogers, O.L.S., is town engineer, Mitchell, Ont.

The addresses of the following graduates are unknown:—

1856.
R. Matheson, B.A.
1871.
S. Hickey, B.A., M.D.
1874.
J. W. Corman, M.B.
1877.
J. J. Esmond, M.B.
1880.
N. McKechnie, M.D.
1881.
H. R. Elliot, M.D.
1882.
J. A. Munroe, B.A.
1888.
J. A. Cross, M.D.—D. H. Piper, M.D.
1890.
H. E. Bayley, B.A.—Thos. Russell, M.B.
1892.
Wm. Clutton, B.A.—H. A. McCullough, B.A., M.B.
1893.
R. S. Shaw, B.S.A.
1894.
Mrs. Hogg, B.A. (Miss I. M. Barber).
1895.
A. A. King, B.S.A.—W. J. Kirkland, Phm. B.—Miss F. Northrup, B.A.
1898.
J. A. Roberts, M.B.—J. H. Alexander, B.A.
1899.
R. K. Steele, B.A.

Kent County Alumni.

The graduates of the University of Toronto in the County of Kent have organized themselves into a body to advance the interest of their University. On the evening of Friday December 13th, a number met and formed themselves into "The University of Toronto Alumni Association for the County of Kent." The usual constitution was adopted. Dr. J. C. McLennan was present and addressed the meeting. He traced briefly the development of the University and its expansion in recent years. It was this expansion without an accompanying increase in the endowment, he said, that occasioned the lamentable deficits. Last year's deficit was generously assumed by the Provincial Government, but as the University grows deficits will inevitably arise. He spoke of the need of a close union between the Canadian manufacturers and the Canadian universities. Such a union has been fostered in Germany with the result that German industries have been revolutionized. By influencing public opinion and the Government in favour of the University, as well as by strengthening the bond between it and the graduates, the Alumni Association could promote the welfare of the University.

The following officers were elected:—Honorary president, Wm. Douglas, I.L.B. '61, K.C., Chatham; president, D. S. Paterson, B.A. '76, Chatham; vice-presidents, R. M. Thompson, B.A. '91, Blenheim; J. G. Little, B.A. '84, Ridgetown; John Coutts, B.A. '84, Thamesville; secretary, Miss Grace McDonald, B.A. '00, Chatham; treasurer, Rev. J. H. Osterhout, B.A. '00, Jeannettes Creek; councillors, A. B. Carscallen, B.A. '90, Wallaceburg; A. W. Thornton, D.D.S. '90, Chatham; Rev. J. F. Johnson, M.A., Tilbury; W. H. Willson, Phm.B. '97, Dresden.

W. J. J. Twohey, B.A. '84, W. Taylor, B.A. '92, and Dr. Musson, M.B. '95, were elected a committee to draft a memorial to the Government expressing appreciation of its generosity to the University last spring, and expressing also the hope that there will be no delay in erecting the new Science Building.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

W. Harley Smith, B.A. '84, M.B. '88, has been appointed Italian Consul of Toronto.

A. W. Anderson, B.A. '98, is a partner in the firm of Simpson & Rowland, barristers, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

J. McCaig, B.A. '94, M.A. '97, has been principal of the high and public schools at Lethbridge, Alta., for the last two years.

G. A. Putnam, B.S.A. '00, formerly private secretary to President Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College, is now manager of the City Dairy Company, Toronto.

J. W. Trounce, who entered with the class of '94, is now car accountant in the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

P. E. S. MacKenzie, B.A. '93, LL.B. '95, is practising law in partnership with W. J. Moran, B.A. '91, LL.B. '92, in Rat Portage, Ont.

W. A. Cerswell, M.B. '01, who was third silver medalist at graduation, has gone to London to continue his studies in the hospitals there.

G. E. R. McCartney, M.B. '01, has taken an appointment as house surgeon in the New York City Hospital. The position is tenable for two years.

W. M. McKay, B.A. '88, who is practising law in Dawson, Y.T., is spending the winter travelling in Europe, and will return to the Yukon in the spring.

W. H. Groves, M.D. '89, has been appointed surgeon on R.M.S. "Sekondi" of the African Steamship Co., sailing between Liverpool and the west coast of Africa.

J. F. Snell, B.A. '94, Ph.D. (Cornell) has gone from Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., to the University of Cincinnati as instructor in the Department of Chemistry.

W. A. Duff, S.P.S. '91, is on the engineering staff of the Vancouver, Victoria, and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company, and is now employed on the location of a line between Phoenix and Midway, B.C.

Geo. H. Ling, B.A. '93, Ph.D., is instructor in the Department of Mathematics in Columbia University, New York. He was for some time an instructor in the same department in Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.

F. G. Wait, B.A. '87, M.A. '89, who was Fellow in Geology for three years in the University of Toronto after graduation, has since been on the staff of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, as assistant to Dr. Hoffman in the Chemical Department.

W. W. Tamblin, B.A. '65, M.A. '66, modern language master in the high school, Bowmanville, retires from active service as a teacher at the end of the year. Mr. Tamblin has spent 35 years in the schools of Newcastle, Oshawa, Bowmanville, and Whitby, and is one of the oldest and best-known educationists in Ontario.

M. F. Libby, B.A. '90, Ph.D. (Clark) '01, has entered upon his duties as professor of Philosophy in the University of Colorado. Mr. Libby will be remembered as an enthusiastic and successful teacher of English in various collegiate institutes in Ontario, and in particular an expounder of Shakespeare. Resigning from Jameson Avenue School in 1896, he spent five years in study, three of them in Germany at Goettingen and Berlin, and finally took his Doctor's degree from Clark University at Worcester, Mass. Dr. Libby is joint author with Professor Alexander of the well-known text-book "Composition from Models," and has published several articles on literature and philosophy. Those who knew him best anticipate most from him in his career as professor.

Upon all sides are heard expressions of heartfelt sorrow for the death of Henry Albert Harper, B.A. '95, M.A. '96, which took place by drowning on the afternoon of December 6th. He gave his life in an heroic, but unfortunately fruitless, effort to save Miss Blair, who, with a companion, had skated into open water in the Ottawa river. The rare courage shown in this act will long influence the lives of those who were his friends or acquaintances either in early life, in the University, or in his business and professional career, which looked so

promising. To preserve the memory of his brave deed and make its influence permanent, there will be some memorial of Mr. Harper in Ottawa, where a public meeting attended by the chief citizens has resolved to erect a monument, and the Executive committee of the Alumni Association, of which Mr. Harper was a member, as secretary-treasurer of the University of Toronto Graduates Club of Ottawa, has resolved to arrange for the setting up of a bronze tablet.

We learn the following facts about Rev. A. Haliday Douglas, D.D., whose appointment as professor of Apologetics, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, was mentioned in the last number of the MONTHLY, from the Cambridge "Independent Press," which express the regard in which he was held in Cambridge. Dr. Douglas is the second son of Dr. A. H. Douglas, late president of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; and is the brother of Dr. C. M. Douglas, M.P. for the N. W. Division of Lanarkshire. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University. When he received his degree of M.A. in 1883, he was First English Essayist and was Medallist in the Advanced Metaphysics class in 1884. In the New College, where he studied Theology, he was president of the Missionary Society, and at the end of his course was elected to the First Cunningham Fellowship, in 1888. In 1893 he became pastor of St. Columba's, Cambridge. He joined the University as an advanced student of Moral Science and a Fellow Commoner

of St. John's College. He took his B.A. degree in 1898, with the Certificate of Research for a dissertation on the "Psychology of Pomponatius," the study of Mediæval Scholastic Philosophy. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1901. Recently the Theological College of the Presbyterian Church of England has been removed to Cambridge, and Dr. Douglas was a member of the College Council until he removed to Canada last summer.

Marriages.

McGahey-Davis—On Nov. 18th, 1901, at St. Michael's Cathedral, R. J. McGahey, D.D.S. '97, was married to Miss Kate Davis, of Toronto.

Smith-Stephenson—At Omemeë, Ont. Nov. 28th, D. C. Smith, D.D.S. '92, of Uxbridge, Ont., was married to Miss Daisy Stephenson, of Omemeë.

Stenhouse-Shortreed—In Toronto, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan D.D., Miss Margaret Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Shortreed, was married to John Stenhouse, B.Sc. (Edin.) M.B. '94, Toronto.

Deaths.

Harper—H. A. Harper, B.A. '95, M.A. '96, drowned in the Ottawa river, Dec. 6th.

O'Meara—James Dallas O'Meara, B. A. '70, M.A. '74, (Rev. Canon) died at Winnipeg, Man. Dec. 6th.

Sweetnam—Leslie Matthew Sweetnam, M.B., M.D. '81, died at Johns Hopkins' Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Dec., 11th.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word "Paid" in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver's fee for the current year has been paid.

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All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Dean's House, University of Toronto.

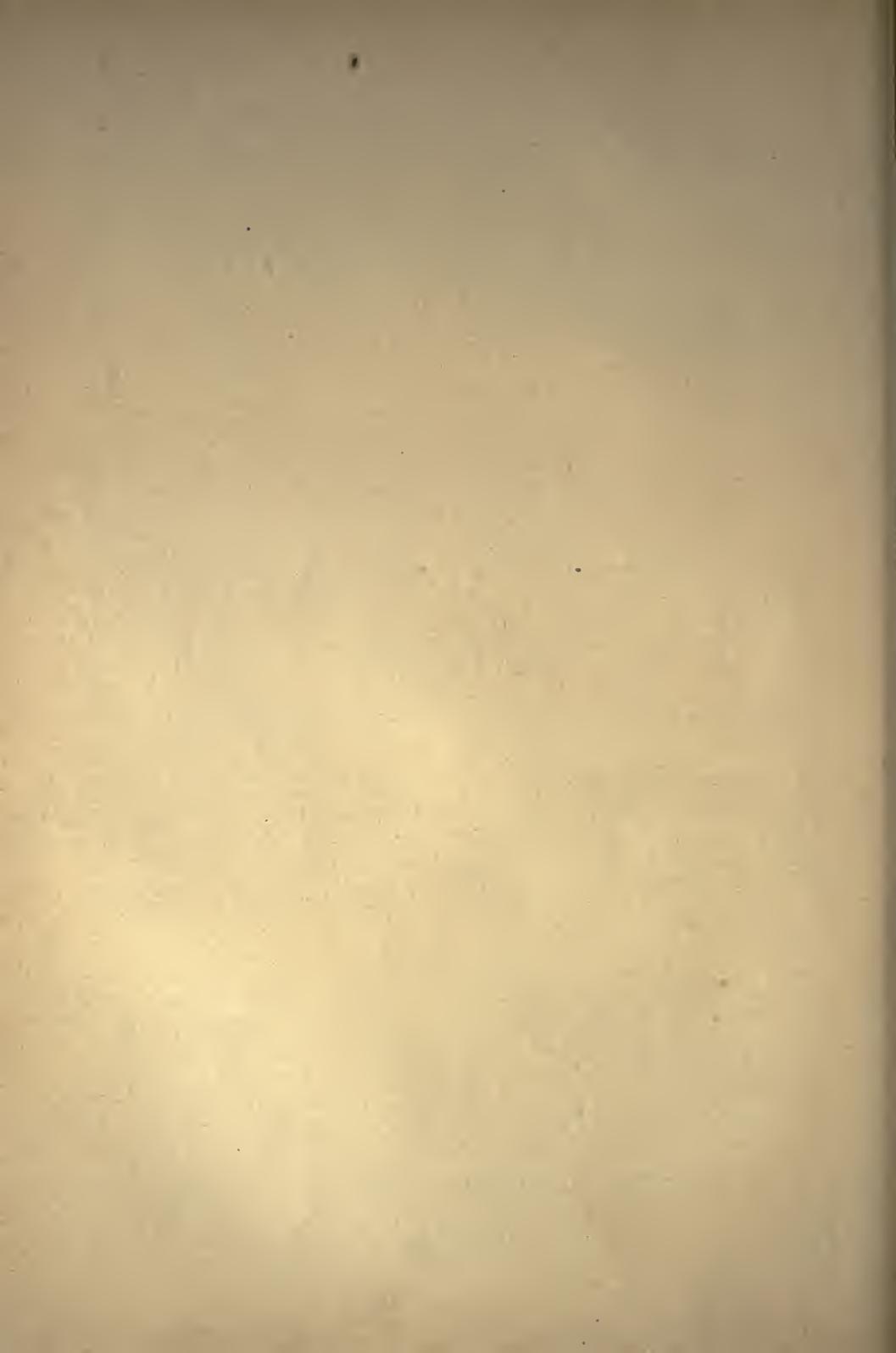
EARLY DAYS OF THE UNIVERSITY

BY

WM. F. A. BOYS, LL.B.

Senior County Judge of the County of Simcoe.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY
DECEMBER, 1907.



EARLY DAYS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BY WM. F. A. BOYS, LL.B.

THE recollections of one who saw the laying of the foundation stone of the proposed university buildings at the head of University Avenue, on April 23rd, 1842, who was present at the opening of the University of King's College, now the University of Toronto, on June 8th, 1843, and heard some, if not all, of the inaugural lectures delivered on that occasion, may interest University men of a younger generation. The writer's father, who succeeded the Honourable Joseph Wells as Bursar of King's College, had his office in the centre one of the three buildings which then composed the Parliament Buildings, and with his family had rooms assigned to him under the same roof as his office. The library, chapel and dining-hall were also in that building, while the lecture rooms were in the wing. Being thus at the centre of university life exceptional opportunities were afforded of hearing and seeing all that went on.

CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Before stating events within my own recollection, I will remind the reader that the institution came into existence by a Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, dated March 15th, 1827, of King George IV., which after reciting:—"Whereas the establishment of a college within our Province of Upper Canada in North America for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of Science and Literature, which are taught in our universities in this Kingdom; would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province," ordained, that there should be established at or near the town of York in the Province of Upper Canada, one college with the style and privileges of an university, for the education of youth and students in Arts and Faculties, to be continued forever to be called King's College, of which the Right Rev. Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec; or the bishop for the time being of the diocese in which the said town of York might be situated on any future division, or alteration, of the diocese of Quebec, should be visitor; and Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor of Quebec, or the Governor, Lt.-Governor, or person administer-

ing the government of that Province for the time being, should be the Chancellor. And that at all times there should be a President of the College, who was to be a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland; and also such, and so many, Professors in different Arts and Faculties in the said College, as from time to time should be deemed necessary, or expedient, as should be appointed by the Crown, or by the Chancellor of the College in the King's behalf, and during His Majesty's pleasure.

The charter ordained also that the Rev. John Strachan, D.D., then Archdeacon of York, should be the first President of the College; and that the Archdeacon of York for the time being should, by virtue of his office, be at all times the President thereof. The charter further appointed a council to be called "The College Council," consisting of the Chancellor and President for the time being, and of seven of the Professors in Arts and Faculties of the College; who were to be members of the Church of England and Ireland; and before their admission into the College Council, were to sign and subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; and if at any time there should not be within the College seven professors, members of the Established Church, the College Council was to be filled up to the required number of seven, exclusive of the Chancellor and President, by graduates of the College of the Established Church, who were to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles before admission to the council.

ANNUAL FEE FROM GRADUATES.

Provision was also made by the charter, for the council carrying on the affairs of the university—for the conferring of the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties, etc., and it ordained that no religious test should be required of any persons admitted as scholars, or to any degree, except in Divinity. The charter further ordained that all persons admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, should be deemed members of the Convocation of the University, and pay an annual fee of twenty shillings sterling toward the support of the College. This provision, I fancy, has long since ceased to be observed, but contains a hint which might be turned to a useful account in these days of university starvation. A small sum levied annually to qualify graduates as Members of Convocation, might now produce a considerable amount in aid of the university funds. Still there

are two sides to such a question, and levying a tax of this kind might now prove a drawback to the success of Convocation, and in that way be undesirable. At all events, the alumni associations might well consider if they could not materially help the University by instituting an annual voluntary payment by each member of some contribution in aid of the University.

ENDOWMENT.

King George IV., also by patent, dated January 3rd, 1828, endowed the University with 225,944 acres of land, and on March 4th, 1837, the charter was amended by 7th William IV. c. 16, whereby the judges of the Court of King's Bench for and on behalf of the King, became visitors of the College in place of the Bishop of Quebec, and the President of the University on any future vacancy, was to be appointed by the Government without requiring that he should be the incumbent of any ecclesiastical office; and the College Council was to consist of twelve in number, of whom the Speaker of the two Houses of the Legislature of the Province, and the Attorney, and Solicitor-General, for the time being, were to be four, and the remainder should consist of the five senior professors of the College, and the Principal of the "Minor or Upper Canada College." The other two members were to be the Chancellor and President. It was further provided by this amending Act, that no member of the College Council, or any professor need be a member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any articles of religion other than a declaration that he believed in the authenticity, and divine inspiration, of the Old and New Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Trinity; and further that no religious test should be required, or appointed for any person admitted, or matriculated, as scholars within the College, or for persons admitted to any degree, or faculty, therein.

UNIVERSITY CONTROL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

By this statute also it was recited:—"That it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College lately erected in the city of Toronto, should be incorporated with, and form an appendage of, the University of King's College," and it was so enacted with the addition that it should be subject to the jurisdiction and control of the University of King's College; and the Principal of Upper Canada College was to be appointed by the King during pleasure, while the vice-principal and tutors should be nominated by the Chancellor of King's College,

subject to the approval of the College Council. The Chancellor was also given power to suspend or remove the vice-principal or tutors of Upper Canada College, provided such suspension, or removal, was recommended by the Council of the University. These patents and statutes are referred to in order to give the reader a sketch of the early history of the University, and to enable him to understand the changes made in its name and constitution in later times.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Little actual work in connection with the University was performed until the 23rd of April, 1842, when the foundation stone of a building in University Park at the head of College Avenue, which was intended to be the home of the University, was laid. A portion of this building was erected, but the whole of it, as designed by Mr. Thomas Young, the architect, was never finished. Even the part completed was never occupied as a University, but it was at one time used as a female lunatic asylum, and was finally demolished to make way for the new Parliament Buildings, which now adorn its site. I was present when this foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Bagot, the then Governor-General of British North America, and as the ceremony was of an imposing character, a few words in relation to it may be of interest, my memory being assisted by documents published at the time.

April 23rd was of course the anniversary of England's Patron Saint, and St. George's Society, with the sister societies of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, first attended a service at the Cathedral of St. James, where the Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A. (who so recently died in Toronto), the chaplain of the first-named society, preached the sermon. At the conclusion of this service the societies marched to the grounds of Upper Canada College, and joined in a procession made up as follows:—Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons; Pupils of the Home District Grammar School; Head Master and Assistant of Home District Grammar School; Porters of King's College and Upper Canada College; Superintendent of Grounds, Contractor, Superintendent of Buildings; Clerks of King's College office; Pupils of Upper Canada College; Junior Master of Upper Canada College; Members of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, Divinity; Architect, Bursar, Solicitor; Senior Masters of Upper Canada College; Council of King's College; Visitors of King's College; Bedels and Verger; Esquire Bedel; Senior Visitor of King's College; Chancellor;

President of King's College; His Excellency the Governor-General's suite; Officers of the Navy and Army; Executive Councillors; Legislative Councillors; Members of the House of Assembly; Bailiffs; Mayor and Corporation of the City; Judge, Sheriff and Wardens of the Home District; Magistrates of the Home District; Band; Societies of St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew; Masonic Society; Mechanics' Institute; Fire, Hook and Ladder Companies; Gentry; Escort of 1st Incorporated Dragoons.

At one o'clock His Excellency, the Chancellor, arrived at Upper Canada College in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of the 1st Incorporated Dragoons, and was duly received, and conducted to a chair of state placed on a platform at the front door of the College, and shaded by a canopy decorated with evergreen. An address in Latin was then read by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, expressing joy at the honour conferred upon the city by His Excellency's visit and gratitude for it, and commending the College to his favour and protection, and requesting him to accept the office of patron. The addresses also congratulated the Province upon the birthday of the University, etc. His Excellency replied, also in Latin, expressing pleasure at receiving the cordial congratulations, and stating that Upper Canada College should have his support; and that the day would ever be remembered by him; and he hoped ever regarded by the inhabitants of Canada as a most auspicious and memorable anniversary.

The College bell then tolled the signal for the procession to move to the site of the proposed University buildings. The day was one of brilliant sunshine, and the imposing procession started, with the sound of military music, between two lines of soldiers of the 93rd Regiment, and with the sidewalks crowded by people estimated to exceed ten thousand in number—a remarkable gathering for those days. As the procession came near the site of the proposed buildings the way was lined by the 43rd Regiment, while the Highlanders (the 93rd), mixed with the crowd here and there adding to the brilliancy of the scene. Seats in tiers had been provided at the site for about fifteen hundred persons, and these were filled with ladies whose different coloured garments added another pleasing feature to the scene.

The foundation stone to be laid was placed at the north-east corner of the foundation, and here His Excellency took his stand, and Dr. Strachan, who had then become the Lord Bishop of

Toronto, read to him an appropriate address, which was followed by prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. McCaul and the Rev. H. J. Grasett. A piece of sacred music followed, and Judge Sherwood presented to His Excellency gold and silver coins, and a bottle in which to place them. The Hon. W. Allan presented a copy of the charters and other papers, which were also placed in the bottle. Mr. John Beckett, a well-known chemist of Toronto, then corked, and tied down, and covered with wax and tinfoil the mouth of the bottle; and His Excellency placed it in a cavity of the stone prepared for it. This cavity was covered with a brass plate suitably inscribed, and captain, the Hon. J. S. Macaulay, presented to the Governor a silver trowel with an ivory handle tipped with the acorn and oak-leaf in silver. His Excellency then duly laid the stone, a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the artillery, and the band played God Save the Queen. Bishop Strachan finally closed the ceremony with prayer, and the usual blessing. The great assembly of people testified their approval of the proceedings by giving three cheers for Her Majesty, three cheers for Sir Charles Bagot, and three more each for the Lord Bishop and the Chief Justice. George Gurnett, Esquire, a prominent official of the city, acted as marshal of the day, and maintained perfect order. In the bottle placed in the cavity of the foundation stone were deposited twenty-five coins of gold, silver, brass and copper; ranging in value from a Jacobus, worth twenty-five shillings, and a sovereign and guinea, down to a halfpenny, and dating from the reign of James I. down through all the reigns to the second year of Queen Victoria's reign; and there was a single note—a one dollar bill of the Bank of Upper Canada. In addition to these there were deposited a Hebrew, a Greek and an English Testament, the amended charter of the University, No. 42, Vol. V. of *The Church* newspaper, dated 23rd April, 1842, issued that day, and the Upper Canada College Register of 1839 and 1840. What has become of these coins, etc., I do not know, but if they are not re-deposited in the foundation of the new University building, or in the University Museum, I think the alumni of the University will say they should have been.

When this ceremony was over the procession returned to Upper Canada College, where His Excellency entered the Principal's house amidst the cheers of all present. Shortly afterwards the Vice-regal party repaired to the College Assembly Hall as the guests of the Principal and masters. Here they,

and other guests, to the number of about fifty, together with the college boys, sat down to a cold collation. Latin graces were pronounced by Arthur Wickson and Sidney Cosens, second and first King's College exhibitioners. Dr. McCaul, the Principal, who was a fine speaker, presided and introduced the toasts. "The Queen," of course, was the first one. Its proposal was received by a storm of cheers "regulated" by the Hon. W. H. Draper, afterwards Chief Justice Draper, "giving the word," as it was then called. This old custom has gone out of fashion, but it gave a sort of rhythm to the cheers which was agreeable, although to modern ears it would likely take away from the applause somewhat of its spontaneity, and seem too formal. The next toast was that of "Sir Charles Bagot, Chancellor of the University." After expressing his thanks for what His Excellency was pleased to call "the very flattering compliment" paid him, the Governor-General congratulated those present, and the whole Province of Canada upon the event of the day, and added:—"Brought up myself in the University of Oxford, I feel that I am not altogether an incompetent judge of the extensive, and endless, blessings which flow from institutions similar to this. I have ever considered the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as the breasts of the mother country. From them has been derived, through a succession of ages, that wholesome, and invigorating, nutriment which has led to her gigantic growth. From them have been derived all the comforts of pure and social religion, all that is useful and beneficial in science, all that is graceful and ornamental in literature. These same blessings, gentlemen, unless I greatly deceive myself, we have, under Providence, this day transplanted into these mighty regions. There may they continue from generation to generation! There may they serve to instruct, enlighten and adorn your children's children, through ages yet unborn as they have for ages past the children of our parent state! That they will do so I entertain no doubt. From the pure flame which burns upon the holy altars of those venerable establishments, we have this day brought a spark which will rapidly spread itself with equal purity, and, I trust, with equal splendour, over our Western world.

After the Governor's speech a Latin ode was recited by W. G. Draper, of the 7th Form, Upper Canada College, and some Greek Anacreontics were recited by Norman Bethune, also of the 7th Form. These recitations were no doubt composed by Dr. McCaul, who was recognized as one of the finest classics of

his time. They both referred to the events of the day, and to His Excellency, in happy terms.

The health of Bishop Strachan, the President of the University, was then proposed. The establishment of a University in Toronto had been for years the desire of his heart, and he naturally looked upon the events of that day with great pride, and as a consummation of his efforts in that direction. When he rose to reply he was evidently deeply moved, and spoke with strong emotion, to which his Scotch accent rather gave an additional feeling of sincerity than otherwise. He stated that he had looked for that day for forty years, and that the present was the happiest moment of his existence. As a report of the proceedings published at the time stated:—"His feelings were evidently too strong for him, and he spoke with an eloquence far beyond that of words."

The next day being Sunday, His Excellency attended Divine Service in the Cathedral, where the Rev. H. J. Grasett, subsequently better known as Dean Grasett, preached a sermon, of which a newspaper of that time remarked:—"We scarcely ever heard, either in England or on this Continent, so perfect a specimen of pulpit eloquence." In this sermon some appropriate references were made to the proceedings of the day before.

On Monday His Excellency left Toronto for Kingston, the then seat of Government, embarking in the *Traveller* steamboat, which vessel some old people may still remember. Returning to the seat of Government in those days by railway was impossible, as there was no railway.

IN THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The completion of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a building for the University still left the want of a home for the present time unprovided for, and in order that the actual educational work might be proceeded with at once, it became necessary to obtain suitable apartments for a chapel, lecture-rooms, etc. The Parliament Buildings on the bay shore, or Front Street, naturally presented themselves as the best available ones in the city, for they contained two large rooms, a smaller one that would serve as a library, and numerous other rooms suitable for offices and lecture-rooms. Application was therefore made to the Governor-General and the Executive Council for permission to occupy these buildings. The permission was given, and on June 8th, 1827 the first matriculation of students took place. This event was appropriately commenced in the chapel, that is, the chamber on the ground floor

of the west side of the centre building, and which was the one formerly occupied as the Legislative Council Chamber of Upper Canada. It was fitted up as a chapel by the best workmen in the city, the stalls for the professors, the seats for the students and the pews for the officials connected with the business departments of the University, were all made of solid walnut, dressed with oil. The fitting up of these buildings was said to have cost £4,831 4s. 2d., the principal part of that sum having been laid out on the chapel. The Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity, officiated, the lessons being read by Mr. Barron, one of the masters, and afterwards the Principal of Upper Canada College. The service at an end, the members of the congregation and others who had tickets of admission, proceeded to the hall on the other side of the building, formerly used by the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

The Mayor and Corporation of the City had been invited to be present, and had accepted the invitation by a formal resolution, stating it would afford them the highest gratification to witness an event which they deemed not only so auspicious to their fellow-citizens, but as tending to promote the most happy results, and lasting benefits, to the entire Province; and they ordered that the note of invitation should be entered upon their journals, with the resolution; and no doubt the entry may still be found there, under the date of June 5th, 1843. When the Mayor and Corporation arrived at the Hall, they were received in due form by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice-President of the University, who conducted them to their seats. The procession then entered in the following order:—

Section I.—Upper Canada College—Pupils, Ex-Pupils thereof; Porters; Masters.

Section II.—University of King's College:—Porters; Students; Bursar and Curator; Professors; Verger; Bedel; President; Vice-President.

Section III.—Graduates not members of the University; Doctors of Divinity; Doctors of Law; Doctors of Medicine; Bachelors of Divinity; Masters of Arts; Bachelors of Law; Bachelors of Medicine; Bachelors of Arts.

The officers of the University and College, and the graduates, were in academic costume, and took their seats on a carpeted dais on the east side of the hall, and on a raised platform a chair was placed for the Chancellor, His Excellency the Governor, but it was vacant throughout the ceremony, owing to the pressure of public business preventing Sir Charles Metcalfe's attendance.

Bishop Strachan, the President, acted as Presiding Officer in the absence of the Chancellor. On his right and left were stalls for the following Professors of the University:—The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric and Logic; the Rev. James Beaven, D.D. Professor of Divinity, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy; Richard Potter, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Henry H. Croft, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; William C. Gwynne, Esq., M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; John King, Esq., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; William H. Blake, Esq., B.A., Professor of Law; William Beaumont, Esq., M.R.C.S., Professor of Principles of Practice of Surgery.

Behind these Professors sat the graduates and the masters of Upper Canada College, and a number of clergymen, in their robes. Under the gallery at the west side sat the pupils and ex-pupils of Upper Canada College.

Upon all present being seated, Henry Boys, Esq., M.D., F. L.S. (the Bursar), called up the students to subscribe the declaration of obedience to the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, a declaration readily taken, and, I fear, in some respects as readily broken. The students before taking their seats retired and assumed the academic costume, consisting of the undergraduate's black gown, as worn by the Pensioners of Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which the Rev. Dr. Harries, the first Principal of Upper Canada College, had been a member. Twenty-six students were enrolled. A large proportion of these became distinguished men in the professions, and in other walks of life—the legal profession being then, as now, the most attractive, for fully half of the twenty-six became lawyers. The Church appears to have won but four out the whole number, as far as I can remember. The names of all on the first roll of students are interesting, as being names closely connected through the students that bore them, or through their parents, or other members of their families, with the history of the country. I think the reader will require no apology from me for giving them all. They were:—Frederick W. Barron, Edmund Baldwin, Norman Bethune, Charles K. Boulton, Henry J. Boulton, Joseph A. Cathcart, George Crookshank, W. G. Draper, Elliott Grasett, James T. Hagerman, John Helliwell, William P. Jarvis, Henry B. Jessop, Edward C. Jones, William M. Lyons, John J. Macaulay, Samuel S. Macdonell, Thomas A. McLean, Arthur D. Maule, James Patton, John Roaf, Christopher Robinson, Alfred Sharpe, Larratt W. Smith, James Stanton and Walter Stennett.

After the admission of these gentlemen as students of the University, interesting and able speeches were delivered by the Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop Strachan, the President of the University; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Vice-President; the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman. These speeches, as reported at the time, were too long to be here given in full, but were too historical and important to be entirely passed over; some extracts must suffice. The Bishop's speech was particularly interesting, as his Lordship gave therein a resume of the early efforts of the inhabitants of Upper Canada to obtain educational facilities for their children, from the time when England recognized the independence of the United States down to the establishment of Upper Canada College, and the opening of the University.

The President commenced by saying:—"We are assembled to celebrate the opening of the University of King's College—an event to which many have been looking forward nearly half a century. It is a consummation of the greatest importance to the well-being of this great Colony, and the proceedings with which it is attended will henceforth become matter of history. I can, therefore, in no better way commence the business of the day, than by giving a brief narrative of its rise and progress from its dawning to the present hour. The time will come when every the smallest particular respecting the origin of this institution—the delays it had to suffer, and the obstacles it had to surmount—will become matter of the deepest interest to its many sons."

The President then referred to the Province having become the asylum of many loyal subjects of the Crown who left the United States when peace was declared at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, and mentioned the fact that in a little more than five years after their first settlement, they memorialized the Governor-General of British North America on the subject of education, asking for the establishment of a seminary at Kingston, the then principal town in the Province. Lord Dorchester, the Governor-General, the Bishop said, at once gave directions to the Surveyor-General to set apart eligible portions of land for the future support of schools in all the new settlements. Before any substantial benefit could be derived from such reservations, the Constitutional Act was passed, dividing the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, with a District Government for each.

Soon after the passing of this Act, General Simcoe was appointed Governor, and he applied himself earnestly to the religious and secular education of the people; but, through his removal

to another Government, he was unable to complete the establishment of a seminary of learning adequate to the requirements of the Colony, and it was not till the session of 1797 that the Legislature took up the subject of public instruction, and an address to the Imperial Government was agreed to, imploring the King to direct the proper authorities in the Province to appropriate a portion of the waste lands of the Crown for the purpose of education. The address asked that the lands so appropriated should be sold in order to produce a sufficient fund for the purpose of erecting and endowing a respectable grammar school in each District, and also a college, or university, for the instruction of the youth of the whole Province in the different branches of liberal knowledge. "This," said the President, "was the first time that a university was publicly mentioned as necessary for the Colony, and it has never, from that time to this, the day of its happy consummation been forgotten."

This address was complied with and orders were sent to the Hon. Peter Russell, then at the head of the Government, to consult with the Colonial officials, and call upon them to report in what manner, and to what extent, a portion of the Crown Lands might be appropriated for such important purposes. These gentlemen in their report recommended that as soon as the sale of the lands was possible, four grammar schools should be established—one for each of the districts into which Canada West was at that time divided. The report also recommended the founding of a university at Toronto (then York) whenever the Province should require such an institution, and that one-half at least of the lands set apart be reserved for this purpose. Continuing, the President stated that owing to the small value of land, it was soon discovered that the sum required would far exceed any fund that could be expected from the appropriation—that in fact the whole of it, consisting of more than half a million of acres, would scarcely suffice for a single grammar school. All further proceedings were therefore postponed till the increase of population, and growing settlements, made the lands more valuable. This project, however, was so distant that the Legislature began to feel it necessary to do something effectual towards the promotion of education. A law was accordingly passed in 1807, establishing a grammar school in every district, and thus was made a commencement of education of great importance to the country.

Though necessarily delayed, the prospect of establishing the University was never lost sight of, for in 1810, when a statute was passed to increase the representation in the Commons House

of Assembly, it was among other things provided, that whenever the University was established, it should be represented by one member.

In 1822 leave to establish a board for the general superintendence of education in the Province was obtained. The rapid increase in the wealth and population of the Colony caused the want of a university to be more and more felt, while so long as the Government made gratuitous grants to settlers, there were few purchasers of the lands set apart for educational purposes, and therefore inadequate endowment for the University.

Yet the cry for the University became daily more urgent, and in 1823 a method of securing an available endowment was happily discovered. From the first settlement of the Province, two-sevenths of all the lands in the settled townships had been reserved—one for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, called "Clergy Reserves," the other still remained for special purposes at the disposal of the Government, and were called "Crown Reserves." Some of these latter had become very valuable, and it was proposed to exchange part of the school lands for a like quantity of Crown Reserves, and thus secure an immediate endowment of the University. The Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, approved of the proposal, and submitted it to the Home Government, together with an application for a Royal Charter for establishing the University. The President, continuing his speech, said:—"As local information, and many explanations, might be required, instead of confining himself to writing on the subject, His Excellency committed the duty to me of soliciting in person such Royal Charter and endowment."

The President said he left Toronto (then York) on the 16th of March, 1826, and reached London on the 27th of April, and lost no time in bringing the objects of his journey under the notice of His Majesty's Government. Getting the charter was even a more tedious business than making the journey to London, for the President stated in his address:—"The charter of the University of King's College was not hastily settled. It was nearly a year under serious deliberation. It was repeatedly referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Dr. Manners, who doubted the propriety of assenting to an instrument so free and comprehensive in its provisions. It was considered not only the most open charter for a university that had ever been granted, but the most liberal that could be framed on constitutional principles, and His Majesty's Government declared that in passing it they had gone to the utmost limit of concession."

On His Lordship's return to the Province with the charter and authority for the endowment, the Chancellor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, lost no time in forming the College Council, and schedules of the lands were prepared and were secured by patent to the University.

When the Legislature met on the 15th January, 1828, the Governor announced to the House the issue of letters patent establishing in the Province a College, with the style and privileges of a university, to be called "King's College." In acknowledging this communication the Legislative Council expressed their grateful feelings for so valuable a boon, but the President stated:—"The House of Assembly returned thanks in very measured terms." The fact was the religious tests, and the establishment of a Professorship in Theology for the Church of England alone, were not acceptable to the members of other churches. Petitions from the people to the Assembly were got up against the charter, resulting in the House requesting from the Lieutenant-Governor a copy of the charter, information respecting endowment, and other matters connected with the institution. These were supplied, and in less than a month thereafter an address to His Majesty was agreed upon by the House of Assembly, "in which," the President stated, "objections were urged against the charter of the University, as being of a nature too exclusive."

No doubt the terms of the charter, from an English standpoint, where the Church of England was an established church, and also from the standpoint of the members of that Church in Canada, were reasonable enough; but from a general Canadian view, where all churches were upon the same footing, and the population was, as now, in religious matters, very much divided, the charter was not considered suitable. The matter was taken up by a select committee of the House of Commons in England, and a change in the constitution of the College Council was recommended, and also that no religious test should be required, and that a Theological Professor of the Church of Scotland should be appointed as well as one of the Church of England.

Continuing his speech the President stated:—"In the meantime a minute and accurate inspection of every lot of the endowment was obtained, so that the College Council might do justice to the important trust committed to them, and at the same time act fairly by individuals. The Lieutenant-Governor also obtained an annuity of one thousand pounds sterling out of the proceeds of lands sold to the Canada Company, towards erecting

the necessary buildings for the University. A site, the most eligible that could be procured, was selected for these buildings; plans and specifications on a respectable scale were under consideration, and everything portended the speedy commencement of the institution, when its great promoter and patron, Sir Peregrine Maitland, was removed to a better Government. A very few days after Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton) assumed the administration of the Colony. He convened the College Council, and acting as it was supposed under special instructions, stated that no further steps should be taken towards bringing the University into operation. "His Excellency's communication," the President said, "was made in terms the most positive; for he declared that one stone should not be put upon another until certain alterations had been made in the charter; and he utterly refused, as Chancellor, to concur in any measures having for their object the progress of the institution." The President continued:—"Under the circumstances thus announced in a manner altogether unusual and not likely to be forgotten, the College Council could but submit, in the earnest hope that a more correct consideration of the subject would lead to a removal of a prohibition for which there was not, in my judgment, and I believe in that of any member at that time, adequate cause."

His Excellency, after exciting the indignation of the President by his stand against proceeding with the University, seems to have greatly mollified him by his future conduct, for he stated further on that the new Lieutenant-Governor "Must not be deemed an enemy to education; for he urged the propriety of enlarging the foundation of the Royal Grammar School, in order that it might better serve as a preparatory seminary to the University, when established. To this the College Council readily gave their consent, and to so great an extent, as to incur a very heavy responsibility in advancing to build Upper Canada College, large sums out of the endowment of the University, and it is only justice to remark that the institution has well answered the purposes for which it was erected."

On March 20th, 1829, the Legislature passed various resolutions modifying the charter, to which the Lieutenant-Governor promised his ready attention. No further proceedings appear to have been had regarding the University till the session of 1831 and 1832, when another address to the King was adopted, praying that the charter of King's College might be cancelled on account of its exclusiveness, and another granted more open in its provisions.

This, perhaps, was the most critical period in the history of the University, for the address to the King was followed by a despatch from the Home Government proposing to the members of the College Council to surrender the charter, together with the endowment, on the assurance from the Secretary of State that no part of the endowment should ever be diverted from the education of youth. The College Council, "in an able report," as the President went on to say, "stated their reasons for refusing compliance with this extraordinary request, and that they did not think it right to concur in surrendering the charter of King's College, or its endowment; that they did not feel, or profess to feel, a sufficient assurance, that after they had consented to destroy a college founded by their Sovereign, under as unrestricted, and open, a charter as had ever passed the Great Seal of England for a similar purpose, the different branches of the Legislature would be able to concur in establishing another that would equally secure to the inhabitants of this Colony, through successive generations, the possession of a seat of learning in which sound religious instruction should be dispensed, and in which care should be taken to guard against those occasions of instability, dissension and confusion, the foresight of which had led, in our parent state, to the making an uniformity of religion in each University throughout the Empire, an indispensable feature in its constitution."

The stand thus taken by the College Council saved the charter in its original form for the rest of Sir John Colborne's time as Lieutenant-Governor, but during the reign of his successor, Sir Francis Bond Head, the College Council had to submit to some changes made by the Legislature in the charter, and they then adopted the measures necessary for bringing it into operation. "But, said the Bishop, "just as the preliminary steps were arranged—contracts for the buildings ready to be signed, and professors and teachers about to be appointed—the rebellion of 1837 broke out, and for a time suspended this, and many other excellent measures."

During the remainder of Sir Francis Bond Head's regime, and the two following short administrations, no proceedings of much importance were had respecting the University. The President continued:—"The short interval which intervened between the lamented death of Lord Sydenham, and the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot, was a blank in the history of the University, but no sooner had Sir Charles Bagot assumed the government, than King's College engaged his particular attention. Being himself a scholar, and a university man, he saw at

once the vast importance of such a seminary in a rising country, and he set his heart upon its immediate establishment. In accordance with his ardent desires on this subject, the first distinguished step of his administration was to come to Toronto and to lay the foundation stone. It is a day ever to be had in remembrance, and only second to this on which the business of the institution begins."

After referring to various colleges and universities in England, Scotland, the United States and Lower Canada, and the alliance therein between religion and secular learning, and stating that their respective governors would not admit any other denomination to interfere in any part of their management, or modes of instruction, and that they bore no unequivocal character, and did not emit any uncertain sound; he declared that the original charter of the University of King's College was neither exclusive nor restrictive, when compared with colleges of reputation in Europe and America. He further said the same consideration also convinced him that had the University been permitted to proceed under the Royal charter without alteration, it would have been far more efficient for all the purposes intended, than in its present form. But so much evil and inconvenience had arisen from continued disputes and delay, that the College Council thought it expedient in 1837, to concur in some modifications, such as the removing of tests and qualifications, except a declaration of belief in the authenticity and divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The President also stated that no step would be permitted that was not in accordance with the provisions and intentions of the amended charter—that parents not of the Church of England, had a right to expect that their children, who came for instruction at the University, should not be tampered with in matters of religion, and that such a right would be conscientiously respected. Dispensations would be given from attending chapel to all those pupils whose parents and guardians required them.

Then after mentioning that the aid and protection of established seats of learning are required, to give, as it were, a lasting basis to useful knowledge, and insure its gradual accumulation; and that the universities of Europe, and more especially of Great Britain, in these respects, had nobly discharged their duty; his Lordship stated:—"And the time will come, when we, too, can look back to our own line of celebrated men brought up at this seminary, whose character and attainments shall cast

a glory around it, and become, as it were, the genius of the institution."

The President ended his powerful and eloquent address, of which but a portion has been given, or referred to, in these pages, with the following sentences:—"We need not fear any deficiency in the cultivation of such arts as lead to the gratification of luxury and refinement, to the accumulation of wealth, and the establishment of power. All feel that the demands made by the senses are so constant and imperious that they require little or no special encouragement. But in this institution, our chief care will, it is hoped, ever be to cherish and strengthen in our youth those principles and affections, which give our finite being wings to soar above this transitory scene, and energy to that mental vision which shall enable them to look with confidence on the glories of the spiritual, when this, our material world, is vanishing rapidly away."

The other speakers who delivered addresses at the opening of King's College, were the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Vice-President, the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman. Dr. McCaul, after congratulating the students on their admission to the University, offered for their guidance some observations of a practical tendency. He impressed upon them the importance of duly estimating the position in which they stood, pointing out that their exertions would be proportionate to their sense of their responsibilities. That their boyhood had passed, giddy thoughtlessness was to be exchanged for sober reflection—that attention to their interests was to give place to that zealous and steady industry, which prudent regard to their future welfare enforces as a duty—that they were to think, and act, as youths entering on a new and most important epoch of existence—an epoch in which that information was to be collected, from whose stores they were to draw when engaged in the active duties of those stations in which it might please Providence to place them—those habits were to be formed on which their future success would mainly depend—that reputation was to be acquired which was to recommend them in their debut on the stage of life—those principles were to be established by which they were to shape their course amidst the trials and difficulties of busy and anxious manhood.

The Vice-President then invited the students' attention to a rapid survey of the topics which he had just mentioned as the prominent characteristics of the career on which they were then entering. He glanced at the different subjects of study from which it would be alike their duty and their privilege to collect the

information that would be useful to them thereafter. The speaker then dwelt in detail upon the advantages to be derived from the study of classical literature and the kindred pursuits of logic, rhetoric and belles lettres—of mathematical science—of the sciences comprised under natural and experimental philosophy, mechanical science—metaphysical and moral science.

“But,” Dr. McCaul said, “we should form a most incorrect estimate of the advantages to be derived from university education, if we were to limit them to the benefits of the knowledge which is thus acquired. Important as these are, they are not superior in value to the habits which are formed—habits which I would almost say, are more practically useful, than even the information which is amassed.” He then referred to the habits of industry and perseverance—of laborious and patient research—the powers of concentration, and of readiness in the application of knowledge—of doing well whatever was to be done—of uniting to perfect acquaintance with the subject, exactness and precision in the use of language. Then after referring to the manifest benefits of a system which requires punctuality and order, and enforces subordination and deference to authority, he called attention to the advantages which a university affords as the transition state in which youth, passing from the tender and anxious care of fond relatives, is prepared for the roughness of life, and trained to dependence on its own resources, and to those manners which become and adorn the gentleman, teaching to combine with self-respect, punctilious regard to the feelings of others, and inspiring a taste for those amenities which give to society its most attractive charms. He mentioned, also, the advantages arising from the reputation which students in the university have the opportunity of acquiring—the reputation conferred by academic distinctions, which is the best introduction to be obtained on entrance into life as it produces a prestige in favour of those who have won them. And he called attention to the important fact that the influence of an honourable university career was not merely felt by others, as the acquisition of such honours produces a most powerful and beneficial effect on those who have obtained them. “The memory,” he said, “of their well-earned distinctions inspires an animating confidence in their strength for the conflict in which they are engaged when struggling for eminence on the arena of life—they remember that when they entered the lists before, they bore away the prize—they feel that the result in this case too, must be the same if they but apply similar power—they have conquered before on another field, they are persuaded that on

this, too, the wreath of victory will encircle their brow—‘*possunt quia posse videntur.*’ Nerve yourselves then, my young friends, for the ennobling competition in which oft-times even defeat is honourable. If your exertions should not be rewarded with the branch, yet you cannot fail to obtain the fruit. Persevere—be steady—desultory efforts are of no avail, or when they do succeed, success is frequently dearly purchased by a shattered constitution. To the struggle you are incited by that generous desire of distinction which the Almighty seems to have implanted in the human breast, as an incentive to exertions which may yield benefit to ourselves and to our fellow-creatures—to the struggle you are incited by the prospect of future contests, in which nobler prizes are to be obtained, and on which you will enter with more sure dependence on yourselves, if you are supported by the confidence of past success; and with warmer interests of others in your behalf; if you bear the insignia of academic honour. Rest not satisfied with the mere distinction of titles, which however high, prove no more than that you have attained the minimum of requirement for the degree,—the University invites you to her highest honours, nor does she draw any line of separation amongst her alumni, her invitation to all is—

‘*Cuncti adsint meritæque expectent præmia palmæ.*’

“But I should indeed mislead you, my young friends, if I did not point out to you a motive for diligent attention to your studies, even nobler than those which I have now placed before you as incentives to exertion. The sense of duty should ever be uppermost in your minds, and with it for your guiding principle, even if you should not obtain the honours of the University, you will undoubtedly secure the solid and substantial advantages of an university education.

“The last subject to which I purposed diverting your attention is the principles, which should be established, during your university career. Think not that because you are not yet to enter on the business of life, you will be exempt here from temptations which will try the strength of your moral and religious principles. Be watchful then as to the habits which you form—be cautious as to the companions whom you select—habit will render you indifferent to vices to which you were at first averse—‘*primo invisæ—postremo amantur*’—and bad company will confirm that vitiated taste. Ever bear in mind that intellectual cultivation will be but a frail defence against the seductive influences which will assail you, and that learning without

sound principle, is but as a goodly ship deprived of her rudder. Human science will not be a safeguard amidst the perilous trials of your age—no, nor can philosophy forge arms which can protect you—the heart must be right as well as the head—profound scholarship is as nothing without fervent Christianity, and love of God is stronger than all the moral principles which ancient or modern ethics ever taught.”

The eloquent speaker concluded his admirable address to the students by impressing upon them the importance of remembering the period of life at which they had the opportunity of enjoying the advantages to which he had adverted, and asked them to remember that opportunities once lost, can never be recalled; and that neglect, and indolence, in youth, are ever the certain precursors of mortifying disappointment in manhood,—of bitter and unavailing regret in old age.

Chief Justice Robinson then followed with an address in which he congratulated the President on the success of his persevering efforts to establish the University, and said:—“That perseverance surmounts all difficulties has not often been more strikingly, or more happily, evinced. The suggestions which before this century began, your Lordship, from your intimate friendly relation with a much honoured member of the Government, had an opportunity of urging, are now at length about to take the shape of measures, but not until the century has nearly half elapsed; and yet by the care of a kind Providence, your Lordship, is spared to witness the consummation of hopes that have been dearly cherished through so many years of delays and difficulties. That you should have the distinguished honour of having your name go down to posterity as the first President of the University of King’s College, is but the legitimate reward of years of faithful, and most useful service in the cause of education, and of a devotion to its interests so comprehensive in its character, and so unremitting, that there is no gradation, or department, of instruction which has not in its turn received your anxious care. In laying the foundation of the system of common schools twenty-seven years ago, your Lordship, it is well known, took a prominent part; and at a little earlier period, as I well remember, it was at the suggestion, and upon the earnest insistence of your Lordship, that the statute was procured to which we are indebted for the District Grammar Schools throughout Upper Canada; in which schools alone, for more than twenty years, the means of obtaining a liberal education were to be found, and which, throughout that period, and to this moment, have conferred upon the country advantages beyond our power to

estimate. I refer to these district schools, my Lord, with peculiar pleasure, for it was at one of these schools, conducted by yourself, that I received the instruction without which I cannot but feel that my career in life must have been one of a very different description, and which, if that opportunity had not been considerably extended to me as it was by your Lordship's kindness, I could assuredly not have obtained. I refer to them also with pleasure, my Lord, because I know that it enhances the gratification which your Lordship receives from this day's proceedings, that among those connected with this University, are three gentlemen who, with me, were educated under your Lordship's care at one of those district schools, and who were entrusted by the Legislature with the office of Visitors of King's College, in consequence of their elevation to the highest seat of justice in the colony. Your Lordship may be assured that it is to them, and to me, a source of particular satisfaction, that we have lived to see you enjoy the fulfilment of a hope so long indulged, and that if, at last, your Lordship is not to take that active direction in the internal government of the University which the Royal charter provides for, it is only because you have been raised to a station of which the duties are even higher, and more sacred. Upon you, Mr. Vice-President, the gratifying honour has been conferred of selecting you to discharge those offices of internal government and actual superintendence of the instruction to be dispensed within these walls, which, from the elevation of the Right Reverend President to the Episcopal Bench, it has been found necessary to place in other hands than his."

The Chief Justice then congratulated the country upon the singular advantages the Vice-President possessed for the performance of the duties he had undertaken, and referred to the advantages to be derived from a university, and concluded with some remarks upon the controversy over the original charter of King's College.

The last speaker was the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, who offered some reflections upon the influence which King's College was destined to produce on the state of society generally, and upon the learned professions particularly, throughout the Province; and recalled the small beginning of the two greatest universities in the world. He contrasted the darkness of that gloomy period with the glorious light which those great literary luminaries had diffused and were still diffusing, throughout the world. He contended that the pages of history showed that the most illustrious men of modern times received their instruction at the British Universities. And he dwelt upon the advantages

a university offered to the professions of Law, Medicine and Divinity, and to society generally.

These speeches concluded the opening of the University on June 8th, 1843.

Besides the professors, for whom stalls were provided in the hall where the opening ceremonies took place, were several others; and these may be mentioned, together with all the other officials appointed up to that time, in the order of their respective appointments. I think our Magazine should contain in its first volume a record of this kind, and that an effort should be made to continue the list of appointments down to the present day, and from time to time hereafter as other appointments are made.

LIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, FROM 1828 TO 1843.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Chancellors.—Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. 1828; Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. 1829; Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.H. 1836; Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. 1838; Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, 1840; Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. 1842; Right Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalf, Bart. G.C.B. 1843.

Visitors.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, 1828; The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, 1836; The Hon. J. B. Robinson, 1837; The Hon. L. P. Sherwood, 1837; The Hon. J. B. Macaulay, 1837; The Hon. Jonas Jones, 1837; The Hon. A. McLean, 1837; The Hon. C. A. Hagerman, 1837.

President.—The Hon. and Venerable John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York, 1828, afterwards the first Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Council.—Besides the Chancellors and the President above mentioned, the following members of Council were appointed:—The Hon. Sir W. Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, 1828; The Hon. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor-General, 1828; The Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., Head Master of Upper Canada College, 1828; John B. Robinson, Esq., Attorney-General of Upper Canada, 1828, afterwards Chief Justice; Henry John Boulton, Esq., Solicitor-General of Upper Canada, 1828, afterwards Attorney-General; Grant Powell, Esq., 1828; Christopher Widmer, Esq., 1829; The Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, 1830; R. S. Jameson, Esq., Attorney-General of Upper Canada, 1834, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery; The Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab, 1837; The Hon. A. Cavillier, 1841; The Hon. W. H. Draper, 1840, Attorney-General U.C., afterwards Chief Justice; The Hon. Robert Baldwin, 1842, Attorney-General U.C.; The Hon. J. E. Small, 1842; The Rev. James Beaven, D.D.; Richard Potter, Esq., M.A.; Henry H. Croft, Esq.; Wm. C. Gwynne, Esq., M.B., 1843; The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, 1837; The Hon. W. Allan, 1837; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.A. 1842; Christopher Widmer, Esq., 1842.

Bursar.—The Hon. Joseph Wells, 1828.

Registrars.—James Givens, Esq., 1828; The Hon. George Markland, 1828.

Bursars and Registrars.—The Hon. Joseph Wells, 1833; Henry Boys, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., 1839.

Professors.—The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Professor of Classics, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres and Logic; The Rev. James Beaven, D.D., Professor of Divinity, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy; Richard Potter, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy;

Henry H. Croft, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; Wm. C. Gwynne, Esq., M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; John King, Esq., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wm. H. Blake, Esq., B.A., Professor of Law and Jurisprudence; Wm. Beaumont, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; George Herrick, Esq., M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. B. Nicol, Esq., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany; Henry B. Sullivan, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., Professor of Practical Anatomy, and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum. All these original Professors of the University were appointed in 1843.* Rev. Robt. Murray, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1844; Lucius O'Brien, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, 1845; J. M. Herschfelder, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature, 1845; Skeffington Connor, LL.D., Professor of Law and Jurisprudence, 1848.

Esquire Bedel.—Wm. Cayley, Esq., M.A.

Solicitor.—The Hon. J. E. Small, Solicitor-General of Upper Canada.

Architect.—Mr. Young.

Bursar's Clerks.—Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Tincombe.

Yeoman Bedel.—Daniel Orris.

Superintendent of Grounds.—John Wedd.

Attendant on Professor of Natural Philosophy.—James Patterson.

Attendant on Professor of Chemistry.—P. Marling.

Attendant on Curator of Museum.—James Cody.

Messenger.—Wm. Morrow.

Porters.—Æneas Bell, Wm. Davidson.

THE CHANGES OF 1849.

From the opening of the College in 1843 complaints grew louder and louder that it was a Church of England College and had obtained its funds, not from the members of that church, but from the public lands and the public chest. This and other matters caused what were known as sectarian controversies. The two most prominent figures in these were Bishop Strachan and the Hon. Robert Baldwin. The Bishop of course advocated the cause of the college and of the English clergy, and Mr. Baldwin championed the party desiring to see the College entirely separated from the Church of England, and the Clergy Reserves secularized. After several abortive attempts on the part of Mr. Baldwin and his political friends, the Bishop was beaten, and in 1849 the Royal Charter of the College was cancelled and the institution re-incorporated, not as King's College, but as the University of Toronto, with all traces of religious domination removed and its control placed in the hands of the Government of the Province.

The Bishop, who may fairly be considered the father of the University, proposed at first to make it a Church of England College, and would never have worked for it as he did with any other understanding, but from time to time he had given way to adverse pressure, and allowed the religious aspect of the institution to be modified until at the opening ceremonies he

stood as it were in the last ditch. His disappointment was great when amidst the turmoil of religious and political differences he found, in only six years' time, the charter of the University, which had cost him so much work, was practically swept away with its provisions for religious teaching, and a new charter substituted without any Divinity Chair, or other provision for religious teaching.

The statute of 1849 provided there should be no Faculty of Divinity in the University, nor any Professorship, Lectureship or Teachership of Divinity; that the Chancellor should not be a minister, ecclesiastic or teacher under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever; that no person should be qualified to be appointed by the Crown to any seat in the Senate of the University who was a minister, ecclesiastic, or teacher under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever; that the University should have no power to confer any degree in Divinity; that no religious test or qualification should be required of or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as a member of the University whether as a scholar, student, fellow, or otherwise, or of or for any person admitted to any degree in any Art or Faculty in the University, or of or for any person appointed to any office, professorship, mastership, tutorship, or other place or employment whatsoever in the same, nor should such religious observance according to the forms of any particular religious denomination be imposed upon the members or officers of the University, or any of them; that the then present Professors, except the Professor of Divinity, were to remain until removed; and, finally, the Theological books presented by the Society for the P. C. K. to the University Library, were to be transferred at the request of the society to some other institution, or otherwise disposed of.

It was a clean sweep, and a heavy blow to Bishop Strachan, who had worked for forty years with indomitable energy and perseverance to get the University established, and to retain in its constitution as much religious instruction as possible. It was too much for him, and he declared it had become a Godless University, and he washed his hands of the whole business, but to him it was like shutting the door forever on a beloved child whose profligacy could no longer be endured. He was beaten, but not cast down, although at the time he had already suffered another blow through the destruction by fire, for the second time, of his Cathedral. He at once commenced a canvass for another University, and in his seventy-second year, and in less

than four months after the new charter came into force, he proceeded to England again, where he spent a year obtaining subscriptions and a charter for what is now the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Between the old country and Canada he procured a considerable endowment for the new University—himself heading the list of subscribers with no less a sum than \$5,000.00 of our present money. His success was no doubt greatly owing to his own energy and perseverance, but I fear party spirit may have had something to do with it. These were the days of what was known as the “Family Compact,” and politics ran high, and there was room for a suspicion that some subscriptions for the new University were given, or enlarged, as much from the warmth of political feeling as from any other cause. With the Divinity Faculty the chapel services also disappeared.

It may not be generally known that by the same statute which made such changes in the University charter, it was provided that a copy of every book published in the Province had to be presented to the College Library, and also a copy of any further editions.

In 1853, by 16 Vic. c. 89, the Professorships of Law and Medicine in the University were abolished, and the functions of the University were separated from those of University College, making the latter a distinct collegiate institution, and so adapting the constitution of the University to a system of affiliated colleges. The medical teaching faculty was restored in 1887.

Immediately after the sweeping away by statute of all trace of distinctive religious teaching in the University, a pretty loud cry arose that, in the words of the Bishop, it had become a “Godless” institution, and the Government became alarmed. To stay this cry against them at the following session of Parliament an Act was passed (13 and 14 Vic., c. 49), “to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last session” (12 Vic., c. 82), and reciting that: “Notwithstanding the distinct avowal of the principles on which the said Act was passed, doubts have been raised as to the Christian character of the said institution, and of the powers of the University, by statute or otherwise, to make the necessary regulations for insuring to its members the opportunities of religious instruction and attendance upon public worship by their respective ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith. And, whereas, for the satisfaction of all whose minds have been disturbed by such doubts, it is desirable to declare. . . . that it hath been, and at all times hereafter shall be, fully competent to and for the said University. . . . to make any regulations that may

be deemed expedient for the undergraduates and students attending lectures in the said University, attending upon public worship, and receiving religious instruction from their respective ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith; and not only shall every facility be afforded by the authorities of the said University for such attendance on religious worship, and such acquirement of religious knowledge, but that no candidate for matriculation, or for any degree, who shall at the time of his application be a student in any of the different colleges which shall be so far affiliated to the said University, as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof, shall be received as a student, or admitted to a degree in the said University, without possessing such religious requisites as may be prescribed by the constituted authorities of the affiliated College to which he belongs, and which according to his standing in such affiliated College, he shall by the rules and statutes thereof be required to possess."

We can, at this distant period, take a calmer view of the stand adopted by Bishop Strachan than was taken by either side then struggling for the mastery, and it seems to me we can now see pretty clearly where the right policy was to be found. The Bishop having emigrated from the Old Country, where his Church, the Church of England, was a national Church, would naturally take the stand he did; at the same time the people of Upper Canada, who did not belong to the Church of England, would just as naturally feel that the public lands, and the public money, should not be given to support a University that taught a religion they did not believe in. Education generally they might be willing to support, but education in the hands of members of the Church of England alone, they might reasonably refuse to have anything to do with. And although I am a member of the Church of England, I venture to think they were right, and that the Bishop was mistaken, in expecting the Parliament to adopt as a public institution, supported by public revenues, a University which practically shut its doors against large sections of the people of the Province.

RECOLLECTIONS.

Having put on record the foregoing general facts relating to the University and Upper Canada College, incorporated with it, and made an appendage thereto, for which facts I am indebted to records and statutes of the time, and to my own memory, which I may say goes back in these matters with tolerable clearness almost to 1840; I will now relate some particular facts

and anecdotes in connection with the early days of the University perhaps not so widely known to-day.

I have already said the College chapel was in the west hall on the ground floor of the centre building of the three houses which then constituted the Parliament Buildings. Here morning prayers were read daily, at which all the students not specially exempted from attending under the charter, were expected to be present, and the usual scuffling which was common in all universities in those days, took place after a student had got into the chapel and had his name recorded, to get himself out again forthwith without being noticed, for "chapels" counted as well as lectures. The week-day services were of course of short duration, but on Sundays the morning and evening prayers of the Church of England were read, followed by a sermon. The Rev. Dr. Beaven, the Divinity Professor, usually officiated. The students wore surplices, and the lessons of the day were read by students. On Sundays there was a respectable amount of singing from the students, and such other members of the congregation as could join with them. Dr. McCaul and Dr. Beaven were both very musical, and took some pains with chapel music. As far as I can remember the "pitch" was given at first by means of the old-fashioned pitch-pipe, but afterwards a harmonium was introduced, and the hymns and anthems were accompanied thereon by "Jack Beaven," the eldest son of Dr. Beaven, who inherited his father's musical abilities. Besides some of the professors and the students, the congregation was increased by the families of officials connected with the University, to whose use pews at the sides of the room were allotted. All the centre was arranged in amphitheatre form facing the south end, where was the chancel; the students' seats rising from the floor in three or four tiers, with stalls for the professors. Dr. McCaul was an inveterate snuff-taker, and the floor of his stall was a "sight to be seen." Fortunately for the caretaker it had a false bottom which could be taken out and replaced after each service. Occasionally upon the arrival of a clerical "Big Gun" in the city, the visitor was invited to preach the sermon.

If I remember correctly gas was a partial means of lighting the city at that time, but from its high price, or from not being laid on near enough to the Parliament buildings to make it available, or perhaps from the learned President of the College thinking the "midnight oil" was the proper illuminant for a college chapel, at the evening services in King's College chapel, oil was used. Not coal oil, for that refined article was then unknown, but a much thicker and more dirty article. A number of lamps of course were necessary, and it was no very uncom-

mon event to have one of these lamps take fire and fill the chapel with a strong, offensive smell and irritating smoke, which continued until a bedel was aroused and the offending lamp dislodged from its pedestal and carried out—leaving a stream behind it like a small locomotive, and affording to the bad boys among the students, an opportunity too good to be lost, of sneezing and coughing and choking with impunity.

Dr. McCaul's love for music induced him to get up some fine concerts in connection with the University. They were given in the east hall of the centre building, and took place when some musical celebrity happened to be available, and were quite the fashionable musical events of the city. I remember at one of them a lady vocalist with a beautiful voice sang the now well-known sacred song or anthem "Consider the Lilies how they Grow." Among the instrumental performers were, if I mistake not, Mr. O'Hara, son of Col. O'Hara, who lived on the road to the Humber River, and Mr. Dixon, a brother of the Ven. Archdeacon Dixon.

Up stairs in this centre building there was the library, the only room on that floor devoted to the University proper. The other rooms, with some more in the basement, were occupied by my father and his family. The stairs were common to the library and our private rooms, and I daily met thereon some of the students and professors, and it was amusing to observe the different natures as exhibited in some of them by their manner of going up and down. Dr. McCaul was always brisk and active, and showed that characteristic on the stairs. Most of the students went up and down with a rush, and Dr. Beaven, who was a deep thinker, and rather deliberate in all his movements, and more or less absent-minded, I have passed on the landing at the turn of the stairs as he stood as still as a statue, apparently oblivious to the world and all his surroundings.

In the library there was a pretty fair collection of books for those days, and two fairly powerful telescopes. With one of these I used to declare I could see ducks in the bay at the Island point wink their eyes! What a change has come over that point and indeed, the whole Island, in half a century! From the end of the Queen's wharf one can now almost throw a stone across to Hanlan's Point, and at the other end, where I have walked dryshod, there is now a gap through which large steamers daily pass. In 1850, when I left Toronto, the gap was just beginning to form. The whole Island has wonderfully changed. Preva's Hotel with its bowling alley, its strawberries and cream, and—well, I won't say what else—is now wasted away, and it seems to me all along the Island the dry land is greatly reduced in breadth. Mr. Tincomb, a clerk in the office of the Bursar of

the University, was a fair amateur water-colour painter, and was fond of sailing in his boat called the *White Squall*. Naturally he sometimes painted this boat as she sailed in the Bay, and in the background appeared the Island. I saw one of his pictures not long ago, and can bear witness to its correct representation of what the Island was over fifty years ago. If any of these pictures could be secured as University, or city property, they would be interesting to future generations when still greater changes will most likely have taken place in the Island and harbour.

During these early days of King's College, the institution had no general museum worth mentioning. I believe the medical department had an apology for one appertaining to that faculty, but I can only recall seeing one or two skulls, a few bones and a skeleton or two. My father took great pains to preserve all butterflies and insects he could procure, and when he left Toronto, he handed over the entire collection, consisting of four or five large glass cases, to the University. As a boy I was always charged when out hunting, or boating, to have an eye for good specimens for this collection, and if it escaped the fire of 1890, I may claim that some of the creatures therein possessing six legs or more, fell victims to my youthful hats and caps.

At the time I am now writing about, table-turning and spooks of various kinds had their innings from time to time as they do now, and this seat of learning was not entirely neglected in this respect. The form of manifestation assumed, was that of bell-ringing. In the west building was an ordinary door-bell, which would keep ringing from time to time, without anyone pulling the wire in the usual way. This bell was in the hall close to the door of Professor Croft's room, and its repeated ringing, without any apparent cause, annoyed the professor wonderfully. Whether his being the Professor of Chemistry made him think that his not being able to stop, or explain the cause of this occult ringing, was a reflection on himself and his science, or not, I cannot say, but he made it his business to worry over it a good deal, still the bell would ring and ring. Nothing saved the building from being declared haunted but the discovery at last that a young girl, who had the run of the building, was at the bottom of the whole affair. How she accomplished the trick so cleverly I never knew.

This west building had, and still has, a small frame addition which was the dissecting-room for the Medical Faculty, a mysterious looking building with few windows, the blinds of which were always down, and at the top there was, and is, a glass erection for lighting purposes. The tales we heard of the goings on within its walls, were quite enough to explain to my

young imagination the doings of any number of spooks in all parts of the building.

In connection with the opening ceremonies of the University there were public inaugural lectures given in the east hall of the middle building by several, if not all, of the professors. These were spread over two days—June 8th and 9th, 1843,—and I no doubt heard several of them, but only two have left any impression on my memory—those by Prof. Potter and Prof. Croft. Both were illustrated by experiments and scientific apparatus, and the fact of portions of them still remaining in my recollection, when the other lectures, not so illustrated, have entirely passed away from me, is a pretty strong testimony to the importance of teachers giving their pupils something to see, as well as something to hear. The eyes are better aids to memory than the ears, for I think most men remember what they have seen better than what they have heard. I am not so sure about this as regards *women*. When, however, both the ears and eyes are together appealed to, the memory is as well aided as it can be.

Some portions of Prof. Croft's lecture were very amusing, particularly his illustrations of the effect of *nitrous oxide*, or *laughing-gas*. Several of the students offered themselves as subjects for experiment with this gas, and as the polka was at the time a new and fashionable dance in Canada, and was the subject of general conversation among young and old persons, it was natural enough that the minds of some of these subjects while under the influence of this gas, should run upon the new accomplishment, with the result that they unwittingly gave the audience an exhibition of their skill in this dance. To see a demure and studious young man suddenly start off on a public platform with the toe-and-heel step, which was then the principal step in the polka, had a most ludicrous effect, and fully justified the statement that has been made to the effect that *nitrous oxide* "has well earned for itself the name of *laughing-gas*, not so much perhaps from the effects it produces on the patient, as from the roars of laughter elicited from those who witness its inhalation."

Among the institutions of King's College in the early days of its existence were dinners. Besides keeping his chapels and lectures, the student had then to eat his dinners. As to these latter qualifications for his degree, there were not so many manoeuvres to escape them as there were to dodge the chapels. Every evening the east hall of the centre building was turned into a dining-room. At its east side there was a raised platform, or dais, with dinner thereon for one, who was always one of the

professors, and on the floor below it, were long tables set out for the students. These tables formed a sort of aisle up which the professor in cap, gown, and hood marched to his own table, the students in their black gowns, at theirs, all standing. A Latin grace was then read by one of the students, after which the dinner began. In those times of no railways, and in winters when the water communications were frozen up, and there were little or no canned goods, a variety of diet was difficult to obtain. Day after day the same pies and puddings made their appearance—apple pies being the great stand-by. Repeated mutterings of dissent at last would arise from the students' tables, and on one occasion the inevitable apple-pie from one of them was sent out of the room untouched, with a small stick in the middle of it bearing a paper with the words: "The table don't eat apple-pie." The table got a respite as regarded apple-pie after that.

When the dinner was over a Latin grace was again read by a student, the rest all standing until the presiding professor marched in the aisle between their tables out of the hall. If the professor was a man with whom any liberties at all could be taken, during his retirement between the rows of students, the benches they had been using were occasionally upset by what the boys call "an accident done on purpose," and the activity exhibited by the professor in getting his toes out of the way of being crushed, was the occasion of much suppressed merriment. Sometimes, however, the students "tried it on" with the wrong man, and he turned upon them with an order to "pick up that bench," in obeying which their merry faces would assume a sheepish look expressive of a conviction that the laugh was on the wrong side.

Like students of most colleges, those of King's College had their songs, but I can recall no more than a couplet from one chorus. The subject of this was one of the professors who succeeded Prof. Potter in the chair of mathematics. Prof. Potter was an able mathematician, a good lecturer, and an all round good man for the position, and it is without desiring to cast, and it is not casting, any reflection upon those who succeeded him, if I say they were not considered quite his equal. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and the students did not fail in their musical compositions to make one in this instance. The couplet I can now recall was:—

"Here's to the professor of dull mathematics,
He knows more about steaks than he does about statics."

I am not sure I spell the word "steaks" correctly, not knowing whether the author meant to imply the professor was a better

hand at a porterhouse steak, or at a stake on a game of whist, or on a favourite horse, than he was at mathematics.

I have now stated all I can think of in connection with the very early history of the College, which may have some interest for the readers of the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY, but before closing I may be allowed to state a few words in connection with its history down to the changes that were made in 1849.

Before closing these reminiscences, as Bishop Strachan was so closely connected with the establishment of King's College, I will add an anecdote or two relating to his Lordship. He was a man of strong character, and at the same time his disposition though tenacious was mild and kindly. His stature was short, and his figure was inclined to be stout. He walked with a black stick, apparently of ebony, silver-knobbed, and tasselled. The top of this he would swing out as he walked, in a semi-circle, which gave him a somewhat pompous, or airish appearance; and he invariably when on the street, had his mouth puckered up as if he was indulging in a quiet whistle. Indeed it was popularly stated the Bishop was always whistling, even when attending funerals. As to this I am sceptical, for I have passed him many times, and cannot say I ever actually heard a whistle from his pursed up lips. He had a kindly habit of carrying bright sixpences in his pocket which he distributed to young fellows he met and knew something about. On one occasion two companions and I, were playing on the road leading from the street to the Parliament Buildings, and suddenly we noticed the Bishop close at hand. My companions immediately made off, and I would willingly have followed them, but my sense of propriety overcame my courage, or want of courage, and I stood my ground, and took off my cap to his Lordship, who patted me on the head, and the interview ended in his handing me one of his bright sixpences. When my companions rejoined me full of curiosity about the interview, I had a great laugh at them over the sixpence I had got by not running away from the Bishop. I may add that sixpence is still in my possession—a cherished memento of Bishop Strachan. It enables me to say that from childhood to old age I have never been “without a sixpence.” I fear however I cannot say the same as regards a dollar.

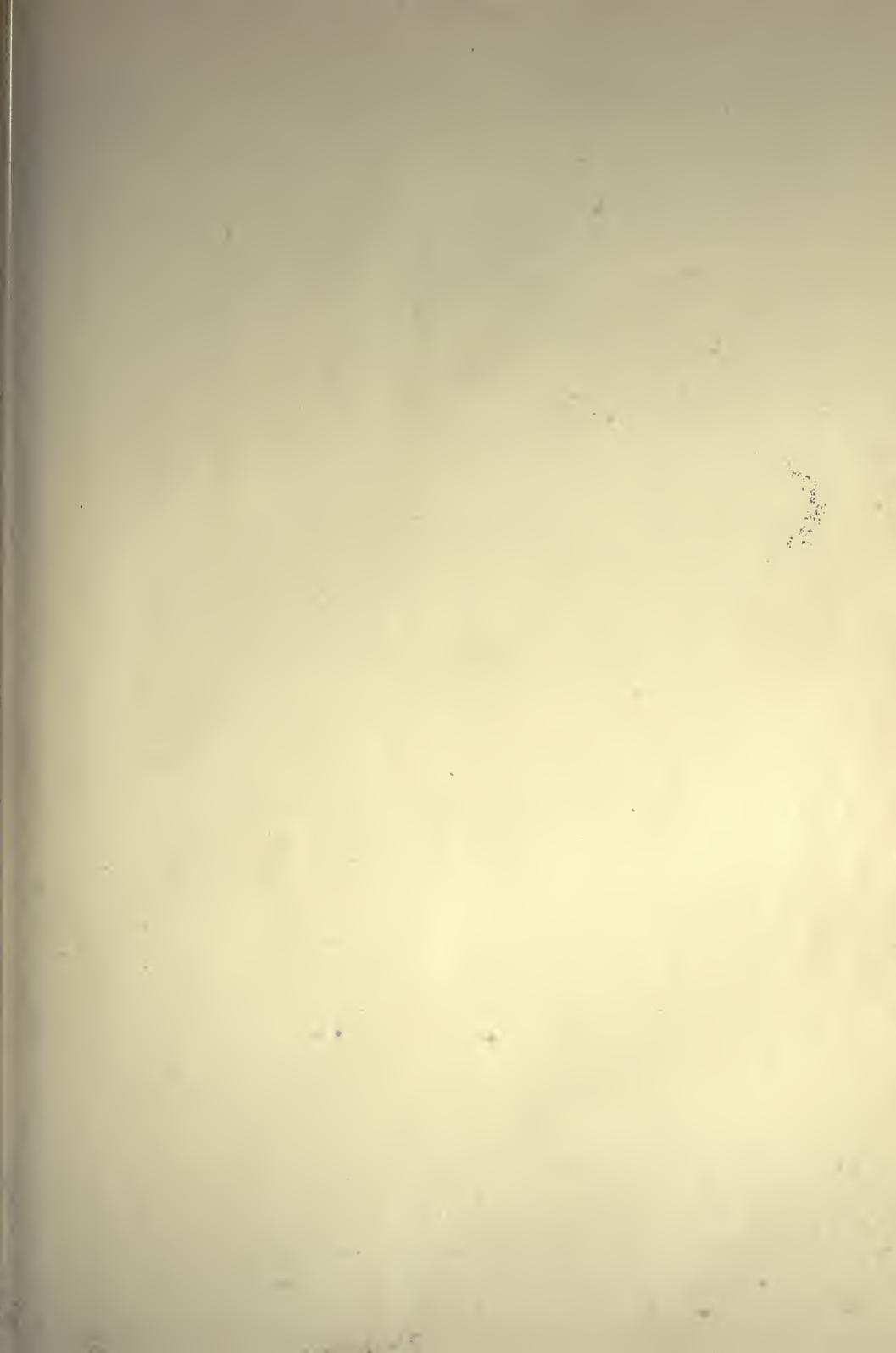
I fear this is wandering from the subject I was to write about. Still let me venture upon one more incident illustrative of his Lordship's characteristics. He was a practical man and by no means resourceless upon emergencies. I was witness of a trying accident that happened to him which might well have daunted for a time a less capable man. It occurred at what I

believe was the first confirmation ever held in Holy Trinity Church, Toronto. Dr. Scadding was the first rector, and he had prepared for confirmation a class of boys from Upper Canada College where he was a classical master, and of this class I was a member. After the ceremony was over we remained to partake of the sacrament. Most of the communion tables, as they were generally called, were actual tables, and the one at Holy Trinity I suppose was not considered to be high enough, and had been raised by a block under each leg. Besides the Bishop there were in the chancel Dr. Scadding, and I think the Rev. Walter Stennett, and perhaps the Bishop's chaplain; and in moving some one of them must have knocked out one of the blocks. The table tilted over, the cup full of wine fell on its side sending a broad red stream down the white linen cloth in front, and the pieces of bread were scattered over the floor. Dr. Scadding stood motionless and aghast, looking as if he despaired of finding any rubric that would point out what was to be done under such circumstances. The other clergymen were equally dumb-founded and motionless, but the Bishop no sooner saw what had happened than he quietly stooped down and commenced gathering up the scattered bread in a most business-like manner. The others seeing this, also began to bestir themselves, and the rite was proceeded with without any further mishap.

As I write, the funeral knell of Dr. Scadding is almost still ringing, and an old pupil of his may be pardoned here recording a further reference to him. He was the only master at Upper Canada College who ever inflicted the punishment of "benching" upon me. This he did once and only once, not that I only deserved it once, but he was a long-suffering man. The details of that kind of punishment I need not mention, but they were degrading and humiliating as well as of a painful nature. When the performance was concluded poor Dr. Scadding seemed as much hurt as I was. He was of a gentle nature, and as I knew him half a century ago the expression of his face was a living and perpetual sermon calling to shun the wrong and cleave to the right. If his gentle spirit is not now among the blessed, there is a poor chance for any of us. *Requiescat in pace.*

On October the 25th, 1849, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., M.A., Governor-General of British North America, presided as Chancellor at the last commencement of King's College. The new Act changing its designation to the University of Toronto came into force on January 1st, 1850.

Barrie, September 13th, 1901.





HENRY HOVER WRIGHT, M.D.

Born, 1817; died, 1899.

FIRST PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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DR. H. H. WRIGHT.

BY UZZIEL OGDEN, M.D.

PROFESSOR HENRY HOVER WRIGHT was a man of marked and peculiar characteristics. He was of United Empire Loyalist extraction, and was a son of the Rev. David Wright, a prominent minister of the Methodist church in the early days of Canadian Methodism. Born in the county of Prince Edward in the year 1817, he received a liberal education for that time, and began the study of medicine with the late Dr. John Rolph in 1832. His studies were interrupted in the winter of 1837 by political disturbances which forced Dr. Rolph to leave the country for a time. In a few months young Wright followed Dr. Rolph to Rochester, where he continued his medical studies until 1839, when he returned to Canada and obtained his license to practise.

He first settled in Dundas, but in a short time removed to Markham, where he soon acquired a large practice and formed many warm and lasting friendships. During the disturbed period of 1836-37, owing to his intimate relations with Dr. Rolph, he was brought in contact with many of the leading

spirits of that drama, and became intimately acquainted with most of the intrigues connected with it. He knew more of the secret history of that event, and the parts played by its chief actors than perhaps any other person not actually taking part in it. His knowledge of all the negotiations preceding the outbreak was very clear and distinct, and no history of the period yet published has equalled in any degree the graphic descriptions I have heard him give of the exciting occurrences witnessed by himself. It is greatly to be regretted that he never gave them for publication. It was chiefly through his warning that Dr. Rolph was enabled to leave the city just in time to avoid arrest, and the fate which would certainly have followed.

When Dr. Rolph returned to the city and established the Toronto School of Medicine he urged Dr. Wright, who was an excellent anatomist, to come and take part in the school, but he only gave a few lectures each session (always however with great satisfaction to the students) until 1852, when the school became incorporated with Dr. Wright as one of the charter members. He was appointed Professor of Practice of Medicine, and entered upon his duties at once with that zeal and ability characteristic of his life. He continued to fill this position with much acceptance, and profit to the class, until the Toronto School was absorbed by the University of Toronto in 1887. As soon as the new faculty was organized he was appointed Professor of Medicine by the Ontario Government, and retained this position until his health forced him to retire five years later. His lectures were clear and pointed, always abreast of the time.

As a practitioner he had few equals either in diagnosis or treatment. Always thorough, and very gentle in examining patients, he could not tolerate rudeness or harshness on the part of others. He was equally tender with rich and poor, old and young. When he came to the city in 1853 he was a very active, strong, energetic man, of fine presence, thoughtful, attractive countenance, and a great lover of children, very quickly gaining their confidence by his winsome manner. Up to the age of 60 or 65 years he was never ill, could undergo any amount of labour day or night without fatigue, and always lectured at eight o'clock in the morning without regard to weather. He enjoyed lecturing at that early hour a great deal more than the students did attending. He was reckless in exposing himself to the inclemency of the seasons, but always maintained it did him no harm. I never knew him to carry an umbrella in the heaviest rainstorms.

He was a most devoted and kind husband and father, and never complained of any service, however severe and fatiguing, rendered to those who secured his regard or required his medical attention. To the writer, who enjoyed his intimate friendship and confidence for nearly fifty years, he always appeared the embodiment of kindness and chivalry. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and in later years when health had failed, his manner became rather brusque, and sometimes left a wrong impression on the minds of strangers. He was a diligent student all his life and possessed the most retentive memory I ever knew. His colleagues always recognized his authority on disputed points. Being endowed with fine perceptive faculties and much dry humour, with good conversational powers, he was a most genial and lovable companion.

The Faculty meetings of the Toronto School of Medicine, where he was always present, are among the most pleasant memories of the past, and much could be said of the enjoyable interchange of sentiment that took place among the members of the school at such times if space would permit.

About twenty years before his death he suffered from blood-poisoning, which left him crippled and in great pain to the end of his life. Shortly after his illness, he was greatly depressed by the death of his eldest son, a physician of much promise. A few years later the lamented death of his wife was another great shock, from which he had not recovered when his second and last son, an enterprising man of business, was also taken. After much suffering and great feebleness of body he himself passed away in 1899 at the age of 82 years, leaving two daughters, one the wife of Mr. I. H. Cameron, the other unmarried.

Dr. H. H. Wright did much to elevate the standard of medical education, and the writer knows that the first Act incorporating the profession and establishing the Ontario Medical Council was obtained chiefly through his exertions and influence, in conjunction with the late Dr. W. T. Aikins, and he always advocated the adoption of the B.A. degree as the qualification for matriculation in medicine.

He was a member of the old Provincial Medical Board, where he exerted a good influence over that portal to the profession for several years, until it was superseded by the Medical Council. He was immediately elected by his colleagues as their representative on that body, where he served faithfully for several years.

The degree of M.D. *honoris causa* was conferred on him by Victoria University in 1855.

He was all his life a liberal in politics, took a deep interest in public affairs, and more than once declined a parliamentary nomination. He allowed himself to be elected to the Public School Board of Toronto for several terms but took no part in his own elections. In this position he did good work for the people, both as a member of important committees and as chairman of the board.

As a member of the acting staff of the General Hospital, his advice and assistance to the poor were invaluable. He was also on the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children from its inception, and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto School of Medicine he did much to place that institution in the high position it occupied in the estimation of the profession.

Professor Wright was a man of sterling integrity and great plainness of speech, despising duplicity in every form. He did much to build up an honest, manly character in the large number of young men who attended his classes. He was most scrupulous in the observance of medical ethics, and often intentionally appeared to disadvantage while attending the practice of a *confrère*, lest he should by word or deed weaken the patient's confidence in his absent friend.

His devotion to duty was extreme, his friends could never induce him to take a vacation, although he freely admitted that he ought to do so.

One of his peculiarities was to go out at night wearing slippers even in cold weather, and a story is told that on one occasion when going to see a patient he was met by a policeman, who noticing his noiseless steps and his scrutiny of several houses, followed him, and just as he entered the vestibule of the house he was in search of, laid his hand upon his shoulder saying, "Ah! my man, I've caught you this time." It is said the doctor's explanation was so direct and forcible that he was paroled at once.

A UNIVERSITY TRAINING AS A PREPARATION FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY IRVING HEWARD CAMERON, M.B., F.R.C.S.

IF *physician* were synonymous with *doctor*, as the public generally seem to think, the proposition that everyone entering the profession of medicine should have a university education, would be so self-evident as to exempt this thesis from the necessity of defence. Unfortunately, however, both terms have been

so far sophisticated that the one no longer implies a natural philosopher and the other is not necessarily *teacher* or even *taught*.

Gellius, the grammarian, and Suetonius, the historian, tell us that in the second century a sciolistic individual, *semi-literatus*, arose for whom it was expedient to coin the designation *literator*; let us hope that the historian of the early days of the 20th century may record that at this time, the ancient name of *doctor*, having lost its sinister homonymy, once more became synonymous with *doctus*. To this end, then, let us enquire why all who seek to enter on the medical curriculum should be required to furnish proof of such culture and attainment as are implied in the term *a university education* and the training and development which it connotes.

Imprimis, the science of medicine is one to which almost all other sciences and departments of knowledge are, or may be made, ancillary; so that the true physician involuntarily assumes the reaping, if not the cultivation, of that wide expanse which Bacon so easily appropriated as his province—the *sum of knowledge*—and becomes successful in the attainment of his high ideals in proportion to the width of the swath which his scythe can cut. Where else than in a university, in which the various avenues of knowledge are focussed to a common centre, and the acquisitions and experience of all made accessible to the one, can his mind and eye and arm be trained to this task of might?

Hence, accordingly, the nature of a medical man's studies makes it necessary that they should be pursued in places where all forms of learning and discovery, research and invention, are turned into one common stock of knowledge—a university.

Let us glance, for a moment, at the character of the material upon which he will have to exercise his calling, and see how it should affect the mode and place of his preparation. The material is twofold, or has a double aspect. On the one hand he has a patient to *care* for, and, on the other, a disease to cure.

Now, *disease* is a departure from a state of ease or comfort or well-being, which is the corollary of the condition of integrity, wholeness or health. This implies that the medical man must know and understand the anatomy or morphology, the embryology, the physiology, and bacteriology (human and comparative), the chemistry and physics of the animal body, and psychology in their normal relations in the first place, and afterwards the mutations and alterations effected therein by varying environment and meteorological conditions, changes of food, pathogenic bacterial invasion, poisons, injuries, and inherent

degenerations, atavistic reversions, the influence of the mind upon the body, and the like. Where else than in a university can this investigation be properly or efficiently carried on? I assume, of course, that the object is to turn out a philosophic physician (a natural philosopher), a priest of nature, and not a rule of thumb practitioner of the healing art, an artizan or handicraftsman. But the accomplished diagnostician and therapist has to compass much more than I have indicated, and even then he may know nothing of the obverse of the shield, the patient to be *cared* for in addition to, and sometimes apart from, the disease he manifests.

That the proper study of medical mankind is man, no one will deny. But where can man be studied in his individual and collective capacities, their interdependencies and interactions, so well as in the microcosm of the university where all sorts and conditions of men are gathered together from far and near, in intimate and daily contact, with different interests and origins, varying hopes and fears, divergent ambitions and resolves, instincts and desires alien each to each, but with one common purpose, the acquisition of learning, the diffusion of information, the increase of knowledge?

Oftentimes it happens that the knowledge of the *homo* thus acquired outweighs, in the given instance, the physician's profoundest acquaintanceship with disease. Oftentimes the treatment of the patient is all that is required, the disease being safely and best abandoned to the *vis medicatrix Naturae*, or, as old Dr. Graves quaintly put it, "the good providence of God."

As to the practitioner himself, what is required of him in addition to technical skill and knowledge? John Brown in his "*Horae Subsecivae*," and that he must be *capax, perspicax, sagax et efficax*. Can any other place be found so well calculated to develop these qualities as the hive of industry and erudition which a university ought to be—the anthill evolving wisdom for the sluggard, the crucible in which are commingled theory and experience, speculation and ascertained fact, experiment and dogmatism, and all "the stir of the forces whence issued the world"?

Bacon has told us "they be the best churgeons who, being learned, incline to the traditions of experience, or, who being empirics, incline to the methods of learning;" and later experience has amply confirmed the truth of his dictum. It is the function of the university to illustrate and embody both.

In addition to Dr. Brown's quadrivium, a medical man has much need of culture, for this alone will enable him to appear

to advantage in the highest circles of society, and will never be out of place even in the lowliest walks of life, and of him, as of his pale archenemy, it may be said

* * * *aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas*
Regumque turres.

(Hor. Cann. I. 4. 13).

and this generally in advance, and sometimes to the long delay, of the more unwelcome guest.

All are not born amidst surroundings which conduce to culture, but intimate association with men of learning and politeness insensibly evolves the germ of gentle manners.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant:

(Hor. Cann. IV. 4. 33).

Then, again, the age at which a boy leaves school is too early for him to enter upon the subjects of the medical curriculum with propriety and advantage. In the bye-gone days of the apprenticeship when a lad entered upon his medical career as upon a trade or handicraft, the attainment of "years of discretion" was hardly regarded as an essential prerequisite, and "a bedside manner" was an object of ambition; but to-day we must turn out a medical philosopher, a man of science, of literary training, of culture, of affairs, and for this a long and varied prodromal course is absolutely necessary. Moreover, even if from unusual natural ability and adaptability, a man of twenty-one succeeds in entering, fairly qualified technically, upon his profession, it will generally be found that his mind is not widened to the grasp of the complex problems he will be called upon to solve, his shoulders not broadened to the burden of responsibility, it will be his inevitable lot to bear. The time of the arts course should be the years of plenty in which to garner provisions against the evil days to come.

It will be conceded generally, I trust, that an arts course is a desirable preparation for the medical curriculum; but it will readily be conceived that opinions may differ widely as to its most appropriate form and scope. There is at present before the Senate a notice of a Bill to amend the Statutes and Curricula so as to enable students, in certain courses, to graduate in arts and medicine, both within six years. The details have not yet been divulged. For myself, I do not believe it would be wise to shorten the course unduly, or to lay too much stress upon the natural sciences as a preparation for medical study. I am fain to confess a weakness for the old *literae humaniores* in the education of a physician, as of every other gentleman, whose

experience will be concerned with the gentler and the nobler, the less strenuous and more *human* side of life. As Ovid truly said *Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros*. The step proposed, however, is one in the right direction, and I trust that the scheme will be so carefully considered, so diligently elaborated and so wisely consummated as to prove a never failing cruse of oil to the lamp of science which has been burning with ever increasing brilliancy for fifty years in "this gorgeous temple of infidelity," which mingled with the darkness and was not comprehended of it, but which sufficed to illuminate the smithy in which was forged a yearly "link betwixt us and the crowning race of those who eye to eye shall look on knowledge, and in whose hand is Nature like an open book," a book wherein "the anointed eye may trace"—not "a dead soul's epitaph," but the unending upward progress of the human race.

THE BEGINNINGS OF POETRY.

BY W. J. ALEXANDER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR GUMMERE, known to many by his *Hand-book of Poetics*, and to some by his *Old English Ballads* in the Athenaeum Press Series, has recently published a valuable and suggestive book on the origin of poetry.* This is not an attempt to determine the psychological sources of poetry, the peculiarities of our mental constitution which give it existence and shape, but to throw light upon the nature of the earliest products from which our modern poetry has been evolved. Of what these were, there, of course, remains no record. Behind the earliest poetry that survives, must lie a long series of developments. It has, indeed, been common to accept as examples of the beginnings of the poet's art, work which implies maturity and skill very unlike the awkward first efforts of human power in other directions; it would in very truth be inspiration which should enable Homer to produce an *Iliad* without the help and experience of many predecessors. Simple and crude must have been the results of the earliest gropings of primitive man after what we call poetic expression. Yet, although these actual results are lost in prehistoric darkness, it may be possible, as Professor Gummere thinks, to arrive at some conclusions as to their nature through evidence made available by researches of various modern sciences. Indications may be gathered, for example, from psychology, ethnology, anthropology, from observations of tendencies in

* *The Beginnings of Poetry*, by Francis B. Gummere: New York. Macmillan & Co. Ltd.: 1901. Pp. x. + 483.

children and even in lower animals. Such evidence must be carefully scrutinized; for children and the barbarous tribes which we can now study, are evidently subject to influences that never acted upon our remote ancestors; the retrograde or stationary barbarian found in the modern world can only partially represent vanished stages in the vigorous infancy of civilized peoples. Of greater import still is the evidence afforded by the comparative study of various national literatures, for the purpose of discovering tendencies and peculiarities prominent in more primitive stages which gradually vanish or weaken as we pass to later times. By continuing the curves (as it were), indicated by the examination of the growth or disappearance of these elements, backward into the unknown and prehistoric, we may be able, with the additional help of the other species of evidence just indicated, to infer with some degree of certainty what was the character of the earliest poetic products.

Making use of such sources of evidence as these, Professor Gummere arrives at the conclusion that the fundamental characteristic of poetry is *rhythm*. The feeling for complicated metrical effects comes, it is true, with culture and intellectual development; but the sense for simple and exact rhythms seems to be ascribed to savages almost universally by ethnological evidence, as it certainly belongs to children. Further, it may be safely affirmed that song and dancing are, in early stages, always combined. Now, the earliest individual dancing and singing might conceivably be unrhythmic; but rhythm must be the bond of union between the members of a throng dancing together. "A bird's song or a man's cry is merely vent for emotion; but when several persons sing together, there is more than emotion, there is consent, and consent means that they must observe, group, and order their tones." Primitive dancing was probably not unlike that practised among the Veddahs of Ceylon. "A spear is struck into the ground to serve as a centre for the ring of dancers, who move with swaying arms and legs to the cadence of their own singing—call it rather shouting—while they keep exact time by slapping the naked stomach." In such shouting we have the germ of poetry. A slightly more advanced stage of poetic development is suggested by the following account of the Botocudos, a South American tribe, very low in the social scale:

"The Botocudos are little better than a leaderless horde, and pay scant heed to their chieftain; they live only for their immediate bodily needs, and take small thought for the morrow, still less thought for the past. No traditions, no legends, are abroad to tell them of their forbears. They still use gestures to express feelings and ideas; while

the number of words which imitate a given sound is extraordinarily great. An action or an object is named by imitating the sound peculiar to it; and sounds are doubled to express greater intensity and repetition. And now for their aesthetic life, their song, dance poetry, as described by this accurate observer: 'On festal occasions the whole horde meets by night round the camp fire for a dance. Men and women alternating . . . form a circle; each dancer lays his arms about the necks of his two neighbours, and the entire ring begins to turn to the right or to the left, while all the dancers stamp strongly and in rhythm the foot that is advanced, and drag after it the other foot. Now with drooping heads they press closer and closer together; now they widen the circle. Throughout the dance resounds a monotonous song to the time of which they stamp their feet. Often one can hear nothing but a continually repeated *Kalawi aha!* . . . again, however, short improvised songs in which we are told the doings of the day, the reasons for rejoicing, what not, as "Good hunting or "Now we have something to eat" or "Brandy is good." Now and then, too, an individual begins a song, and is answered by the rest in chorus. They never sing without dancing, and have but one word to express both song and dance.'

The point to be specially noted is that poetry begins *not with an individual poet and in solitude, but with the throng and in a chorus*. "The circle, the close clasp, the rhythmic consent of steps and voice; here are the social foundation and the communal beginnings of art."

The importance of singing and dancing among primitive peoples like the North-American Indians, for example, is well known; these indeed constitute almost the whole of social life. But there were some other occasions which drew men together; there was the gathering for war and the march. Here we have similar conditions, a throng dominated by a common emotion; and so, again, we have the rhythmic shouting or singing in unison with movements of the limbs. Another and similar source of poetry are forms of labour in which many individuals share and which require regular movements.

"Fatigue, which besets all work felt as work by reason of its continued application of purpose, vanished from primitive man, as it vanishes now from children, if the work was once freed from this stress of application and so turned to a kind of play. The dance itself is really hard work, exacting and violent; what makes it a favourite with savages and with children? Simply its automatic, regular, rhythmic character, the due repetition of familiar movement which allows the mind to relax its attitude of constant purpose. The purpose and plan of work involve external sources and external ends; rhythm is instructive, and springs from the organic nature of man; it is no invention. The song that one sings while at work is not something fitted to the work, but comes from movements of the body in the specific acts of labour; and this applies not only to the rhythm, but even to the words. So it was in the festal dance. That primitive man was less impeded in bodily movements than is now the case, and that these movements were more marked; that the rigorously exact movement begat a rigorously exact rhythm, to which at first half meaningless sounds and then words were joined, often lingering in later days as a refrain of field or spinning room . . . these are conclusions for which Bücher [in his *Arbeit and Rhythmus*] offers ample and convincing evidence."

In simple and secluded societies the survivals of these labour songs long maintained themselves; most of us have heard the sailors' chorus as they hoist the sails; Dr. Johnson heard such a song in the Highlands. "The women reaped the corn," he says, "and the men bound up the sheaves. The strokes of the sickle were timed by modulations of the harvest-song in which all their voices were united. They accompany in the Highlands every action which can be done in equal time with an appropriate strain, which has, they say, not much meaning; but its effects are regularity and cheerfulness."

If this be a true view of the beginnings of poetic art, great is the contrast between the conditions of primitive and present-day poetry, and widely different will many of their characteristics be. The former was made in, by and for the throng; it was sung and heard; it was improvised, naive, emotional and almost without thought. The latter is made by the individual in solitude, and, in general, for the individual in solitude; it is written to be read; it is conscious, elaborated,—even its feeling dominated and shaped by thought.

The fundamental change from primitive to modern poetry, is the growth of individualism; the steps by which this began may easily be traced. They may be illustrated, for instance, in the dirge for the dead,—an important phase, as may well be understood, of earlier poetry. Abundant evidence derived from the study of barbarous societies shows that here again the choral cry, and not the individual lament, is the starting point. "Wailings, cries now articulate and now inarticulate, but wrought by repetition, by the cadence of rocking bodies, or of measured steps, by the spasmodic utterance of extreme emotion, into a choral consent which is not harmony, perhaps, to modern ears, but which has a rhythm of its own,—these are the raw material of the poetry of grief." Compare accounts of Irish wakes with such reiterated cries as "Oh, why did he die?" In early levels of culture the clan is above the kin; it is only later that the tie of relationship becomes more important than that of clanship. But when this change takes place, the relative is distinguished from the throng of mourners; and hence the relative's lament is separated from the choral wail. "With new domestic ties of blood, in which of course the mother and sister are supreme, these two stand out as singers of the solitary lament to which the crowd makes answer in refrain. The inevitable sundering of individual and chorus now makes headway: the former passing into literature, the latter, dropping its concomitant dance and surviving as refrain, dies slowly out in all save a few isolated

communities, and in all recorded verse except here and there a chanted dirge." So it was with other species of poetry; the development towards modern conditions began when, from one cause or another, an individual, in the singing and dancing, was sundered from the throng. This was not, at first, because he was more gifted, in these matters, than his fellows; the conception of the *poet*, the specially gifted and inspired individual, comes later; and, indeed, commonly in this primitive singing, the various members of the throng took their part indifferently by turns. In the inspiration they all shared; this inspiration was the excitement, the emotion, the singing of the whole mass—the sort of feeling that is still felt on a Pretoria day or at a religious revival. Yet the parallelism is not probably complete. "Men move in masses, true; but it is less and less the herd instinct, and more and more the voluntary coherence of thinking minds."

We can now understand why the chorus or refrain is so common an element in all popular forms of poetry. From the modern point of view, the refrain seems a mere addition, an ornament, an almost negligible element in the main body of the poem; but historically the refrain is the centre or germ; the rest of the poem is but an accretion whose growing importance in the march of modern as opposed to primitive literary tendencies. The like is true, as has been long recognized, of the Greek drama. To the chorus sung and danced about the altar of Dionysus, a dialogue was in time added; and even in the short series of tragedians from Aeschylus to Euripides, we can see how the later growth thrusts the earlier chorus into a subsidiary and secondary place.

Repetition is found not merely in chorus or refrain; it must inevitably be a main element in poetry produced under communal conditions. "Iteration is the spontaneous expression of emotion, and begins in the throng; it lies at the root of all rhythm cadence, and consent; variation is the assertion of art, of progress, of the individual." The first step from the monotonous iteration of a phrase as the expression of a felt emotion, to such broad treatment of a theme as we find in later poetry, is made through repetition with variation, such as we still find in negro hymns. Col. Higginson describes *Hold Your Light*, the favourite song of his negro regiment, "sung with no other accompaniment but the measured clapping of hands and the clatter of many feet."

"Hold your light, Brudder Robert,—
Hold your light,

Hold your light on Canaan's shore . . ."

For "Robert" another name would be given and then another, and so on for half an hour.

Repetition of epithets, phrases, lines, refrains are characteristic of the ballad, admittedly one of the most popular forms of poetry where primitive tendencies have best survived. Here we find accordingly other characteristics which must inevitably follow from communal conditions:—a dictum “spontaneous, simple, objective, and close to actual life,” the absence of figures and tropes, of the subjective, the reflective and the sentimental. The ballad, the narrative song, must have originated like other poetry, in the choral expression of emotion about an event or fact actually happening, or at least present and dominant in the minds of all. If the event were past, some description or indication of the facts might be introduced. Here memory, deliberative arrangement are needed, and the artist comes to the fore; by degrees the function of the throng becomes secondary and consists in the mere answering refrain; finally this too is dropped and we have the minstrel reciting a ballad to the listening crowd. Nor does the change end here. With the increase of material comforts, glazing, artificial lighting, etc., the home, instead of being a place to be shunned, becomes the centre of life; the may-pole with its communal dances, the village green as a centre of social life grow obsolescent; literature is read not heard; the sense of personal property in literature, which the minstrels never had, and which was not fully developed even among the Elizabethan dramatists, grows apace; the practical homogeneity of society passes away; education and refinement separate class from class, and the development of intellectual culture divides individual from individual; the emotion which appeals to all must still lie beneath poetry, but a poem comes to be valued mainly for the personal and distinctive impress which is given to this by the individual poet; the poem becomes a personal communication from author to reader, a thing for private delight; it waxes more intellectual, elaborate, self-conscious; its style is more and more differentiated from that of ordinary life; it is a work of craft and special skill; it is sentimental and subjective. In short modern poetry, as so much else in modern life, is the triumph of individualism.

BUSINESS OR A PROFESSION FOR THE GRADUATE.

BY GORDON WALDRON, B.A.

OUGHT a graduate to choose business or a profession as a career in life? If we could measure the graduate's fitness for the one career or the other as we could sort out horses

for the plow or the race-track, mistakes of calling might be few. If the University certified by means of some sort of Bertillon system the special fitness of each alumnus, as it does the fact that he has read the course laid down for the bachelor's degree, this question would need no answer. But youth is confident and seldom ready to listen to intimate counsels of fitness. Nor would it, likely, be more attentive if there were in fact a chair of practical life or a Bertillon system of this kind. An adviser cannot perhaps do more than grant that all graduates, like all men, are equal, and try to measure the attractions of these fields of action.

Graduates, it is said, still call teaching, law, medicine, and the church alone the professions. The church sometimes makes higher pretensions; and journalism, which ought to be a noble profession, must press its claims to recognition. Leaving out the church, as we must courteously do in an inquiry into the chances of commercial success, the only professions open to the graduate's choice are teaching, medicine, journalism and law.

The rewards of teaching in Canada are small and its prizes few. There are in this Province probably not half a dozen teachers outside the colleges who are paid more than two thousand dollars a year. Because it promises at once a settled income and the means to marry early, this profession will always be crowded. Its drawbacks are the tyranny of school-boards, exclusion from public life and affairs, lack of provision for an old age bound to be brought on early, or, at all events, to be early discovered by vigilant ratepayers, and the inability which it seems unfortunately to beget in the teacher to turn his hand to anything else in case of misfortune.

The physician in the cities must needs wait years for a paying practice. In the country moderate success may come sooner. In any case, the prizes are not large, and competition is ever increasing. Specializing has hitherto paid well; but competition is certain to bring it shortly to the general level. If the physician stays in Canada, jealous class legislation confines him to Ontario where population grows very slowly. Fortunately for him, the great field of the United States is still largely open, and draws off each year a large number of the new men, whose competition would otherwise be very keen. If he be adventurous, he may go still farther afield to Central and South America, where many Canadian doctors have already done well. At home public life is wide open to him with the prospect of falling into a shrievalty, registrarship or the like. Unlike the teacher, he readily turns to business and may have wide activities.

Continued

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ilton, Ont.

Recent Faculty Publications.

J. Home Cameron, M.A., University
College, "The Elements of French
Composition." New York, Henry,
Holt & Co., 1901.

Ross G. Murison, M.A., B.D., Uni-
versity College, "Babylonia and As-
syria, a sketch of their history." Ed-
inburgh, T. & T. Clark, 1901.

A. Carruthers, M.A., University Col-
lege (in collaboration with J. C. Rob-

ertson, B.A. of Victoria College). "The New Primary Latin Book for Elementary and Advanced Classes in High Schools." William Briggs, Toronto, 1900.

Harmonic Club.

The concert of the University of Toronto Harmonic Club was well attended at the Pavilion, January 21. The musical portion of the programme was a fine display of undergraduate talent. The Glee Club, under Mr. A. T. Cringan, gave six numbers in a finished manner. Especially pleasing were the selections of the instrumental sextette, comprising Messrs. E. C. Lucas and A. H. Rolph, violins; H. M. Darling, viola; H. L. Wagner, 'cello; A. H. Abbott, B.A., flute, and W. C. Klotz, piano. The vocal soloist of the evening was Mr. Charles E. Clarke, '03, who has a fine baritone voice, which he uses with much expression. The combined clubs of the University and College of Music, banjos, mandolins and guitars, under Mr. G. F. Smedley, most effectively rounded out the musical part. H. N. Shaw, B.A., gave Rossetti's "The White Ship," following this with two humorous selections. F. E. Brophy, B.A., supplied three or four comic recitations, which displayed very considerable talent.

After the concert in Toronto, the Club went to Peterborough on the 22nd, Lindsay on the 23rd, and Ottawa on the 24th. Thirty-five men were taken on the tour, of this number about 25 were singers. Chas. E. Clarke, '03, is the soloist, and F. E. Brophy, '05, the elocutionist. In addition to those, Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A., of the College of Music, accompanied the club as reader. The String Quintette adds much to the musical tone of the concerts this year, and Mr. Geo. Smedley's mandolin and guitar solos are attractive. The club has worked hard this year to make a success of its work, both from a musical and a financial point of view, and it is to be hoped that they will be amply rewarded by success.

Campus and Corridor.

There are 67 students in attendance at Knox College this session.

The Literary Society of the Ontario Agricultural College has received a splendid offer from G. C. Creelman, B.S.A. '88, and the other graduates of his year. For the development of the oratorical and public speaking capacities of the students of their college, they propose to give a substantial prize each year to the member of the Literary Society who prepares and delivers the best oration.

The fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will meet in Toronto, Canada, February 26 to March 2. The previous Conventions were held at Cleveland in 1891, in Detroit in 1894, and in Cleveland in 1898, and were the largest meetings of students ever held. The last one was attended by over 2,200 delegates. Students will be sent as delegates from the institutions of higher learning from all sections of the United States and Canada. The programme will consist of addresses during the morning and evening sessions, and section meetings for the consideration of missions from the standpoint of phases of work, the different missionary lands and of the denominations which are represented.

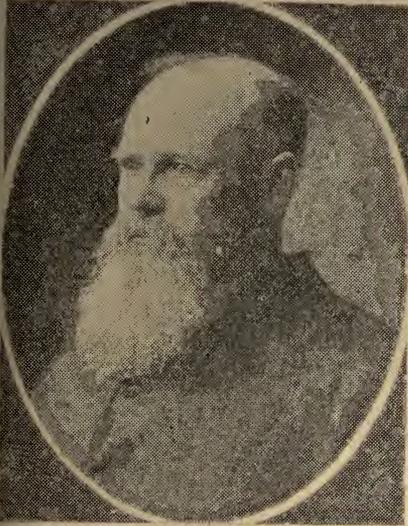
The Saturday lectures this year are given in aid of the Convocation Hall Fund. The six lectures in the course are:—January 18th, Readings from "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Habitant," Dr. W. H. Drummond; January 25th, "The Growth of the Klondyke—A Four Years' Retrospect" (with lantern illustrations), F. Wade, Esq.; February 1st, "The Tooth of Time," Professor A. P. Coleman; February 8th, "Some University Ideals," Rev. Professor Halliday Douglas; February 15th, "Reminiscences of Cambridge," Rev. Provost Macklem; February 22nd, "The Monroe Doctrine," Professor McGregor Young.

J. W. Connor, B.A.

An honour, which we are pleased to record, has fallen to one of our veteran alumni, Mr. J. W. Connor, B.A. '64. Mr. Connor, who has been principal of the high school at Berlin, Ont., for thirty years, resigned that position last summer on account of partial deafness. Moved by this regrettable circumstance, the ex-pupils

of the school arranged a re-union for the Christmas holidays, in connection with which they presented the retiring principal with the handsome testimonial of \$1,000.

None who has been so fortunate as to come into contact with Mr. Connor will feel otherwise than that this distinction has fallen where it is due. His primary instruction he re-



ceived at the Earl Fitzwilliam School in Carnew, Ireland. He completed his education, on the removal of his family to Canada, at the Niagara Grammar School and at the University of Toronto, where he graduated, the medalist of his year in Classics, in 1864. After graduation, Mr. Connor taught for several years in the Grammar Schools at Vienna and Renfrew, Ont. in 1871, he became principal at Berlin, where he has since been continuously engaged.

Mr. Connor's attainments, essentially a native product, are a credit to Canadian scholarship. A familiar student of the classics, he is equally at home in the kindred branch of comparative philology. His knowledge of Sanskrit is unusual in this country. His name is also well and favourably known in the educational circles of Ontario by his contributions, inde-

pendently and in connection with others, to educational works on English.

Women's Residence.

The following donations have been received by the treasurer of the Women's University College Residence Association and are gratefully acknowledged:—Dr. and Mrs. Barbour, Edinburgh, £100; Miss Wilson, Edinburgh, \$25; Dr. Osler, Baltimore, \$25; Professor Ramsay Wright (first instalment of \$100), \$25; Mrs. J. Ross, Robertson, \$25; Mrs. E. B. Osler, \$50; Mrs. Edward Jones, \$8; Mrs. Sweny, \$20; Mrs. A. H. Campbell, \$25.

Mrs. Barbour, daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Brown, was one of the earliest women graduates of the University of Toronto. This generous subscription from her and her husband, Dr. Barbour, of Edinburgh, indicates an enduring interest that is most encouraging. The gift from Miss Wilson, daughter of the late President, Sir Daniel Wilson, also shows this. The committee is happy to acknowledge also pledges of subscription from Miss Greenshields, \$100; Professor Fletcher, \$25; Mr. J. H. Coyne, \$25.

The following ladies have consented to have their names added to the list of honorary directresses:—Miss Mowat, Mrs. Chas. Moss, Mrs. John Hoskin, Mrs. Richard Harcourt.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates in Arts, 1878.

S. S. Bates, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in Toronto.—A. J. Bell, B.A., Ph.D., is a professor in Victoria University, Toronto.—G. W. Beynon, B.A., is district registrar in Portage la Prairie, Man.—C. Bitzer, B.A., is a barrister in Berlin, Ont.—J. H. M. Campbell, M.A., is a lumber merchant in Toronto.—W. H. P. Clement, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Grand Forks, B.C.—J. L. Cox, B.A., is a teacher

in Harbord St. Collegiate Institute, Toronto.—R. B. Cummings, B.A., is a physician in Wayne, Mich., U.S.—S. J. Duff, B.A. (Ob).—J. H. Farmer, B.A., is a professor in McMaster University, Toronto.—J. Farquharson, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Pilot Mound, Man.—W. Fitzsimmons, B.A. (Ob).—F. E. Hayter, B.A., is on the staff of the Auditor-General, Ottawa.—D. R. Keys, M.A., is Lecturer in English in the University of Toronto.—J. Morgan, M.A., B.Paed., is a teacher in Walkerton, Ont.—D. McColl, B.A. (Ob).—P. A. McEwen, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in Berlin, Ont.—M. McGregor, M.A., is a journalist on the staff of the "Westminster," Toronto.—H. Nason, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man.—T. A. O'Rourke, B.A., is a barrister in Trenton, Ont.—E. R. C. Proctor, B.A. (Ob).—J. Russell, B.A., is manager of the Winnipeg General Trusts Company, Winnipeg, Man.—S. C. Smoke, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—D. Stalker, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Calumet, Mich., U.S.—J. A. Turnbull, B.A., LL.B., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Toronto.—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., is Professor of Biology in the University of Toronto. The addresses of the following are unknown:—J. E. Pollock, B.A.; J. W. Russell, M.A.; J. S. Smith, B.A.; J. B. Wilson, B.A.

1898.

J. H. Alexander, B.A., is at the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—C. D. Allin, B.A., is instructor in Political Science at Leland Stanford University, Cal., U.S.A.—Miss E. Allin, B.A., is a teacher in Glencoe, Ont.—A. W. Anderson, B.A., is a law student in Toronto.—E. F. Armstrong, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Tupperville, Ont.—Miss A. E. Ashwell, B.A., is a teacher in Woodstock, Ont.—C. Auld, B.A., is a teacher in Strathroy, Ont.—G. H. Balls, B.A., is a teacher in Wardsville, Ont.—T. F. Battle, B.A., is living in Toronto.—H. R. Bean, B.A., is living in Galveston, Ind., U.S.A.—E. W. Beatty, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss M. H. Beatty, B.A., is living in Toronto.—G. Black, B.A., is a teacher in the State Normal School, Cheney, Wash., U.S.A.—O. M. Biggar, B.A., is living in Toronto.—

S. E. Bolton, B.A., is a barrister in Gananoque, Ont.—Miss E. Bowes, B.A., is a teacher in Brantford, Ont.—W. G. Browne, B.A., is a clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York, U.S.A.—T. L. Buckton, B.A., is a teacher in Phoenix, B.C.—Miss A. Burbank, B.A., is living in Hamilton, Ont.—A. M. Burnham, B.A., is a teacher in Collingwood, Ont.—F. A. Carman, B.A., is a journalist in Toronto.—W. F. Carpenter, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Pickering, Ont.—C. M. Carson, B.A., is a Lecturer in Chemistry in the University of Toronto.—J. O. Carss, B.A., is a law student in Smith's Falls, Ont.—W. B. C. Caswell, B.A., is living in Grimsby, Ont.—R. M. Chase, B.A., is a teacher in Prescott, Ont.—G. M. Clark, M.A., LL.B. (ob).—R. J. Clark, B.A., is a clerk in the National Trust Company, Montreal, Que.—F. A. Cleland, B.A., M.B., is a house surgeon in the Toronto General Hospital.—B. A. Cohoe, B.A., M.B., is assistant in the department of Anatomy in Cornell University, Ithaca, U. S. A.—T. A. Colclough, B.A., is a law student in Toronto.—G. Cooper, B.A., is a teacher in the collegiate institute in Goderich, Ont.—Mrs. R. M. Bennett, B.A. (Miss M. C. Cooper), is living in Grenfell, Assa.—Miss C. C. Crane, B.A., is living in Toronto.—R. W. Craw, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Columbia, B.C.—C. T. Currelley, M.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Toronto.—A. T. Cushing, B.A., is a theological student in Winnipeg, Man.—Miss F. A. Danard, B.A., is a teacher in the Voluntary School, Avenue Road, Toronto.—J. H. Davidson, B.A., is a teacher in Bath, Ont.—Mrs. W. T. Allison, M.A. (Miss A. J. C. Dawson), is living at Acton Hill, W., London, England.—H. J. Dawson, M.A., is a lecturer in Mathematics in the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.—Mrs. J. J. Carrick, B.A., (Miss M. J. Day), is living in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Miss F. E. Deacon, B.A., is a public school teacher in Milton West, Ont.—Miss E. E. Deroche, B.A., is living in Napanee, Ont.—W. J. Elder, B.A., is a teacher in Arthur, Ont.—J. H. Faull, B.A., is at the University of Toronto.—Miss M. H. A. Fife, B.A., is a

teacher in Peterborough, Ont.—Miss E. G. Flavelle, B.A., is living in Lindsay, Ont.—C. M. Fraser, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto.—B. Gahan, B.A., is living in London, Ont.—Miss E. M. Gibbs, B.A., is living in Port Arthur, Ont.—Miss V. Gilfillan, B.A., is general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Hamilton, Ont.—V. J. Gilpin, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman at Dyer's Bay, Ont.—Miss M. M. Graham, B.A., is living in Toronto.—R. H. Greer, B.A., is living in Toronto, Ont.—H. W. Gundy, B.A., is a teacher in the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto.—J. McK. Gunn, B.A., is living in London, Ont.—F. C. Harper, B.A., is studying in Edinburgh, Scotland.—Miss M. A. Harvey, B.A., is a teacher in Alma Ladies College, St. Thomas, Ont.—Miss M. M. Hawkins, B.A., is a high-school teacher in Weston, Ont.—Miss A. K. Healy, B.A., is a teacher in Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.—Miss E. M. Henry, B.A., is a teacher in Lanark, Ont.—H. P. Hill, B.A., is a house master in St. Andrew's College, Toronto.—Miss E. M. Hinch, B.A., is living in Carman, Man.—N. E. Hinch, B.A., is a teacher in Kingston, Ont.—J. W. Hobbs, B.A., is living in London, Ont.—J. R. Howitt, B.A., is living in Guelph, Ont.—A. W. Hunter, B.A., is a law student in Toronto.—Miss G. H. Hunter, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto.—Miss M. E. Hunter, M.A., is in New York, U.S.A.—Miss A. Hurlburt, B.A., is living in Mitchell, Ont.—Miss M. Hutton, B.A., is living in Forest, Ont.—A. M. Irwin, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Dalrymple, Ont.—E. E. Irwin, B.A., is living in Markdale, Ont.—A. E. I. Jackson, B.A., is in the 4th Street Bank, Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.—J. A. Jackson, B.A., is a lawyer in Gananoque, Ont.—Miss R. E. Jackson, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss H. Johnston, B.A., is a teacher in Peekskill Ladies' College, Peekskill, N. Y., U.S.A.—C. G. Jones, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Mrs. W. R. P. Parker, B.A. (Miss I. M. Kerr), is living in Toronto.—Miss F. E. Kirkwood, B.A., is a teacher in Seaford, Ont.—V. Kitto, B.A., is living in Brampton, Ont.—T. Laidlaw, M.A., is living in Mayfield, Ont.—Miss N. J. Lamont, B.A., is a

teacher in Flushing, N.Y., U.S.A.—J. H. Lemon, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss M. Lick, B.A., is living in Oshawa, Ont.—W. D. Love, B.A., is living in Oaxaca, Mexico.—Mrs. F. P. Hobson, B.A. (Miss E. Lynde), is living in Edmonton, Alta.—W. M. Martin, B.A., is a teacher in Exeter, Ont.—Mrs. R. W. Angus, B.A. (Miss M. L. Menhennick), is living in Toronto.—R. N. Merritt, B.A., is a teacher in Markham, Ont.—R. H. Mode, M.A., is living in Toronto.—A. H. Montgomery, B.A., is living in Brantford, Ont.—Miss I. Montgomery, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss E. M. D. Moore, B.A. (Ob.).—J. G. Muir, B.A., is living at Swansea, Ont.—Miss E. W. Muirhead, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss K. L. Mullins, B.A., is a teacher in New York, U. S. A.—H. Munroe, B.A., is living in Woodstock, Ont.—D. E. McCracken, B.A., is living in St. Mary's Ont.—G. M. Murray, B.A., is living in Port Arthur, Ont.—C. S. Macdonald, M.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss H. S. G. Macdonald, B.A., is a teacher in Bishop Strachan's School, Toronto.—Mrs. S. J. McLean, B. A. (Miss H. B. McDougall), is living in Fayetteville, Ark., U.S.A.—A. E. McFarlane, B.A., is a journalist in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.—A. MacGregor, B.A., LL.B., is a law student in Toronto.—M. D. McKichan, B.A., M.B., is living in Hamilton, Ont.—J. M. McKinley, B.A., is a teacher in Forest, Ont.—J. C. MacMurchy, B.A., is living in Toronto.—H. H. Narraway, B.A., is living in Vancouver, B.C.—G. W. K. Noble, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss M. I. Northway, B.A., is living in Toronto.—H. L. Partidge, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Cooksville, Ont.—Miss J. M. Pearce, B.A., is a teacher in Caldwell, N.J., U. S.A.—R. J. M. Perkins, M.A., is at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, England.—G. C. F. Pringle, B.A., is a Presbyterian Missionary at Gold Bottom, Yukon Territory.—J. D. Richardson, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Sweaburg, Ont.—L. F. Robertson, B.A., is living in Stratford, Ont.—D. A. Ross, B.A., is with the McKenzie, Mann Co., Winnipeg, Man.—Miss B. Rosenstadt, B.A., is living in Hamilton, Ont.—Miss M. C. Rowell, B.A., is a teacher in Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas,

Ont.—R. H. Rowland, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss H. Rumball, B.A., is a reader in the McMillan Co., New York, U. S. A.—P. W. Saunders, B.A., is living in Toronto.—J. T. Shotwell, B.A., is at Columbia University, New York.—J. W. Sifton, B.A., is a teacher in Uxbridge, Ont.—N. R. D. Sinclair, M.A., is living in Whitby, Ont.—Miss M. H. Skinner, B.A., is living in Toronto.—W. E. A. Slaght, B.A., is living in Toronto.—Miss M. M. Slater, B.A., is living at Niagara Falls, Ont.—W. G. Smeaton is in Leipzig, Ger.—A. W. Smith, B.A., is a teacher in Kemptville, Ont.—J. J. Sparling, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Euphrasia, Ont.—A. B. Steer, B.A., is a teacher in Markham, Ont.—R. Stoddart, B.A., is a teacher in Listowel, Ont.—Miss M. M. Stovel, B.A., is a journalist employed on the *Detroit Journal*, Detroit, Mich.—Miss E. G. Swazey, B.A., is living in Regina, N.W.T.—F. W. Thompson, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Arthur, Ont.—S. T. Tucker, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Wilberforce, Ont.—G. L. Wagar, B.A., is employed by the Eastern Audit Company, Boston, Mass.—Miss F. M. Webb, B.A., is living in New York, N.Y.—D. B. White, B.A., is a teacher at Niagara Falls, Ont.—Miss G. A. Wilson, B.A., is living in Whitevale, Ont.—J. A. Wilson, B.A., is living in Mildmay, Ont.—M. J. Wilson, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Nile.—Mrs. W. Leisenring, B. A. (Miss W. Wilson), is living in Irwin, Pa., U.S.A.—F. D. Woodworth, B.A., is assistant editor of the *Mail and Empire*, Toronto.

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Graduates in Medicine, 1856.

T. J. York, M.D. (Ob).—W. Woodruff, M.D., is a physician in Queen's Ave., London, Ont.—J. D.

R. Williams, M.D., is a physician in Cardinal, Ont.—J. Walrath, M.D. (Ob).—S. Secord, M.D., is a physician in Kincardine, Ont.—T. W. Poole, M.D., is a physician in Lindsay, Ont.—C. T. Noble, M.D., is a physician in Sutton West, Ont.—N. McGarvin, M.D., is a physician in Butte City, Montana, U.S.A.—C. E. Martin, M.D., is a physician, 110 Carlton St., Toronto.—A. Imeson, M.D. (Ob).—C. W. Flock, M.D. (Ob).—P. V. B. Dorland, M.D. (Ob).—J. Carbert, M.D., is a physician in Orangeville, Ont.

1866.

E. L. Atkinson, M.D., is a physician in Gananoque, Ont.—J. Barr, M.D., is a physician in Shelburne, Ont.—E. J. Barrick, M.D., is a physician in Toronto.—A. Beith, M.B., is a physician in Bowmanville, Ont.—E. Benson, M.D., is a physician in Winnipeg, Man.—R. H. Biggar, M.D., is a physician in Indianapolis, Ind.—C. E. Bonnell, M.D., is a physician in Bobcaygeon, Ont.—T. R. Buckham, M.D. (Ob).—J. H. Burns, M.D. (Ob).—W. S. Christoe, M.D., is a physician in Flesherton, Ont.—J. Coventry, M.D., is a physician in Windsor, Ont.—S. Cowan, M.B., is a physician in Harriston, Ont.—J. A. Devlin, M.D., is a physician in Stratford, Ont.—M. J. Hanavan, M.B. (Ob).—B. Harley, M.D., (Ob).—J. H. Hughes, M.B. (Ob).—A. G. Jackes, M.B., is a physician in Winnipeg, Man.—T. Jacques, M.B. (Ob).—C. A. Jones, M.D., is a physician in Mount Forest, Ont.—T. D. Keffer, M.D., is a physician in Toronto.—J. E. Kennedy, M.B. (Ob).—J. A. Langrill, M.B., is a physician in Hamilton, Ont.—G. W. Ling, M.D., is a physician in Wallacetown, Ont.—W. J. Mickle, M.D., is a physician in Grove Hall, Bow E., London, England.—W. H. Miller, M.D., is a physician in Brownstown, Jamaica, W. I.—W. Morton, M.B. (Ob).—N. Mulloy, M.D., is a physician in Preston, Ont.—P. J. Muter, M.D. (Ob).—G. A. MacCallum, M.D., is a physician in Dunnville, Ont.—J. McCullough, M.D., is a physician in Toronto.—J. McCully, M.D., is a physician in Cedar Springs, Ont.—P. McDiarmid, M.D., is a physician in Malvern, Ont.—A. McKay, M.D. (Ob).

—J. McKeown, M.D., is a physician in Detroit, Mich.—J. McMahon, M.D., is a physician in Toronto.—E. Oliver, M.D., is a physician in Sarnia Ont.—W. H. Oliver, M.D., is a physician in Chicago, Ill.—Oronhyatekha, M.D., is a physician in Toronto.—W. F. Savage, M.D., is a physician in Guelph, Ont.—J. Sinclair, M.B., is a physician in St. Thomas, Dak.—D. Smith, M.D., is a physician in Hamilton, Ont.—J. W. Smith, M.D. (Ob).—J. Stubbs, M.B. (Ob).—H. H. Sutton, M.B., is a physician in Madoc, Ont.—C. N. Trewe, M.D., is a physician in New Westminster, B.C.—T. W. Varden, M.D., is a physician in Galt, Ont.—H. E. Vaux, M.D., is a physician in Brockville, Ont.—J. Wallace, M.D., is a physician in Alma, Ont.—D. L. Walmsley, M.D., is a physician in Detroit, Mich.—J. Watson, M.D., is a physician in Unionville, Ont.—G. Wilkins, M.D., is a physician in Montreal, Que.—R. W. Williams, M.B., is a physician in Allenford, Ont.—T. Wylie, M.D., is a physician in Toronto.—M. Youmans, M.D. (Ob). The addresses of the following are doubtful:—R. B. Clark, M.D., Belleville, Ont.—R. Gowan, M.D., Toronto.—J. B. Mills, M.D., Springfield, Ont.—S. Moore, M.D., Nilestown.—N. McIntyre, M.B., Phoenix, Arizona.—D. MacMurphy, M.D., Smithville, Ont.—J. F. Orr, M.D., Chicago, Ill.—J. W. Rolph, M.D., Brantford, Ont. The addresses of the following are unknown:—J. S. Douglass, M.D.; R. Edmondson, M.D.; E. H. Gates, M.D.; S. L. Hughes, M.D.; J. B. Johnson, M.D.; J. Manson, M.D.; S. MacDonald, M.D.; J. McGregor, M.D.

S. P. S. 1888.

J. F. Apsey, O.L.S., is with the James River Construction Co., 115 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

S. P. S. 1889.

Brock Carey is in Toronto—W. J. Chalmers is assistant engineer to the Ohio River Improvement, Vanport, Pa.—W. A. Clement, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., is roadways engineer, City Engineer's Office, Toronto, Ont.—G. F. Hanning is on the engineering staff of the Ontario & Rainy River Ry., Port

Arthur, Ont.—H. E. T. Haultain, C.E., is a mining engineer, Nelson, B.C.—J. Irvine, is a civil engineer, Harriston, Ont.—D. D. James, B.A., B.A.Sc., O.L.S., is on the engineering staff of the Algoma Central Ry., Michipicoten Harbor, Ont.—F. X. Mill (Ob).—H. K. Moberly is with the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., Innisfail, Alberta.—T. R. Rosebrugh, M.A., is Professor in Electrical Engineering, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—T. Wickett, M.D., is a physician, in Watford, Ont.

S. P. S. 1890.

W. E. Boustead (Ob).—F. M. Bowman, C.L.S., C.E., is chief engineer, for Riter & Conley, Alleghany, Pa.—M. A. Bucke, M.E. (Ob).—G. D. Corrigan (Ob).—J. A. Duff, B.A., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., is Lecturer in Applied Mechanics, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—A. B. English is in Toronto—N. L. Garland is in the Garland Manufacturing Co., 76 Bay St., Toronto—S. Hutcheson, O.L.S., is city engineer, Guelph, Ont.—W. L. Innes, O.L.S., C.E., is manager of the Simcoe Canning Co., Simcoe, Ont.—E. B. Merrill, B.A., B.A.Sc., is an electrical engineer, Picton, Ont.—J. R. Pedder (Ob).—R. A. Ross, E.E., is a consulting electrical and mechanical engineer, 17 St. John St., Montreal.—T. H. Wiggins, O.L.S., is drainage engineer, Finch, Ont.—W. J. Withrow is with the Luxfer Prism Co., Toronto.

S. P. S. 1891.

H. J. Beatty, O.L.S. is a surveyor, at Eganville, Ont.—T. R. Deacon, O.L.S., is managing director of the Mikado Gold Mining Co., Rat Portage, Ont.—C. W. Dill is a contracting engineer, Bracebridge, Ont.—O. S. James, B.A.Sc., is an analytical chemist and assayer, 17 Richmond St., East, Toronto.—A. Lane is a civil engineer, Barstow, Texas.—J. E. McAllister, B.A.Sc., is with the Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Hamilton, Ont.—J. E. A. Moore, C.E., is erecting engineer, for the Willman Seaver Co., Cleveland, O.—W. Newman, O.L.S., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., is city engineer, Windsor, Ont.—J. K. Robinson (Ob).—W. B. Russel is a member of the firm of Russel, Poulin & Co., contractors,

Pembroke, Ont.—G. E. Silvester, O.L.S., is a member of the firm of De-Morest & Silvester, civil and mining engineers, Sudbury, Ont.—H. D. Symmes is manager of the Sturgeon Lake Mining Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

The following have received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto:

George, p. (Hon.) LL.D. '01.—Jas. C. Aikins, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, Toronto.—Wm. T. Aikens, M.D., LL.D. (Hon.) '89 (Ob).—Jas. A. Allan, LL.D. '85, Perth, Ont.—David Allison, LL.D. '74, Sackville, N.B.—Isaac B. Aylesworth, LL.D. '78, Kintore, Ont.—Sir Geo. Baden-Powell, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, London, Eng.—E. I. Badgley, LL.D. '78, Toronto.—N. G. Bigelow, LL.D. (Hon.) '92 (Ob).—David Blain, LL.D. '70, Toronto.—Edward Blake, M.A. '58, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, London, Eng.—Sir John A. Boyd, M.A. '61, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, Toronto.—Geo. Bryce, M.A. '68, LL.D. '84, Winnipeg.—S. B. Burdette, LL.D. '79 (Ob).—Rev. Alex. Burns, LL.D. '78 (Ob).—Nathaniel Burwash, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, Toronto.—Rev. John Campbell, M.A. '66, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, Presbyterian College, Montreal.—Wm. Caven, LL.D. (Hon.) '96, Toronto.—Sam'l. H. Cochrane, LL.D. '70 (Ob).—B. Cocker, LL.D. '74 (Ob).—John B. Crozier, M.B. '72, LL.D. (Hon.) '99, London, Eng.—W. H. Dallinger, LL.D. '84, London, Eng.—Geo. M. Dawson, LL.D. (Hon.) '99 (Ob).—Wm. W. Dean, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, Lindsay.—Jas. C. Donaldson, LL.D. '82 (Ob).—The Right Honourable Gilbert John Elliott, Earl of Minto, LL.D. (Hon.) '99.—Sir John Evans, LL.D. (Hon.) '97, London, Eng.—Louis H. Fréchette, LL.D. (Hon.) '99, Montreal.—The Hon. John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D. (Hon.) '94.—G. M. Grant, LL.D. (Hon.) '99, Kingston.—A. S. Hardy, LL.D. (Hon.) '97 (Ob).—E. P. Harris, LL.D. (Hon.) '90, Amherst, Mass.—A. S. Hill, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, London, Eng.—Sir Wm. H. Hingston, LL.D. '91, Montreal.—J. G. Hodgins, LL.D. '70, Toronto.—John Hoskin, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, Toronto.—Henry Hough, LL.D. (Hon.) '91, Toronto.—J. B. Hurlburt, B.A. '48, LL.D. '56 (Ob).—Wm. Kerr, LL.D. '87,

Cobourg.—G. Kennedy, M.A. '60, LL.D. '77, Toronto.—Sir Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, LL.D. (Hon.) '94 (Ob).—J. Landauer, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, Braunschweig, Ger.—Dr. Lavell, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, Kingston.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier LL.D. (Hon.) '97, Ottawa.—Lord Lister, LL.D. (Hon.) '97, London, Eng.—J. Loudon, M.A. '64, LL.D. (Hon.) '94, Toronto.—Sir W. R. Meredith, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, Toronto.—Jas. Mills, LL.D. (Hon.) '92, Guelph.—Chas. Moss, LL.D. (Hon.) '00, Toronto.—Sir Oliver Mowat, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, Toronto.—Wm. Mulock, M.A. '71, LL.D. (Hon.) '94, Toronto.—A. Murdock, M.A. '69, LL.D. '84, Springford, Ont.—Sir John Murray, LL.D. (Hon.) '99, Edinburgh.—Sir John A. Macdonald, LL.D. (Hon.) '89 (Ob).—S. S. Macdonell, M.A. '49, LL.D. '58, Windsor.—J. McKercher, LL.D. '92, Montreal.—J. J. McLaren, LL.D. '88, Toronto.—J. A. McLellan, M.A. '63, LL.D. '73, Hamilton.—D. McMichael, M.A. '60, LL.D. '60 (Ob).—N. MacNish, M.A. '64, LL.D. '74, Cornwall.—S. S. Nelles, LL.D. '72 (Ob).—S. Newcomb, LL.D. (Hon.) '99, Washington, D.C.—T. Nichol, LL.D. '81 (Ob).—Wm. Ormiston, LL.D. '82 (Ob).—T. D. d'Orsonnones, LL.D. '83 (Ob).—Wm. Osler, LL.D. (Hon.) '99, Baltimore, Md.—F. L. Paton, LL.D. (Hon.) '94, Princeton, N.J.—J. Patton, LL.D. '58 (Ob).—Wm. Punshon, LL.D. '72 (Ob).—A. Purslow, LL.D. '81, Port Hope.—Lord Rayleigh, LL.D. (Hon.) '97, London, Eng.—A. H. Reynar, LL.D. (Hon.) '89, Toronto.—Jno. Rolph, LL.D. (Hon.) '59 (Ob).—J. E. Rose, LL.D. '85 (Ob).—G. W. Ross, LL.D. (Hon.) '94, Toronto.—A. W. Ryan, LL.D. '92, Duluth, Minn.—E. Ryerson, LL.D. '61 (Ob).—J. P. Sheraton, LL.D. (Hon.) '96, Toronto.—D. A. Smith (Hon.) '88, Sackville, N.B.—E. H. Smythe, M.A. '71, LL.D. '81, Kingston.—R. Snelling, LL.D. '73 (Ob).—T. H. Spencer, LL.D. '70 (Ob).—E. A. Stafford, LL.D. '89 (Ob).—A. A. Stockton, LL.D. '87, St. John, N.B.—C. A. Stockton, LL.D. '87, St. John, N.B.—A. W. Strongman, LL.D. '90, Goderich.—J. R. Teefy, M.A. '94, LL.D. (Hon.) '96, Toronto.—Lord Kelvin, LL.D. (Hon.) '97, Glasgow.—D. Waters, M.A. '60, LL.D. '70 (Ob).—J. Wilson, LL.D. '72,

Cobourg. The addresses of the following are unknown:—H. Taylor, LL.D. '74.—L. D. Watson, LL.D. '78.—A. Wickson, M.A. '50, LL.D. '60, London, Eng.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

Wm. Begg, B.A. '90, is in Reef, Arizona.

W. J. Mill, B.A. '91, is living in London, Ont.

R. A. Paterson, B.A. '86, is in Ingersoll, Ont.

W. G. Clarke, B.A. '95, is at Honeoye Falls, N.Y.

Rev. J. R. Mann, B.A. '00, is in Baltimore, Ont.

H. S. Cayley, B.A. '81, is at Grand Forks, B.C.

P. M. Barker, B.A. '66, is in Edmonton, N.W.T.

Rev. John Stuart, B.A. '30, is in Monon, Ind.

Rev. J. Drummond, B.A. '87, is in Big Run, Pa.

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A. Mowat, B.A. '91, is a teacher in Brockville, Ont.

B. A. Simpson, B.A. '00, is in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

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J. F. Hutchison, B.A. '96, is teaching in Oxbow, Assa.

A. W. Peart, B.A. '81, is living at Burlington, Ont.

Miss E. Dennis, B.A. '99, is teaching at Samokin, Pa.

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W. E. Burns, B.A. '95, is a barrister in Victoria, B.C.

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A. C. Galt, B.A. '73, is a barrister in Rossland, B.C.

A. G. Smith, B.A. '87, is a barrister at Dawson, Y. T.

A. R. McRitchie, B.A. '90, has removed to Morpeth, Ont.

John W. McBean, B.A. '00, is living in Brantford, Ont.

H. Turnbull, B.A. '81, is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man.

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Carl Engler, B.A. '01, is in the Civil Service, at Ottawa.

T. E. Elliott, B.A. '87, is a teacher in Wardsville, Ont.

G. D. Stanley, M.B. '01, is ranching at High River, Alta.

Wm. Scott, B.A. '83, is a physician in Peterborough, Ont.

W. W. A. Trench, B.A. '99, is teaching at Unionville, Ont.

C. T. Glass, B.A. '82, is an insurance agent in London, Ont.

Dugald Stewart, B.A. '72, is a physician at Teeswater, Ont.

Alfred Hector, B.A. '63, is at 143 W. 116th St., New York.

C. D. Ferguson, M.B. '01, is a physician at Cameron, Texas.

R. W. Smith, B.A. '86, M.A. '87, is living in Trenton, Ont.

W. A. Bain, B.A. '99, is living at 145 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.

F. S. Selwood, B.A. '97, is a law student in Boston, Mass.

A. Williams, B.A. '66, K.C., is a barrister in Vancouver, B.C.

Fergus Black, B.A. '73, is a physician at Port Colborne, Ont.

J. B. Jackson, B.A. '81, K.C., is a barrister in Ingersoll, Ont.

T. H. Scott, B.A. '63, M.A. '68, is living in Port Dalhousie, Ont.

Miss M. E. Craig, B.A. '97, is at 161 West 106th St., New York.

Miss M. B. Bald, B.A. '85, is an instructor in Hartford, Conn.

H. H. Ross, B.A. '69, M.A. '71, is a merchant in Iroquois, Ont.

Wm. McKay, M.B. '63, is living at 282 St. George St., Toronto.

Thomas B. Fletcher, M.B. '93, is a physician in Baltimore, Md.

R. A. Barron, B.A. '81, is a teacher at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

B. A. Elzas, B.A. '93, is living in Charleston, South Carolina.

Mrs. Hogg (Miss I. M. Barber), B.A. '94, is living at Preston, Ont.

W. A. Merkley, B.A. '95, is an osteopathic physician in Toronto.

C. G. Jones, B.A. '98, has removed from Paris, Ont., to Toronto.

J. N. Robertson, B.A. '97, is living at 219 Bleecker St. Toronto.

C. H. Brown, B.A. '95, M.D. (McGill), is a physician in Ottawa, Ont.

J. F. Mills, B.A. '90, is a Baptist clergyman, Grand Forks, N.D.

W. C. Weir, B.A. '84, is a Baptist clergyman, Carleton Place, Ont.

J. L. Campbell, B.A. '83, is a Baptist clergyman in New York city, N.Y.

J. B. Reid, M.B. '99, has removed from St. George to Demorestville, Ont.

H. H. Smith, B.A. '00, is a teacher in the Orangeville, Ont., high school.

J. W. Crewson, B.A. '88, is a teacher in the public school in Cornwall, Ont.

H. R. Trumpour, B.A. '00, is teaching at Rothsay College, Rothsay, N.B.

Miss Alice M. Wilson, B.A. '94, is taking a course in the Sorbonne, Paris.

J. N. Elliott, B.A. '89, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Muscatine, Iowa.

W. B. Willoughby, B.A. '83, LL.B. '88, is a barrister in Moose Jaw, Assa.

F. W. Webber, B.A. '81, M.A. '83, is an Anglican clergyman, in Syracuse, N.Y.

J. D. Graham, B.A. '88, M.A. '91, is superintendent of schools, Pasadena, Cal.

J. A. McDonald, Phm.B. '98, of Guelph, Ont., has removed to Sonora, Cal.

D. G. McIlwraith, M.B. '01, is on the staff of the City Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.

Rev. J. J. Ferguson, B.A. '90, is a Methodist clergyman in Willowdale, Ont.

W. A. McKim, B.A. '95, is a teacher in the collegiate institute at Perth, Ont.

G. W. Ogilvie Dowsley, M.B. '99, is a physician at Michipicoten Harbour, Ont.

Miss A. Caroline Macdonald, B.A. '01, is general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Ottawa.

Miss E. C. Weaver, B.A. '00, is a teacher in Bishop Strachan School, Toronto.

W. T. Allison, B.A. '99, is a journalist and is on the staff of the "News," Toronto.

J. W. Henderson, B.A. '89, is a barrister at 855 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

H. A. Dwyer, B.A. '90, LL.B. '92, is a clergyman, 24 Boscaille Road, London, Eng.

F. A. Ballachey, D.D.S. '99, has removed from Brantford, Ont., to Buffalo, N.Y.

Christopher Robinson, B.A. '46, K.C., has been elected chancellor of Trinity University.

G. V. Maclean, B.A. '93, M.A. '96, is principal of the high school at Harri-
ston, Ont.

W. J. Motz, B.A. '93, is the proprietor of the "Berliner Journal," Berlin, Ont.

F. W. Shipley, B.A. '92, is professor of Latin in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss K. McCallum, B.A. '00, is assistant principal in Tottenham, Ont., public school.

Daniel Hull, B.A. '89, is a teacher in the East Division High School, Milwaukee, U.S.

W. E. Ledyard, B.A. '67, M.B. '70, has removed from San Francisco to Berkeley, Cal.

G. L. Wagar, B.A. '98, is with the Eastern Audit Company, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

R. H. M6de, B.A. '98, M.A. '99, is a divinity student in McMaster University, Toronto.

Geo. Young, B.A. '96, is classical master in the collegiate institute, Brandon, Man.

Miss J. O. White, B.A. '96, of Woodstock, Ont., is living at Dob's Ferry-on-the-Hudson.

C. W. Service, B.A. '95, is a medical missionary among the Indians at Clayoquot, B.C.

A. W. Milden, B.A. '88, has a professorship in Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.

W. B. L. Donald, M.B. '00, has removed from St. George, Ont., to San Bernardino, Cal.

W. D. Foss, B.A. '71, has retired from the practice of law and is living in Norwich, Ont.

T. M. Wilson, B.A. '96, who has been teaching in Paris has removed to Vankleek Hill, Ont.

James Short, B.A. '85, is a member of the firm of Sifton & Short, barristers, Calgary, Alta.

J. Arthur Jackson, B.A. '98, and S. E. Bolton, B.A. '98, are practising law in Gananoque, Ont.

Mrs. D. G. Revell (Miss H. R. Murray), B.A. '95, has removed from Paris, Ont., to Chicago, Ill.

C. D. Allan, B.A. '98, is an instructor in Political Science at Leland Stanford University, Cal.

H. B. Powell, M.D., C.M., (Vic.), '92 proprietor of the Ocean Springs Hotel, Ocean Springs, Miss.

Miss J. K. Lawson, B.A. '99, has a position in the library in Columbia University, New York.

N. B. Gwyn, M.B. '96, is instructor in Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

W. A. McK. Chant, B.A. '95, is a writer of advertising, and lives at 188 Ossington Ave., Toronto.

Robt. Cameron, B.A. '68, M.A. '69, is editor of "Watchword and Truth," 27 State St., Boston, Mass.

W. B. Scott, B.A. '97, is a member of the firm of McKissock & Scott, barristers, Gore Bay, Ont.

Claude G. Bryan, B.A. '96, secretary of Mr. Gilbert Parker, M.P., is visiting his relatives in Toronto.

W. H. Cline, B.A. '83, who is a Baptist clergyman, has removed from Paris to Owen Sound, Ont.

Rev. James Roy, B.A. '68, M.A. '71, LL.B. (McGill) is a Methodist clergyman in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

C. Chaisgreen, B.A. '95, is in the employ of the Mexican International Railroad, Durango, Mexico.

W. A. MacKinnon, B.A. '97, is chief of the fruit division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

T. S. McCall, B.A. '83, M.A. '84, is a clergyman and is president of Owensboro' College, Owensboro', Ky.

R. M. Hamilton, B.A. '87, who is a Presbyterian clergyman, has removed from Brantford to Weston, Ont.

W. B. Smith, B.A. '00, who is a Methodist clergyman, has removed from Cainsville to Fonthill, Ont.

W. D. Corson, Phm.B. '97, and H. E. Hawkins, Phm.B. '97, have removed from Brantford, Ont., to Toronto.

B. D. Harison, M.B. '82, M.D. '01, has practised medicine for the past fifteen years in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Rev. R. J. Murphy, B.A. '93, is an Anglican clergyman and has lately removed from Essex, to Eastwood, Ont.

W. N. Bell, B.A. '94, is principal of the high school at Paris, Ont., and M. L. Rush, B.A. '96, is Science master.

W. L. Silverthorne, B.A. '95, is employed in the office of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Co., Brantford, Ont.

Miss H. V. Rumball, B.A. '98, is a reader on the staff of MacMillan & Co., publishers, 50 West 17th St., New York.

H. P. Hill, B.A. '98, F. J. Birchard, B.A. '01, Grant Cooper, B.A. '93, are teaching in St. Andrew's College, Toronto.

J. G. Brown, B.A. '89, is secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and is living at 523 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

A. A. Lawson, Ph.D. (Chicago), formerly of the class of '91, is an instructor in Botany at Leland Stanford University, Cal.

W. A. R. Kerr, B.A. '99, M.A. '01, who is taking a post-graduate course at Harvard, is living at Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

H. E. Ford, B.A. '95, M.A. '00, is professor of Romance Languages at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

J. F. Snell, B.A. '94, Ph. D. (Cornell), instructor in Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati, is living at 103 St. Clair St., Cincinnati, O.

A. W. Stratton, B.A. '87, Ph.D. (Chicago) is registrar of the Punjab University and principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, India.

Miss F. E. Forbes, B.A. '97, after travelling for her health in Europe for a year, has returned to Toronto, and is living at 14 Shannon St.

W. J. Moran, B.A. '91, LL.B. '92, of Rat Portage, Ont., has been appointed District Crown Attorney for the district of Rainy River. in the stead of the late Henry Langford.

Dr. K. C. McIlwraith of the University of Toronto Medical Faculty, was elected a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh at its last meeting.

R. Wightman, B.A. '97, is Mathematical master in the high school at Paris, Ont., which position he accepted on leaving the Collegiate Institute at St. Mary's, a year ago.

F. D. Fry, B.A. '94, who has been English master in the Mitchell, Ont., high school, has accepted a scholarship in the University of Pennsylvania, where he will take a post-graduate course.

J. R. Wightman, B.A. '71, M.A. '72, professor of Romance Languages, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., is enjoying a year's vacation and will spend the rest of the winter in southern Europe.

R. D. Sproat, M.B. '01, and A. J. G. Macdougall, M.B. '00, have been appointed Civil Surgeons attached for duty to the Royal Army Medical Corps. Their work is among the Boer prisoners in Bermuda.

In connection with the supplement to the December number, "The Early Days of the University," we referred to Judge Boys as senior County Judge of the County of Simcoe, which was incorrect, as he is junior County Judge.

C. J. MacGregor, B.A. '55, M.A. '57, collector of customs, Stratford, Ont., writes that he finds the historical sketches recently published in the MONTHLY of great interest. Mr. MacGregor was an occasional student in Professor Croft's laboratory in 1849 and matriculated in 1851.

The following Alumni have been elected mayors of their respective towns:—E. C. S. Huycke, LL.B. '87, Cobourg, Ont.; J. A. C. Brant, B.A. '89, Gravenhurst, Ont.; J. W. Hart, M.D. '92, Huntsville, Ont.; Peter White, Jr., B.A. '93, LL.B. '97, Pembroke, Ont.; J. M. Balderson, B.A. '84, Perth, Ont.

The following Alumni are now residents of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.:—Rev. J. Allan, B.A. '75, M.A. '80, Methodist clergyman; Professor A. B. Willmott, B.A. '87, B.Sc.; A. S. McCaig, M.B. '96, who is a physician; J. L. O'Flynn, B.A. '97, who is a barrister; J. L. R. Parsons, B.A. '97, who is on the staff of the Algoma Commercial Co.; J. A. Shannon, D.D.S. '90, and L. A. Green, B.A. '95.

Rev. J. McDonald Duncan, B.A. '86, B.D. '99, of Woodville, Ont., has been appointed associate editor of the Sabbath School publications of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, whose offices are in the Confederation Life Buildings, Toronto, and of which Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, B.A. '70, M.A. '71, is editor and business manager. Mr. Duncan was Fellow in University College in his department in 1888-9, and Lecturer in Apologetics in Knox College in 1894-95 and 1895-96. He is now President of the Knox College Alumni Association.

W. J. Abbott, B.A. '97, M.B. '01, has been appointed assistant in the Department of Anatomy at Cornell University. Mr. Abbott was doing post-

graduate work in London, England, when this position was offered to him, and he returns to America to begin work at Cornell about February 1st. He is the third Toronto graduate who has been appointed an assistant in Anatomy at Cornell within a year. B. A. Cohoe, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, and A. H. Montgomery, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, have been there since October, and the fact that a third Toronto man has now been appointed speaks well for the work which these men have done, and a great deal for the recognised worth of the training which our Medical Faculty is giving in the University.

Marriages.

Bailey-Cruickshank—On December 25th, 1901, at Weston, Louis G. Bailey, M.D., Superintendent of the General Hospital in Stonega, Va., was married to Miss Jean Cruickshank, M.B. '98, Registrar of the Women's Medical College.

Parks-McLennan—At Stratford, Ont., on December 31st, 1901, W. Arthur Parks, B.A. '92, Ph.D. of the University of Toronto, was married to Miss Jean McLennan, of Stratford, Ont.

Putnam-Shuttleworth—At Guelph, George A. Putnam, B.S.A. '00, was married to Miss Catherine Shuttleworth, sister of Professor Shuttleworth of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Rush-Burdick—At Aylmer, Ont., on Christmas Day, 1901, M. L. Rush, B.A. '96, was married to Miss May Burdick of Aylmer.

Vivian-Brodie—On December 24th, 1901, at Port Hope, Reginald Percy Vivian, M.B. '99, of Barrie, was married to Miss Annie May Brodie, of Port Hope.

Deaths.

Clark—At Toronto, Jan. 20th, Gordon Mortimer Clark, B.A. '98, M.A. '00, LL.B. '01, Barrister-at-Law, only son of William Mortimer Clark, K.C.

Marquis—At Brantford, on Sunday, December 8th, after a very brief illness, Robert Arnold Marquis, eldest son of the late Duncan Marquis, M.D. '67.

Robertson—Rev. James Robertson, D.D., of the class of '67, died at his home in Toronto, January 4th.

Journalism would seem to be a promising field. In fact it is not. Many graduates take a turn at reporting and leave it in a few months. In Toronto perhaps half a dozen graduates have settled down to journalism. In Toronto or Montreal fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars a year is about the limit of an editorial writer's dream. There are not in all Canada a dozen positions worth more than that of a good bookkeeper, and few of them are held by university men. In the country, journalism, if a profession, is also a business. Though its rewards are not large, it has a bright side. It gives ready entrance into public life, and holds forth the prospect of public office. Again, the United States with all its prizes is open, though the overflow from journalism is not so marked as it is from medicine.

Law has most prizes and most attractions. The legal profession furnishes all the judges and judicial officers, and from its ranks must be drawn many administrative officers. Its alliance with business is very close. Lawyers organize and promote companies, become company directors and often successful business men. They learn the law and habits of finance, and so enter that enticing field where skill more than capital is the essential of success. If it were clear that Canada is on the eve of a great commercial development, law would be the most promising profession. As to that, the graduate had better not trust either his own judgment or the statements of politicians. The attractions of law which determine youth are its publicity, its political opportunities and its forensic shows. These will not cease to keep the profession overcrowded, as it now is. The late Mr. D'Alton McCarthy used to say that, twenty-five or thirty years ago, a young lawyer could settle anywhere in the country and make two thousand dollars in the first year. That was in the days of line-fence disputes. To-day the young lawyer will do extremely well if he gets so far on in ten years. About one-fourth of the lawyers of Ontario practise in Toronto. The rest, scattered throughout the small towns and villages, suffer keenly from the competition of unlicensed conveyancers. Relief by exit to the United States, as in the case of the other professions, is of necessity practically shut out. Although the lawyer is much seen on the stump, it would seem from a study of the membership of the Legislature and the House of Commons that graduate lawyers, or indeed graduates of any kind, would be more likely to get into parliament if they became drovers, auctioneers or pumpmakers. Lawyers do go into parliament; but graduates of any kind seldom. The graduate about to choose a profession and every other thoughtful person might well think over this fact.

Business may mean anything from market-gardening to "rigging" the stock-market. The graduate who has wealth, or who comes of a family in business, ought not, as things now are, to turn lightly to the professions, unless it be to law for a time. As to the value of legal training to a business man there can be no doubt. Usually it needs money to go into business, and it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the graduates of all the universities of Ontario have no money to go into business. From Chaucer's time "clerkes" have been proverbially poor. The special training of a graduate in science is, or ought to be, a business capital which he may use at once to lay the foundation of a business career. The graduate in the humanities can only take a clerkship. From that he might make his way—it is not likely that he would. He would cling to his tastes, and we should find him, as we do now and then, writing in the press or speaking at literary or collegiate gatherings, always a little beside the question, but always lugging in his well-worn Latin.

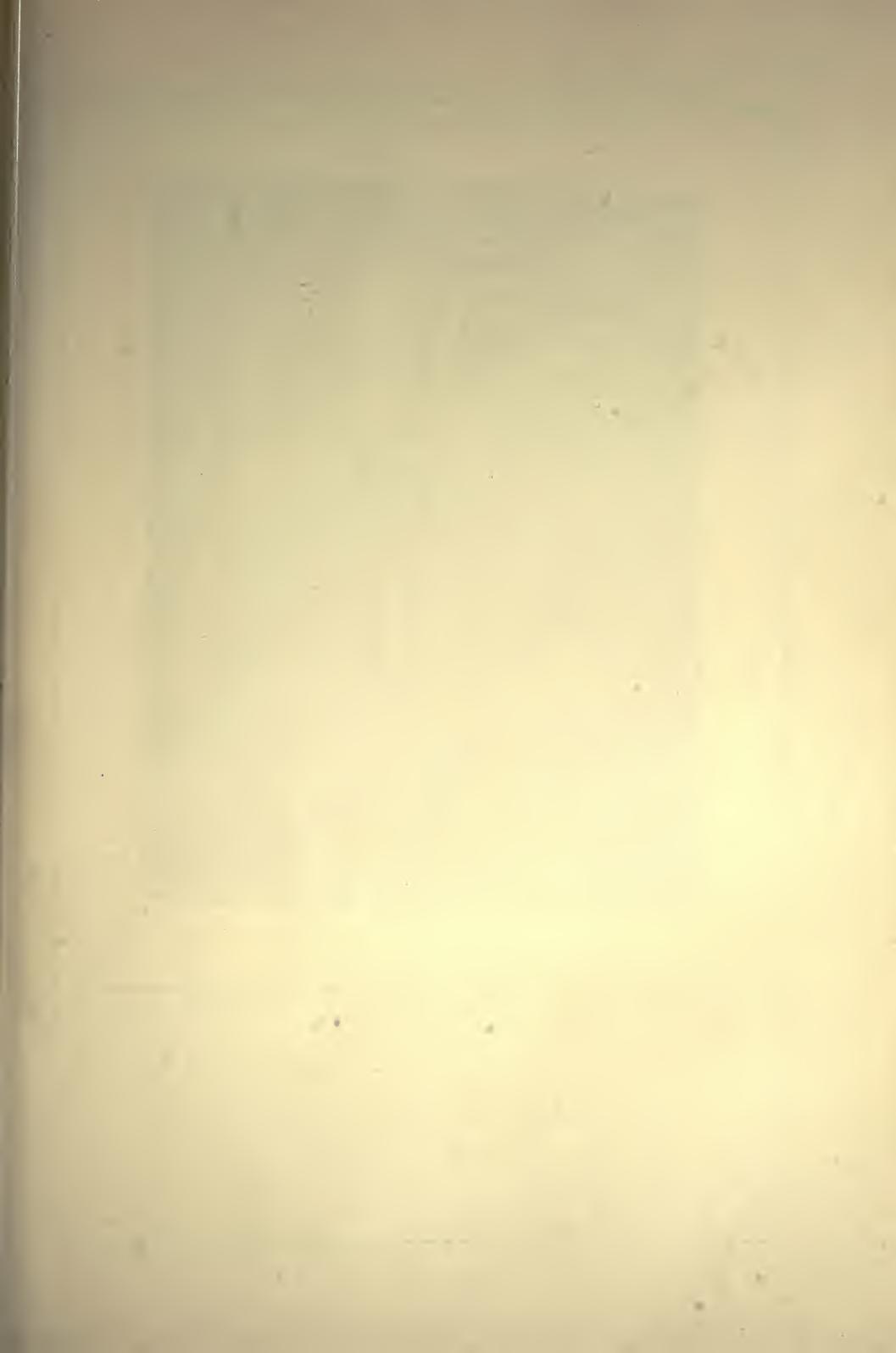
Where the question narrows to one of means there is no need of discussion. It is well, perhaps, to add that these lines are not meant for the truth-seeker or the inspired. May there be many such among the sons of the University.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word "Paid" in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver's fee for the current year has been paid.

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SIR DANIEL WILSON.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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EDITORIAL.

The attention of the Alumni is called to the article on page 121 on the proposed Convocation Hall, by the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith.

An error was made in stating in our last issue that Dr. H. H. Wright was the first Professor of Medicine in the University of Toronto. The Professors in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, during its first session in 1850, were:—W. B. Nicol, Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany; N. C. Gwynne, M.B., Anatomy and Physiology; John King, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy; W. Beaumont, F.R.C.S., Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Geo. Herrick, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Lucius O'Brien, Medical Jurisprudence; James H. Richardson, Practical Anatomy.

SIR DANIEL WILSON.

BY H. R. FAIRCLOUGH, M.A., PH.D.

FOR the main facts * in the life of Sir Daniel Wilson, one may turn to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or, better still, to Mr. H. H. Langton's sympathetic sketch in vol. 5 of the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*. To those who have read the latter article, it may seem almost presumptuous to attempt, in a few short pages, to handle afresh a subject which has been treated so recently and in so admirable a manner. I take it, however, that what is expected of me is not a detailed account of Sir Daniel's distinguished career, but rather a portrayal of the most striking features of his character, as seen by one who was fortunate enough to enjoy a somewhat intimate acquaintance with him. And perhaps I may be pardoned if, in giving this sketch, I repeat some of the words I used in *The Varsity* nearly ten years ago, written shortly after our President's death.

Sir Daniel's career was a fitting exemplar for the youth of the country in which the best days of his life were spent. Very delicate as a boy, he yet succeeded, by careful attention to the laws of physical health, in developing a remarkably vigorous and healthy manhood, and in passing beyond the Psalmist's limit of threescore years and ten. Long walks were his favourite and daily recreation, and mountain-climbing, whether in his loved Highlands of Scotland, or amid the beautiful retreats of New Hampshire, was his chief holiday delight.

But hard exercise was to him but the handmaid of hard work. It may safely be said that in the whole University no one worked harder and more faithfully than the President. Even after the great disaster of the fire of 1890, when his heavy correspondence was increased tenfold, not a single letter was left unanswered, but rising as was his custom at early dawn, the President had

* These may be summarized as follows:—Born in Edinburgh, 1816; educated at the Edinburgh High School and University; engaged in literary life in London, 1837; married, 1840; returned to Edinburgh, 1842; appointed Hon. Sec. of Scottish Society of Antiquaries, 1845; published *Memorials of Edinburgh*, 1848; *Archaeology of Scotland*, 1851; appointed Professor of History and English Literature, University College, 1853; *Prehistoric Man*, 1862; awarded medal of Natural History Society for original research, 1863; *Chatterton*, 1869; *Caliban*, 1873; *Spring Wild-Flowers*, 1875; *Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh*, 1878; appointed President of University of Toronto, 1881; knighted, 1888; presented with the freedom of Edinburgh, 1891; *The Right Hand, Left-Handedness*, 1891; *The Lost Atlantis*, 1892; died in Toronto, August 6th, 1892.

accomplished nearly half a day's work before many of his younger colleagues had entered their studies. And hard work was characteristic of Sir Daniel all his life long. Thrown as a lad upon his own resources, he toiled unceasingly with his brush or his pen; and even after winning repute and a competency he never relaxed his labours.

One secret of this capacity for work was his heartiness, his never-flagging vivacity. Sir Daniel was never bored with his manifold duties. Whatever he did, he did with his might. Such a man always has more to do than others, and much of the President's work was self-imposed. How he found time for half of what he accomplished was a marvel to his friends, even though they knew he was unhappy only when idle. "Only idlers go to the theatre," was the sternest reproof he could administer to one who admired the art of Roscius.

A cheerful and radiant disposition and an unflinching good temper characterized Sir Daniel's daily life, brightening the dullness and relieving the monotony of drudging toil. Care rested lightly on his shoulders. Such a disaster as that of the memorable fourteenth of February would have killed many a man of his age. But not for one moment on that trying night did his spirit quail. "Don't be disheartened, Mr. President," said a professor, when the fiery fiend was doing his worst. "Disheartened, man!" replied Sir Daniel, "why, we'll have a finer building than ever before I go." Early the next morning the President was on the move, and before many hours went by plans for reconstruction were entered upon and arrangements made for continuing lectures without a single omission. And Sir Daniel lived to see his dearest wish fulfilled. "Mine has been a singularly happy life," he often said in his last hours.

But if cheerfulness and enthusiasm were characteristic of the man, no less so was the variety of his intellectual interests. Artist, litterateur and scientist, he won pronounced success in many fields and took an active interest in all spheres of mental activity. His *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, of which a new and handsome edition appeared in 1891, is beautifully illustrated from his own sketches, and indeed he could have made a good living in the old world with his brush. Probably his main interest lay in science. In ethnology and archaeology his work is original and of great importance. Keen, too, was the delight Sir Daniel took in pure literature. No man in Canada knew his Shakespeare better than he, and those who had the good fortune to hear his public lectures on the bard of Avon will remember how marvellously comprehensive and rich

in illustration were those eloquent discourses. Sir Daniel's gifts as a poet were not inconsiderable, and his "Spring Wild-flowers" contain many a gem. In biography, his study of Chatterton is widely and favourably known, and the memoir, *William Nelson*, is a most interesting account of the life of an old Edinburgh friend.

Other striking traits in Sir Daniel's character were his generosity, simplicity, purity, lofty sense of honour and fervent piety. At a time when a harsh materialistic philosophy prevails, casting its blighting influence over the minds of men and chilling their noblest aspirations, such lives as Sir Daniel's are rare and conspicuous in their beauty. An earnest Christian, he carried his religion into his daily life, and sought in all things to follow humbly the divine Master whom he served. A man in his position must often have disagreeable duties to perform, but Sir Daniel faced all with a fearless conscientiousness which even those who may have felt aggrieved could not but respect. The childlike purity of his mind, his sweet simplicity and unworldliness, enhanced the charm of his noble character, even as a delicate aroma enriches the beauty of the rose. His generosity found expression in many ways. His philanthropic schemes were numerous, and the charitable societies of Toronto lost in him one of their warmest supporters. The ragged newsboys looked upon him as their especial friend. His warm sympathy with those in trouble, his ready assistance in cases of distress, his unflinching kindness to dependents and employees—all this deserves to be remembered, the more so as such acts were always unostentatious, and known to few besides those concerned. Only a short time before his death, learning that a college servant had illness in his family, and that the doctor in attendance had recommended some expensive sanitary improvements, Sir Daniel sent for the man and pressed upon him a cheque for one hundred dollars, which he was to return only in the event of his being able to afford it. Remarkable was the affection entertained for him by the veteran college bedel. It is literally true that Sir Daniel's death killed our good old Robert McKim.

In his social life Sir Daniel was one of the most charming of men. Given to hospitality, he delighted to see round his board and in his home-circle men of various walks in life. He was always a genial and kindly companion, brimful of humour, and ever ready with interesting stories of the distinguished men whom he had known here and in the old land. The students found him easy of access and were always welcome at his house. To the young instructor he was prompt to give encouragement

and helpful advice. He hated sham, wire-pulling, and everything of that ilk, but the honest scholar and investigator knew that nowhere could he find a truer friend and better guide.

As an administrator, Sir Daniel was one of the ablest presidents Toronto is ever likely to have. The ideal university head combines high scholarship and culture with great business capacity, and Sir Daniel exhibited many of the qualities which have made Scotchmen lead in commercial activity in every corner of the British Empire. Moreover, as a man of striking and even picturesque appearance, with his tall, erect figure, crowned with snowy locks, he was usually the centre of attraction in any public gathering, and when he rose to speak, he at once drew the attention of all by his chaste and copious language, his dry, sparkling wit, and his thoroughly practical, common-sense view of the question at issue.

Toronto Alumni must never be allowed to forget that to Sir Daniel's ready pen and eloquent tongue are due in a large measure both the present greatness and even the present existence of their University. "I have resolutely battled," he once said, "for the maintenance of a national system of university education in opposition to sectarian or denominational colleges. In this I have been successful, and I regard it as the great work of my life."

THE PROPOSED CONVOCATION HALL.

BY SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

A MOVEMENT has been recently organized by the Alumni Association to provide the University with a hall sufficiently large to afford accommodation for the annual commencement exercises, and for the various other meetings of an academic or social character which are held from time to time in connection with the work of the institution. The advantages of possessing such a building are obvious, and the necessity for making some adequate provision for these larger meetings is now felt with increasing force, on account of the great expansion of the University in recent years.

In the reconstruction of the buildings after the fire of 1890, the authorities found that the state of the finances did not warrant the restoration of the old Convocation Hall. Since that time the claims of the teaching departments have been so urgent as to tax to the utmost the resources of the University, and the

authorities see no immediate prospect of providing a public hall out of the endowments or revenues. It would appear that, if such a building is to be erected in the near future, it must be done through private benefaction.

The Alumni Association has issued an appeal to the graduates, undergraduates and friends of the University to provide the necessary funds by subscription, and I take the liberty of warmly commending the project to your favourable consideration, and of urging you to aid in its realization by your personal contributions as well as by enlisting the interest and liberality of friends of the University.

It is a project in which the graduates of all faculties are interested, and with a united effort on the part of all it should not be difficult to collect the sum required, which has been estimated at \$50,000. I understand that the graduate members of the faculties have already subscribed \$6,000 of this amount, and I venture to hope that the generosity and self-sacrifice represented by this subscription will be appreciated and imitated by the graduates in general.

I trust that the movement may be crowned with abundant success, and that we may have, as its result, an edifice which will not only serve a most useful purpose, but will also stand as a monument to the loyalty and affection of our graduates.

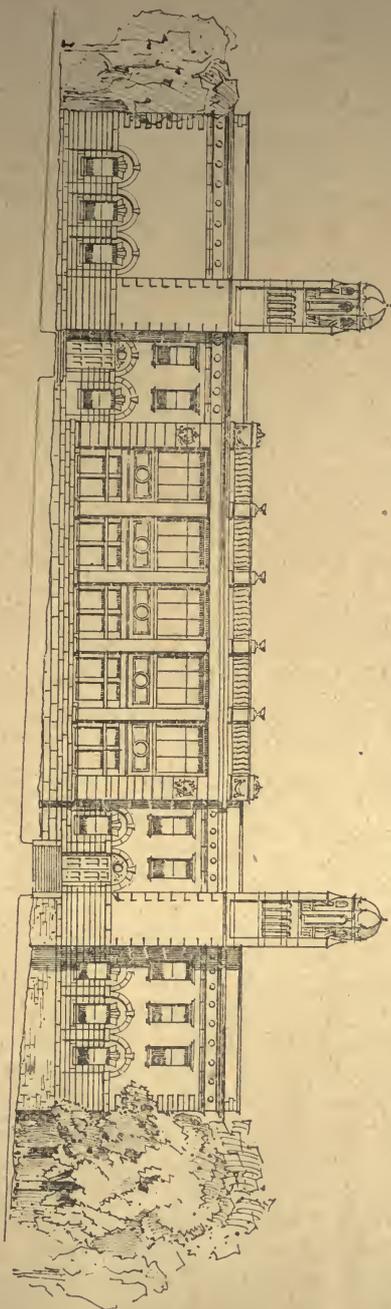
THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDING.

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

WE present in this issue a drawing of the new medical building which it is expected will shortly be begun in the space between the West Wing of the Biological Department and the Library.

It will be seen that the Architect has been successful in combining utility with architectural beauty, so that the building will be a decided ornament to the University lawn, which it will face.

The interior construction is based on what has been called the unit system, a system of laboratory construction which has been worked out by Professor Sedgewick Minot of Harvard and his colleagues for the new Medical Buildings of Harvard University. The unit adopted here is 30 feet by 23 feet, and each unit has its long wall practically filled by two large windows, thus ensuring splendid lighting for the units. The adoption of the unit system simplifies materially the problems of construction,



PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MEDICAL FACULTY, WEST FRONT.

as the partitions may be put in independent of the unit lines, or may be altered at any time, in a few hours and with very little expense. The presence of the units with their enormous window space has rendered somewhat difficult the problem of giving to the west facade the architectural beauty necessary to a building in the position which this one will occupy, but the architect has succeeded admirably by balancing the large glass area by the solid masonry of the ventilating towers and flanking lecture rooms.

The western portion will be two stories in height, and the two wings which run east into the ravine on account of the inequality of the ground, will have four stories.

The Arts Department of Physiology will occupy the southern portion, whilst the work of the Medical Department will be carried on in the northern portion of the building.

WHAT IS A TRAGEDY?

BY W. S. MILNER, M.A.

THIS question was asked some years ago of pupils applying for entrance to our high schools, and I thought it was high time that I knew myself. Now, the world moves so fast in these latter days that older graduates may welcome an attempt to bring them up to the plane on which their sons and daughters move, or, at least, they may take heart when they see the condition of mind in which the writer was left after grappling with this apparently innocent question.

Repairing to the "father of those who know," we are told by Aristotle that tragedy is a presentation of a serious action "through pity and fear effecting the proper purgation of these emotions." If this definition does not bring us far on our way to learning what tragedy *is*, it at least tells us, if we can interpret Aristotle's words, what tragedy *does*. Eager in our quest, we find that these words have been mistranslated and misunderstood in all possible ways. "The purgation of these emotions" might, as far as the Greek goes, mean either "the purifying of the emotions," or, "the purifying effect upon *us* as a result of the awakening of these emotions within us," or "the freeing us from these emotions themselves." Aristotle was an acute enough observer of human nature to know that the frequent spectacle of misery, unassisted on our part, dulls the instinct of pity; and until the present moment there have always been those who adopt this cynical interpretation of the words.

The cultured classes in his ideal State will have their "good life" disturbed by the ever present sight of human misery—art provides a means of extinguishing unwelcome emotion. But the majority have always believed in some intrinsic, purifying effect upon ourselves of the spectacle of human disaster on the stage. Now that great tragedy does exert some such effect upon the spectator, who has not been conscious? Still, a moral purpose is not the intention of these words. The clue was discovered by looking carefully into the metaphor involved in the word "purgation." It is borrowed from a sort of homeopathic medical treatment. The Greek temperament was particularly liable to a form of religious ecstasy (they give us the word itself). Persons affected in this way were restored to their self control by playing to them wild, tumultuous music. The diseased emotions were thus still further excited, but as the music died away the patient fell back into his proper self. If this were the full content of the words, they would then mean that there is "perilous stuff" in the bosoms of us all, which is the better for having a safe outlet. In short, that dramatic art provides a proper satisfaction for our "natural hunger for tears," as Plato would say,—our "amour propre de souffrance," or, on the contrary, compels a noble sympathy from the hard of heart and unimaginative. There is a deep truth in this, but more is intended by the words. In the Greek "these emotions" is really "such emotions." Now the emotions of pity and terror excited on the stage are not the emotions of actual life. No one enjoys the spectacle of actual disaster in life. Something has disappeared when the scene is properly presented in the drama—the self-regarding quality. Herein lies the magic of the tragedian's art. The egoistic taint is purged away, so that the full content of these words contains both the second and third possible interpretations.

For let us look more closely at the words pity and terror. They are correlative terms in Aristotle's psychology. Hobbes' famous definition of pity as "fear that the like may befall ourselves" is essentially Aristotle's conception. We pity when we should fear if the disaster threatened ourselves. Now Aristotle insists upon *both* pity *and* fear. Yet the disaster befalling the hero of the play does not actually threaten us. The fear therefore is not the fear of real life. But as the tragic spectacle moves before us on the stage, we are lifted out of ourselves and filled with an elevated sense of the mystery of existence. This enlarged sympathy with the human lot, then, is the source of dramatic pleasure, and the function of the drama. The fear mentioned, therefore, is the reflex of the pity. Pity alone would be mere

sentimentalism. Fear, in excess, would cut the strings of human effort. How shall the balance be maintained? How shall the proper purgation (purgation has the article in Greek) be effected?

We are ready to take another step in our search for the meaning of tragedy. And Aristotle presently goes on to describe the ideal hero for tragedy. He passes in review three possible heroes. (1) The truly good man falling into disaster. (2) The bad man moving from disaster to prosperity. (3) The bad man crushed. The good man advancing from disaster to prosperity he omits, clearly because, while pity and terror would be excited early in the play, yet the final effect of the play would not be tragic. All three possible heroes are then dismissed, the first because the feelings excited could not be pity or terror. We should simply be "shocked." Now the spectacle of the defeat of perfect innocence or purity of purpose is at least very rare on the stage. We think at once of Antigone in the Greek drama. But what real Greek feeling was toward Antigone is perhaps doubtful. And after all is not the critical moment in the play the lament of Creon over the ruin about him—as it were, "O Haemon, my son, my son, would God I had died for thee!"? Creon it is who errs, and falls, and in his fall involves the innocent. Equally rare is the hero perishing in a forlorn hope. Yet both are true to the essential facts of life. There must, therefore, be some deeper reason involved than that covered by Aristotle's word "shocking," and somewhere here hovers the essential idea of tragedy.

The second alternative is dismissed because the feeling excited is indignation. Doubtless here we all agree. That the wicked do flourish, however, is known to more than the Psalmist. Here again the very meaning of tragedy is at stake. Lastly, he rejects the bad man overthrown. Again the history of the drama bears him out. A Richard III. is almost unique in modern, and unknown in ancient tragedy. But he has been made possible. It was left to modern drama to discover dramatic motives unknown to antiquity. There remains then, he concludes, the man like ourselves, not eminently good or bad, "whose misfortune is brought about not by vice or depravity, but by some error." "Error" translates "*hamartia*" in the Greek, which may mean either an error due to ignorance, culpable or not; or the hasty act of a passionate moment; or a weak strain in the character. In any case it is the error of a moment, or the sudden snapping of the weakest link in the chain of character. For the real distinction between the Greek and the Shakesperian drama lies in this tragic instant. In the error of a moment lie the issues of life, whereas, in the Shakesperian drama, "our pleasant vices" grow,

until they culminate in disaster. But both types of motive are true to the facts of life. In its infancy, drama, like history, loves to bring tremendous issues out of small beginnings. History, at least, has gone to the other extreme to-day. But *nihil per saltum* is not always the method of nature. The contrast of motive between the drama of Shakespeare and that of Aeschylus and Sophocles is not that of character and fate. "Myself am Fate" was the fundamental chord in Aeschylus, in his indictment of popular theology. Sophocles saw further into the problem of human misery: "Sin and sorrow" is not the explanation of all human woe. But as little of Sophocles as the writer of Job is it true that fate is the disposer of our lot.

Let us now pause a moment to combine Aristotle's examination of the hero with his first definition of tragedy. We may journey further and fare worse. Is not the essence of tragedy this: Through a moment's error, or the long development of a single flaw in a character, a mortal man comes into conflict with eternal law and falls, but the spectators consent? As the centuries go by new ways are found of beginning this conflict, and eternal law displays an ever vaster content. Love, honour, ambition, jealousy, a puzzled will have been added to the dramatic "errors" by Shakespeare. Our own time has seen the addition of heredity and environment to our conception of the universal plan of things. A mortal man, then, is brought into conflict with immortal law, he falls *and the spectators consent*.

Now I say the audience consents, because this consent is involved in a proper conception of these words, "through pity and fear." The proper balance must be maintained. This way lie sentimentalism and weak melancholy, that way lies despair. All great drama has instinctively avoided Little Nells and Paul Dombey. The conflict of the drama is not for the weak and helpless things of this world. But the drama of Ibsen surely errs in the other direction. His theme is not the mystery of human existence, but its irony—defeated ambitions, broken ideals are his stock in trade. His heroes and heroines, in short, fail "to realize their lives." This is to sap our strength for life, to lower the world's vitality. And the normally constituted audience will not consent. I say normally constituted, for the pleasure given by such tragedy one can illustrate in no better way than by quoting the remark of a lady who had just come from a house of mourning—"I never enjoyed a corpse so much."

No, the dramatist must reconcile us to eternal law—this is the ultimate content of that "proper purgation of the feelings of pity and terror"—the true dramatic pleasure. The dramatist is

not writing with a moral purpose but under a moral necessity. In their intuitive way, these purveyors of high ennobling pleasure strive from age to age to bring order into the moral world, as the physical investigator into the material. In periods of great national development, when the nation's pulse runs high, and the human spirit is liberated "like a long-cramped scroll" we have high drama. On the morrow we find Melpomene frequenting life's blind alleys. She still gives pleasure, but it is not the true dramatic pleasure—the "proper purgation."

Finally, Aristotle concludes his analysis of the ideal hero with a striking addition: "He must be one who is highly renowned and prosperous." Here, too, we find Shakespeare in agreement. Is this agreement the intuitive instinct of the artist? I hereby placard this new path of enquiry as "dangerous." One pursues it but a short distance when he descries all the signs of a great conflict. Euripides was assailed in his time for bringing rags and tatters upon the stage. Now does this canon of Aristotle belong simply to the aristocratic structure of Greek society and social ideals? Must tragedy in its perfect form be ever "the fall of something great," or can we take our heroes from below? Mr. Seton Thompson's delightful books suggest possibilities even in the animal world. All situations it would seem are in a true sense tragic when they suddenly bring us close to the solemn mystery of the human struggle and of immutable law, and more or less so as they evoke high sympathy. But once more we are driven back to the fundamental issue—the "proper purgation" of the feelings of pity and terror. Are the pity and terror in the equipoise required for noble human pleasure? Some see no more in the Greek and Shakesperian choice of hero than the vicarious pleasure of assisting at scenes in a life out of the range of our experience. The tragedy for princes then would be drawn from the submerged ranks of the social order. And princes have had a taste, it is said, for "slumming." But surely more is involved. On the other hand, the great in station or character are better able to buffet destiny. We thus avoid excess in pity. On the other hand, a certain distance seems necessary. The acutest sorrows of life were strangely softened and tender hues through the haze of memory. This distance may or may not be secured by a social remove, but it appears to me that, as in the past so in the future, the highest form of dramatic pleasure requires that the characters, while men like ourselves, shall yet be endowed with higher powers for good or evil, for joy or suffering. The magic power of the drama thus lifts us for the moment out of and above ourselves, frees us from the bitter self-regarding

taint of the pity and terror of actual life, and deepens in us a sense of its pathetic and solemn issues.

But again I find myself harking back to that type of hero whom Aristotle dismisses, the good man overthrown. Helpless innocence we have ourselves put aside, but the man of strength and purity of purpose—the hero of a lost cause—or, to condense the issue, the play of Oberammergau—have we here the impossible for tragedy? Aristotle's word "shocking" does not appear to cover the difficulty. Some would say "such a hero brings the action to a standstill by not 'striking back'."

But Browning has shown the possibilities of the hero overthrown in a struggle for great ends. He would almost appear to have taken up the challenge of the great Italian patriot Mazzini, who conceived of a newer tragedy, in which man should cooperate with the divine purpose, and no longer fling himself against the eternal order of things. It has, indeed, been acutely urged that, with such a motive, the tragic pity and terror are overborne by our admiration for the hero. Yet, is this the case with Browning's *Luria*? After all do we not confess ourselves to have at times cherished a feeling that there is subtle opposition between all the noblest tragedy of the past and the Christian ideal? But this type of hero, this is a counsel of remote perfection. It is the mission of inspired tragic genius to work in its own intuitive fashion upon the great problems of evil and human suffering and to harmonise life's mystery. *Sunt lacrimae rerum*. Great tragedy plays upon this cosmic melancholy and turns it to nobler ends; the weak and morbid it lifts out of and above themselves, and from the strong and unimaginative compels high sympathy and awe, while from all alike it evokes a momentary acquiescence in the insoluble mystery of existence. But it is disheartening to see the wonderful power of Stephen Phillips fall back in his first effort, Paolo and Francesca, upon the motive of mere fate. The audience and play managers will have Romeo and Juliet end similarly with the death of the lovers. Yet it is to be noted that this is not Shakespeare's ending of the play, and clearly it was not his idea that life was thus well lost.

In Paolo and Francesca, as indeed in Herod and Mariamne, Mr. Phillips errs on the side of pity. We have the protesting, lyric cry of individual agony, but not the tragic diapason. To my mind 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' of Mr. Pinero is a failure even greater. In all alike there is lacking the sane, compelling master-touch to effect *the proper purgation*.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MEDALS.

BY JAMES H. RICHARDSON, M.D.

IN December, 1812, during the war between Great Britain and the United States, there was formed in York (Toronto), a Society called the Loyal and Patriotic Society, whose object, as stated in the Constitution, was to afford aid and relief to such militiamen of the Province of Upper Canada as might be wounded or otherwise disabled, and also to their families, and "to award merit, excite emulation, and commemorate glorious exploits by bestowing medals, or other honorary marks of public approbation and distinction, for extraordinary instances of personal courage, or fidelity in defence of the Province."—President, Chief Justice Scott; Sec., Hon. Alex. Wood; Treasurer, Hon. Rev. Dr. Strachan.*

The contributions from this Province, Montreal and Quebec, Jamaica, and London, England, were very large, and the Society showed great zeal in carrying out its purpose.

After giving \$800† of its funds to a Society "for the relief of *strangers* in distress," it closed its operations in 1817, giving the balance of its funds, \$48.25, to the same Society.

It was generally known, at that time, that a large portion of its funds had been appropriated to procure medals, and that they had been received, but that none had ever been distributed. What had become of them was a mystery.

Twenty-three years elapsed and all persons interested had relinquished all hope of learning what had been done with them, when the matter was brought before the House of Assembly and a Committee, with David Thorburn as Chairman, was appointed to inquire and report.

The Hon. Messrs. Allan, Wood, Cruikshanks, and Rev. Dr. Strachan, all directors of the Society, were summoned to give evidence.

From a voluminous report of the operations of the Society handed in by Mr. Wood, it appeared that when the Society closed its operations in 1817, "there was at the disposal of the Society a balance of \$1,780.25, besides medals of gold and silver, for which \$5,500 had been appropriated."‡

* The facts stated here are derived from the proceedings of the House of Assembly and appendix, 1840, and from "Explanations of the Proceedings of the Loyal and Patriotic Society."

† Amounts are given in dollars instead of £. s. d., as they appear in the records.

‡ See appendix to Proceedings of House of Assembly, No. 5.

Mr. Wood, having informed the Committee of the House of Assembly that he still considered himself the Secretary, "was desired to inform himself whether it was the intention of the Society to carry out the objects for which it was formed. Mr. Wood replied that "he did not consider the House of Assembly had anything to do with the operations of the Society, being wholly of a private nature."

The Committee, however, "did not coincide with Mr. Wood's objection," and summoned Mr. Thos. G. Ridout, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada. "He informed the Committee that, in the autumn of 1822, a box was brought to the Bank of Upper Canada, with a key, by a person who was apparently a servant-man, which he opened, and found to contain a quantity of medals, apparently some of gold, the greater part of silver; that the box had not been opened since and still remained in the vaults of the Bank."

The Committee ascertained that "there was another box containing forty-eight medals, in the possession of Mr. Allan, which was found among the effects of the late Chief Justice Scott, but whether these two boxes contained all the medals that were ordered your Committee have not ascertained."

The Hon. Rev. Dr. Strachan was then examined, but no information of any consequence was elicited from him.

In closing their report, the Committee recommended the following resolution, which was passed by the House: "Resolved, that this House is of the opinion that it is most desirable that the medals referred to should be distributed according to the original intention, among the militia entitled to them, who are now living, and among the children of such as are dead, that they may be retained as a distinguished memorial of the gallantry and loyalty of the brave and patriotic men for whom they were designed."

This action of the House of Assembly raised a storm of virtuous indignation, and was resented by the Loyal and Patriotic Society. The Committee of the House was denounced as an "inquisition"[†] and the Society declared that "they could not see, and did not acknowledge the propriety, of the interference of a body which had not manifested, while the Society was in the most active operations, the slightest interest in their affairs."[‡]

[†] Explanation, pp. 14, 15.

[‡] Explanation, pp. 19, 20.

A meeting of the Loyal and Patriotic Society was summoned and held on July 7th, 1840, the record of which reads like a burlesque.

"It was submitted by the Hon. Mr. Allan that a disposition had lately been shown to interfere in the disposal of medals, which had been procured *many years ago*, . . . and it is therefore necessary that the *surviving members* of the Society should in the execution of the trust committed to them, take measures for carrying into effect the resolution which was deliberately entered into at a former meeting" (twenty years before).

Accordingly it was resolved that we "do unanimously concur in the (6 in number) propriety of carrying into effect the resolution of the meeting of February 22nd, 1820."

"Resolved, that Messrs. Allan and Wood do accordingly, *without delay*, dispose of the medals for the *best price* that can be obtained for them, and vest the amount in the Bank of Upper Canada *for the use of the General Hospital*, upon the same terms as the *residue of the funds* were paid over for the like purpose."

This reference to "terms," "residue of funds," "and like purposes," introduces us to another chapter of this Loyal and Patriotic Society.

Two years after the Society's operations had been closed, *i.e.*, in 1819, the sum of \$20,000 was received from English contributors. This was a windfall. The Secretary immediately wrote to London "that, as the accounts of the Society were closed, and no application has been recently made for pecuniary relief, it was proposed to apply the sum towards the creation of a General Hospital," and asked whether "such an application would fully meet the inclinations of the subscribers in England."

No intimation was given of the need of funds to supply medals to the poor militia men, but it was plausibly stated that "in it (the hospital) such objects of the original charity as *may remain* could seek an asylum."

How many such "objects" there could be to seek the "asylum" may be inferred from the facts that five years had elapsed since the conclusion of the war, that for two years there had been no application for relief, that in 1817 the Society had given \$800 to a society for the relief of *strangers*, and that the little balance on hand of \$48.25 was given to the same Society, not leaving one penny for future relief.

In their ignorance as to the affairs of the Society, and on the condition that interest on the \$20,000 was to be paid to

the Treasurer of the Society, *if he should ask for it*, the London Committee acquiesced in the proposal.*

To return to the medals, Messrs. Allan and Wood at once, "without delay, engaged the services of a well-known blacksmith, Paul Bishop, and his two apprentices, in order to deface the medals. Bishop has told me, and one of his assistants, Hamilton, has corroborated Bishop's statement, that he set up an anvil in the garden at the back of Mr. Wood's house, that the medals were brought in successive trayfuls, and were, one by one, smashed on the anvil with a large hammer, the face of which had been roughened for the purpose; the rings and chipped edges flying off among the vegetables.

The mangled medals were sold to two watchmakers of the city, and realized—after deducting expenses, which included \$5 to P. Bishop and two assistants—\$1,575. There were 61 gold medals which were taken from the box in the vault, 500 silver from the box in the vault, and 48 from the box in Mr. Allan's possession. It will be noted that the amount appropriated for the medals was \$5,500,† and that all the medals that were brought to light realized only \$1,575.

This balance is so large that it is impossible that it was expended in the manufacture and transport, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there must have been many other medals than those contained in the two boxes. What became of them is a mystery.

As to the non-distribution, two reasons were given. Mr. Allan told the Committee of the House, "*I perfectly recollect the cause assigned formerly for these medals not having been distributed soon after they came to hand, which must have been in 1818. I think it was found too late, as no previous means had been taken to ascertain who were the persons most entitled to receive them, and the difficulty that appeared to occur in making a distribution without causing jealousy and discontent, were, as far as I know, the reason why it was not done.*"

Unfortunately, the facts are not in accordance with Mr. Allan's "perfect recollection."

The records show that as early as 1813 "medals were received, but did not correspond with the design of the device."

In the report of a meeting of the Society held May 1st, 1815, it is stated that \$33,328, with growing interest, was at the disposal of the Society. The report of the Committee on the

*Explanation, p. 24.

† The published accounts of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, Sept. 1st, 1815, show that while £1,000 was appropriated, only £750 was expended. An earlier appropriation of £100 was expended (apparently) in dies, etc.—Ed.

return of persons supposed to be entitled to marks of distinction from the Society was read, and adopted unanimously, "Resolved, that the medals received from Lieutenant-Governor Gore be reserved for non-commissioned officers, and to order 500 of an inferior size for privates, 50 gold medals, for the present, for general and field officers, of the value of three guineas each, and twelve large medals of the value of five guineas each, and to cover the expense of all, \$5,000 were appropriated."

Dr. Strachan in his evidence, assigned as a reason for the non-distribution that "it was next to impossible for the directors to decide upon the number who should obtain medals, when the persons so returned and supposed worthy *far exceeded the means* of thus awarding distinctions to the meritorious." How can this be reconciled with the following facts?

On May 1st, the Society had *on hand* no less a sum than \$33,328 and a quantity of medals. The lists were made out and approved, and more medals were ordered, as related already.

In 1817, it had money enough to give \$848.25 to a society for the relief of *strangers*. In 1819, it received \$20,000 more, and yet the Society had not enough means to reward the poor militia-men, and to redeem its pledge. Will any one doubt that if the London subscribers had known that not a single militia-man had received a medal, they would have said, "Reward the militia with the promised medals, and if anything is over you may give that to the Hospital?"

Not enough means! Why if the \$848.25 given to charity had been added to the \$5,500 already appropriated, there would have been money enough to give every one of the militia* of the Province engaged in the war a silver medal of the same value as those defaced, and 90 officers a gold medal of the value of three guineas each, and still leave a balance for manufacture and transport.

The author of "explanations," in his anxiety to find reasons, hits upon another one, which had never suggested itself from 1812 to 1840: "It belongs to the Sovereign to confer that mark of honour for military services," and yet we find H. R. H. the Duke of Kent patronizing a society whose object, as stated in the constitution, *was to do that very thing*.

Only one reason can be found for defacing. The "explanation" says, "that alone could ensure their not falling into un-

* According to Coffin there were only 1800 militia-men in the Province then.

worthy hands." Would this result not have been secured if Messrs. Sewell and Stennett, who bought them, had given guarantees, or even bonds, that they would not allow them to go out of their hands in their original condition? To my mind, the reason for defacing "without delay" arose from the fear that if they were not defaced and rendered useless, there was a possibility that the poor militia-men might after all get them, and the Hospital be so much the loser. The Hospital was a most worthy object of support, but it was a grievous wrong to appropriate the funds which were subscribed for an entirely different purpose, and so defraud the gallant militia-men of their well-earned "marks of public approbation and distinction."

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Lake, Ont.

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B.A., LL.B., Stratford, Ont.

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retary-Treasurer*, MISS E. G. FLAVELLE,
B.A., Lindsay, Ont.

WATERLOO COUNTY.—*President*, HIS
HONOUR JUDGE CHISHOLM, Berlin, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer, REV. W. A. BRAD-
LEY, B.A., Berlin, Ont.

WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONT.—*Pres-
ident*, WM. TYTLER, B.A., Guelph, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer, R. L. McKINNON,
B.A., LL.B., Guelph, Ont.

WENTWORTH COUNTY GRADUATES'
ASSOCIATION.—*President*, J. CHISHOLM,
B.A., Hamilton, Ont. *Secretary-
Treasurer*, J. T. CRAWFORD, B.A., Ham-
ilton, Ont.

Campus and Corridor.

The bust of the Hon. George Brown,
presented to the University last sum-
mer by the Dean of the Medical

Faculty, has been placed in position on the north wall of the upper hallway in the library.

The annual at-home of the students and Council of Wycliffe College was held January 24th, when some three hundred guests were entertained.

The Class of '95 has organized a debating society. The inaugural meeting was held recently in the Students' Union, when the Honorary President, Professor Alexander, addressed the society on "The Preparation of a Speech." Principal Hutton spoke on "Don'ts in public speaking."

The Dance given by the Engineering Corps in the Gymnasium building on the 7th, though rather sparsely attended, was socially a very enjoyable entertainment.

The Women's Literary Society of Victoria College held an oratorical contest on Jan. 27th. The prize, \$15.00, was won by Miss E. A. McLean; the judges were John Millar, M.A., Professor Alexander of University College and Professor McLay of MacMaster University.

The Natural Science Association gave a dinner recently in the University Dining Hall, in honor of those who have lectured before the Association this year. The guests were:—Professor Harrison of the Ontario Agricultural College; C. C. James, M.A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Primrose, and F. J. Smale, Ph.D. Professor Lang, the President of the Association, was in the chair, and among the speakers were:—Professors Coleman, Macallum, Walker and Lash Miller, and Dr. Jeffrey and Dr. Parks.

The Conversazione.

The Annual Conversazione of the University College Literary and Scientific Society took place on the 5th inst., and while the attendance was not so great as in former years, those who were present found that a programme of unusual interest had been prepared. The earlier part of the evening was taken up by a series of lectures and exhibitions by the various departments of the University, and this was followed by dancing in the East and West Halls. The programme was:—

Department of Physics Exhibit, at 8.30 p.m.: (A) In Electrical Labora-

tory—1. X Rays; 2. Wireless Telegraphy; 3. Displays in Electric Phenomena. Exhibitor, J. C. McLennan, Ph.D., assisted by Messrs. W. R. Carr, B.A., R. J. Hamilton, and E. Simpson. (B) In Room 16—1. General Illustrations of Wave Motion; 2. Sound Waves—beating forks, etc.; 3. Light Waves—reflection, refraction, etc.; 4. Polarization of light by various means; 5. Colour effects produced by polarized light passing through quartz, mica and other crystals. Exhibitor, Mr. G. R. Anderson, M.A.

Department of Chemistry Exhibit. 1. The Manufacture and Blowing of Glass, with practical demonstrations and lantern illustrations. By F. D. Kenrick, Ph.D., at 9 o'clock. 2. Exhibition of, and Experiments with Liquid Carbon Dioxide. 3. Miscellaneous Chemical Exhibits, such as:—Rare Chemical Crystals. Products of Distillation of Shales. 4. British Chemical Products.

The Natural Science Association Exhibit. Botany. 1. Students' Collections of Mushrooms and Dried Plants. 2. Specimens of Woods of the various Forest Trees, and their structure as seen by the Microscope. Zoology. 1. Animal and Plant Life under the Microscope. 2. The Microtome, and its uses in preparing thin slices of tissues. 3. Demonstrations of method of studying the development of the Chick. 4. Method of preparing enlarged wax models of microscopic animals. 5. Specimens from University Museum. Geology. 1. Thin sections of rocks seen by the Polariscopes. Physiology. 1. Sphygmograph and Spirometer.

Illustrated Lectures and Lantern Views at 8.30 p.m. 1. Church Architecture in Northern France. (Room 4, East Wing). Professor Squair. 2. Ancient Greek Sculpture. (Room 16, West Wing). Mr. A. Carruthers, M.A. 3. Ancient Babylonia and Assyria. (Room 6, East Wing). Mr. R. G. Muri-son, M.A. 4. Colour in Monochrome, and Photography in Natural Colours. (Room 3, East Wing). Mr. J. S. Plaskett, B.A. 5. The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters. (Room 2, Main Corridor). Mr. J. H. Cameron, M.A.

Department of Psychology Exhibit. West Wing, up stairs. 1. Experiments to show stereoscopic vision through the application of the complementary

relation of colours. 2. Geometric Optical Illusions. Exhibitor, Mr. A. H. Abbott, B.A.

Oriental Department Exhibit. Room 6, East Wing. 1. Copy of Babylonian Deluge Tablet. 2. Series of Plates of Ancient Monuments. 3. Series of Plates of Ancient Inscriptions. 4. Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts. 5. Polyglot and Polychrome Bibles. 6. Copies of the Koran.

The Committee whose efforts resulted in this interesting programme were:—President, W. P. Thompson, B.A., M.D.; Treasurer, R. J. Younge; Secretary, H. T. Wallace. Programme: R. W. Woodroffe. Printing: G. S. Hodgson. Refreshments, F. H. Honeywell. Reception: T. N. Phelan. Decoration, F. A. McDiarmid. Invitation, W. A. Craik.

Class of '92.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Class of '92, held in the Dean's House, University of Toronto, February 17th, it was decided to carry out the intention expressed by the class at graduation, of holding a re-union in 1902. The gathering will take place on or about Convocation Day, and will give the members of the class an opportunity not only of meeting each other and renewing old memories and friendships, but of taking part in the various functions which have become recognized as forming part of the Convocation proceedings. The members of the class are urged to communicate to the Secretary, as soon as possible, their intention to be present at the re-union.

(Signed) G. F. HULL,

President.

Dartmouth College,
Hanover, N. H., U.S.A.

W. O. McTAGGART,
Secretary.
25 King St. W., Toronto.

Harmonic Club Tour.

The tour of the Harmonic Club began under circumstances which were not the most auspicious. On account of the snow storm of January 22nd, the Club did not arrive at the Peterboro' Opera House until 10 o'clock. The audience, however, had been considerate enough to await the arrival of

the Club, and the concert was given. Although the members of the Club had but a few hours in Peterboro' they were able to make the acquaintance of Mr. R. F. McWilliams, B.A., and Mr. E. B. Edwards, M.A., LL.B., who both tendered any kindness which they were able to show, in the most hearty way. At Lindsay the Club was well received by the Alumni and the townspeople. Messrs. E. A. Hardy, B.A., J. C. Harstone, B.A., and W. H. Stevens, B.A. (of McGill), all of the Collegiate Institute staff, were exceedingly kind in their attentions. The best homes of Lindsay had been opened to the members of the Club and ample arrangements made for entertaining them. The home of Dr. and Mrs. Allan was thrown open to the Club after the concert, and a reception and dance held. At Ottawa the heartiness of the citizens who attended the concert and especially the members of the University of Toronto Club, which is so well known, left nothing to be desired. The Bank Street Church Young People's Association under the presidency of Mr. W. H. T. McGill, B.A., had provided billets for the entire Club, and everyone was delighted with the hospitality shown. After the concert many of the Alumni remained to welcome the men individually, and these, with the others, devoted Saturday afternoon to the entertainment of the Club. Messrs. E. R. Cameron, M.A., President of the Alumni Association there; Dr. Klotz, W. H. T. McGill, A. J. Fisher, P. A. Carson and others accompanied the Club on the street car ride which the Association had provided, and were indefatigable in pointing out the "sights" of the Capital City. The Chaudiere Falls, the city of Hull, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's residence, were visited, and sufficient time taken at each to satisfy the ardour of the men. While Sir Wilfrid was being serenaded in true University style our recent Vice-Chancellor, Hon. William Mulock, M.A., happened to pass, and was at once recognized, receiving also a hearty ovation. The Association had reserved the treat of the day for the last, and everybody was delighted with the kindness of the reception at Rideau Hall. The Governor-General and Lady Minto had through the Alumni Association graciously invited

the Club to a skating and toboggan party, which they were giving that afternoon.

When the members of the Club reached the station at 11 o'clock on Saturday night to take the train for Toronto, they were surprised and pleased to find half a dozen of the Alumni there to say "Good-bye." It was pleasant to meet them again, and to receive a word of appreciation from Alumni who had been closely identified with the Glee Club in their undergraduate days. Mr. J. T. Blythe, B.A., well known in Glee Club circles in its most prosperous days in '93, '94, was particularly encouraging in his advice and commendation.

Recent Alumni Publications.

Jas. Algie, M.D., Alton, Ont. (Wallace Lloyd), "Houses of Glass." Toronto. The W. J. Gage Co., Limited.

"Bergen Worth," Langton & Hall, Toronto, 1901.

H. R. Fairclough, M.A., Ph.D., Leland Stanford University, California, "The Connection between Music and Poetry in Greek Literature," in "Proceedings of the American Philological Association," vol. xxxi. (1900).

"On Theocritus and Homer," in "The Classical Review," London, Nov., 1900.

"P. Terenti Afri Andria," with introduction, notes and critical appendix. Boston. Allyn & Bacon, 1901, pp. lxxxii., 186.

"At Home in the High Seras," (illustrated) in "The Overland Monthly," December, 1901.

B. D. Harison, M.D. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., "Medical Registration in Michigan," in "The Medical Age," Nov. 19th, 1901.

J. H. McDonald, B.A., Ph.D., "On the System of a Binary Cubic and Quadratic and the Reduction of Hyperelliptic Integrals by a Transformation of the Fourth Order." in the "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society," Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct., 1901.

The Wellington County Alumni.

The annual dinner of the Wellington County Alumni Association was held in Guelph, January 24th. About one hundred graduates representing

the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Agriculture, Music and Pharmacy were present, as also a number of gentlemen prominent in the mercantile and financial life of the city. The Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, and Principal Hutton of University College, were also guests of the Association. Professor J. B. Reynolds took the chair in the absence of the President, Wm. Tytler, B.A., and proposed the toast of the "King." The "Provincial Legislature" was proposed by Mr. H. Guthrie, M.P., of Guelph, who referred to the need of the University for further aid, which must come from the Legislature. In responding, Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, M.L.A., said there was no doubt about the liberality of the Legislature to Agriculture or to Public Schools. Last year \$25,000 had been given to the University. The reason that more liberality was not shewn was, it was said, that there was a feeling in the country against government provision for professional education, but he thought higher education along technical lines must be provided for. The sum of \$150,000 should be given yearly to technical education. By giving that education they could help to raise the social standard of the artisan as that of the farmer had been raised by training in Agriculture.

Sir Wm. Meredith, on rising to reply to the toast "Alma Mater," was received with cheers. It was the first opportunity, he said, since his re-election as Chancellor, of meeting any body of graduates of the University of Toronto, and he availed himself of the opportunity to return to the Alumni his thanks for his re-election. He felt that he had been honoured beyond his deserts on previous occasions, but no honour had ever been conferred upon him that he appreciated more highly than his unanimous re-election to the Chancellorship of the University of Toronto. He also desired to return thanks to the Alumni Associations for the great assistance they had rendered in a time of trial in securing assistance from the Government in support of the University. About a year ago the University was confronted with a most serious difficulty. A large deficit had to be faced, and if it had not been for the efforts of the Alumni Associations throughout

the country, in arousing public sentiment and urging on the Government the needs of the University, the measure of last session affording it aid might not have been passed.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Pettypiece had referred to a difference of opinion among the people with regard to how far the Government should go in aiding higher education. It seemed to him there could be no question that it was the absolute duty of the state to provide for the efficiency of the University of Toronto, which was the foundation stone of our educational system. He denied that it was the school of the classes; it was preeminently the school of the middle class and of the humble. Look over the roll of the University, and see the names of the men who but for the course being practically free to them, could not have taken the high positions they now fill in the country. He should feel ashamed of the premier Province of Ontario were she not ready to take her part with the other nations of the world in promoting the advancement of science and learning in all directions.

The Chancellor did not believe that the people were not ready to support the University, and he thought if the Legislature and Government last session had known and had recognized the feeling of the people, they would have given more liberally than they gave on that occasion. What did it all amount to out of the great resources of this Province? But a paltry \$30,000 or \$40,000 annually devoted to higher education. Half a century ago the men who came to this country when it was a wilderness saw the case better and half a million acres were set apart for the endowment of the University owing to their exertions. They rose to the occasion in those days. Should their successors, with the widespread wealth of this country, be unworthy of them and decline to do what was necessary in the cause of higher education? He advised the Alumni to take the people into their confidence, show them the needs of the University, and he ventured to say they would be found ready to respond liberally.

Was not the University of Toronto doing its duty? He ventured to say

the resources were carefully husbanded; that there was no unnecessary expenditure in carrying on its affairs. The teaching staff as a whole was an excellent one, and the best test they could apply in determining this was found in the class of men it was turning out. Look over the names of the great men in this country and in other countries who have gone out into the world, having received instruction at the University of Toronto. He thought they might confidently go to the people and say, "You have no reason to be ashamed of the product of our work."

Universities were undergoing a change. They could no longer confine the course to the teaching of languages and a few other subjects, as was the case 40 or 50 years ago. If we were to keep abreast of the times in the Province of Ontario we must do our part in giving a scientific education to our sons. He had heard it asked, what was the necessity of providing for research work—were there not universities in the United States and other places where our young men could receive scientific instruction? Surely the men who asked such a question must be in a minority. He did not think there were many in this Province who would say our sons should go to a foreign country for their education. Look at it from a dollars and cents standpoint, and would it pay to send the brightest intellects of Ontario to other countries to live? What better advertisement could this Province have than in educating them at home?

The speaker asked what are we doing in the way of meeting this want? They had established a Medical Faculty second to none on the continent. The Medical Faculty was anxious for the erection of a new building on the University grounds and was willing to pay a reasonable rental for it. The Medical Faculty did not draw one dollar out of the public purse or from the endowment toward its maintenance. He hoped when the new Science Building was erected, to see a new Department of Mineralogy. He hoped Mr. Pettypiece would be able to induce the Legislature to erect such a building as would be a credit to the Province. Another thing they had complained of was that they had no

room in which to hold convocation, but had to borrow one in the upper part of the gymnasium. This was not creditable to the Province, and he hoped a generous response would be made to the appeal to supply this need. He thought the Government had made a mistake last year, when they had a unanimous House, that they did not trust the people, and go the whole length of what was needed to remove the question of finances from public discussion for many years to come. Without disparaging the work of any sister institution, and fully recognizing that Queen's and other universities were doing a great work in the cause of education, he at the same time held that it ought to be a fundamental principle that no institution outside of the Provincial university should be entitled to knock at the door of the State and demand assistance until all the needs of the Provincial institution should have been supplied.

The speaker next referred to the good work which had been accomplished during the past ten or twelve years in uniting different institutions in federation with the University of Toronto. He hoped they would yet have Trinity, and, if Professor Dale would pardon him, also McMaster, that sturdy defender of the principle of no State aid for denominational colleges. While he was in favour of federation, he yet felt it to be his duty to point out that it placed an additional financial burden on the University. What he asked was that the members of the Association would continue to press upon public attention the needs of the University; would continue to educate the people as to the duty of the State toward it; and, if this were thoroughly done, such a case could be made to the Government as to lead it to provide all that was reasonably needed. He rather discredited the idea of moneyed men withholding gifts because it was a State institution. Because it was a State institution was just the reason why they should give to it. The position of the University was yet critical. But for an unexpected payment received on account of some land there would have been a very considerable deficit on this year's operations. There was absolute need that the Government should add to

the sum which was granted last session.

In conclusion, he referred with pleasure to the fact that they had present at the banquet the first graduate who passed through the University of Toronto after the old order of things had been done away with at the time of the abolition of King's College—Mr. C. J. McGregor, M.A., son of the late Rev. Dr. McGregor, at one time Principal of the old Elora grammar school.

Principal Hutton also responded to the toast of "Alma Mater." "The Graduates of the Various Faculties" was proposed by Mr. A. M. Fisher. Dr. McKinnon responded on behalf of the Medical Faculty. Rev. R. J. M. Glassford and Mr. W. E. Buckingham, B.A., LL.B., who were to respond for Theology and Law, were not able to be present. Mr. Jos. Coghlan, D.D.S., responded for Dentistry, and Mr. M. Cumming, O.A.C. responded for Agriculture. Mr. H. W. Peterson, K.C., proposed the toast to the teaching profession, which was responded to by Mr. Hill. "Sister Organizations" was proposed by H. E. Wilson, B.A., and was responded to by Mr. J. H. Coyne, B.A., on behalf of the Elgin County Association; Professor Dale on behalf of the Perth County Association; Mr. W. C. Chisholm, B.A., on behalf of the Wentworth County Association; Mr. J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B., on behalf of the Middlesex County Association, and J. W. Connor, B.A., on behalf of the Waterloo County Association.

The Dinner Committee were: Messrs. J. B. Reynolds, B.A., J. R. Dryden, M.D., D. Foster, L.D.S., H. E. Wilson, B.A., and R. L. McKinnon, B.A., LL.B.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates in Arts, 1883.

L. H. Alexander, M.A., is a teacher in Ottawa.—R. Balmer, B.A., is a manufacturer in London, Eng.—F. Boulbee, B.A., is a lawyer in New York, U.S.A.—E. J. Bristol, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—J. H. Burnham, B.A., is a barrister in Peterbor-

ough, Ont.—A. B. Cameron, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—D. O. Cameron, B.A., is a barrister in Oakville, Ont.—A. U. Campbell, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Uxbridge, Ont.—A. H. Campbell, B.A., is president of the Canada Loan & Investment Co., Toronto.—J. L. Campbell, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in New York, U.S.A.—J. L. Campbell, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Chicoutimi, Que.—J. S. Campbell, B.A., is a barrister in St. Catharines.—H. T. Canniff, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—W. H. Cline, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in Owen Sound, Ont.—W. S. Cody, B.A., is a teacher in Windsor, Ont.—C. L. Crassweller, B.A., is a teacher in Essex, Ont.—A. D. Creasor, B.A., is a barrister in Owen Sound, Ont.—A. Crichton, B.A., is a physician in Castleton, Ont.—J. A. Davidson, B.A., is a barrister in Stratford, Ont.—A. DeGuerre, B.A., is a teacher in Galt, Ont.—A. McN. Denovan, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—H. H. Dewart, B.A., is County Crown Attorney in Toronto.—R. C. Donald, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—H. R. Fairclough, M.A., is a professor in "Leland Stanford University," California, U.S.A.—W. Farquharson, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Durham, Ont.—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Toronto.—A. Fraser, B.A., is a barrister at Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. W. Gordon, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Winnipeg, Man.—D. G. Gordon, B.A., is a physician in Toronto, Ont.—D. M. Grant, B.A., is a teacher in Sarnia, Ont.—A. E. K. Greer, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto, Ont.—E. W. Hagarty, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto.—A. M. Haig, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Smithville, Ont.—A. B. Hudson, B.A., is in the Auditor General's Office, Ottawa, Ont.—N. C. James, B.A., is a professor in the Western University, London, Ont.—W. W. Jardine, B.A., is a teacher in Omemeo, Ont.—A. S. Johnson, B.A., is editor of "Current History," in Boston, Mass.—G. H. Kilmer, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—H. H. Langton, B.A., is librarian of the University of Toronto, Toronto.—A. C. Lawson, M.A., is associate professor in Mineralogy, in the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.—L. Lée, B.A., is a barrister in Hamilton, Ont.—A. F. Lobb, B.A., is a

barrister in Toronto.—T. S. McCall, M.A., is a clergyman and president of the Owensboro' College, Owensboro', Ky., U.S.A.—D. J. McGillivray, B.A. (Ob).—E. J. McIntyre, B.A., is an agriculturist, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.—A. G. McKay, B.A., is a barrister in Owen Sound, Ont.—J. Mackay, B.A. (Ob).—R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Toronto.—F. E. O'Flynn, B.A., is a barrister in Belleville, Ont.—A. E. O'Meara, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—W. S. Ormiston, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Uxbridge, Ont.—H. S. Osler, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—H. G. Park, B.A., is a teacher in Uxbridge, Ont.—J. W. Reid, B.A., is in the Auditor General's office, in Ottawa, Ont.—G. I. Riddell, B.A., is an agent of the Imperial Life Insurance Co., Toronto.—J. C. Robertson, B.A., is a professor in Greek Philosophy in Victoria College, Toronto.—G. Ross, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—W. Scott, B.A., is a physician in Peterboro'.—C. P. Smith, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—J. Squair, B.A., is professor in French in University College, Toronto.—A. Stevenson, B.A., is a teacher in Stratford, Ont.—J. R. Stillwell, B.A., is a Baptist Missionary in Vuyuvu, India.—J. Stoddart, B.A., is a physician in Buffalo, N.Y.—Rev. R. C. Tibb, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Toronto.—J. Watt, B.A., is a manufacturer in Hamilton, Ont.—O. Weld, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Vancouver, B.C.—G. S. Wilgress, B.A., is a barrister in Huntsville, Ont.—W. B. Willoughby, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Moose Jaw, N.W.T.—A. W. Wright, B.A., is a teacher in Galt, Ont.—G. McK. Wrong, M.A., is Professor of History and Ethnology in the University of Toronto, Toronto.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—T. G. Campbell, B.A.—A. Carswell, B.A.—D. Francis, B.A.—F. N. Raines, M.A.—John Ross, B.A.—D. S. Skinner, B.A.—W. Smith, B.A.—W. E. Thompson, B.A.—J. J. Walsh, B.A.

Graduates in Medicine, 1876.

R. I. Bentley, M.B., is a physician in New Westminster, B. C.—A. C. Bowerman, M.B., is a physician in Bloomfield, Ont.—J. W. Byam, M.B., (Ob).—E. Jessop, M.B., is a physi-

cian in St. Catharines, Ont.—H. G. Lackner, M.B., is a physician in Berlin, Ont.—J. M. Mackie, M.D., is a physician in Portage la Prairie, Man.—G. R. McDonagh, M.D., is a physician, 140 Carlton St., Toronto.—J. McNaughton, M.D., (Ob.)—A. McPhedran, M.B., is a physician, 151 Bloor St. W., Toronto.—J. W. Smith, M.B., is a physician in Dundas, Ont.—R. S. Tyrrell, M.B., is a physician, 182 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.—W. J. Wilson, M.D., is a physician, 159 College St., Toronto.

The addressés of the following are unknown:—J. Clark, M.D.—A. R. Kennedy, M.D.—W. R. Knowles, M. B.—J. Langstaff, M.D.—A. Sander-son, M.B.

Graduates of the School of Practical Science, 1892.

J. R. Allen, O.L.S., is a surveyor and engineer, Renfrew, Ont.—T. H. Allison, B.A.Sc., C.E., is chief engineer for Augustes, Smith & Co., 39-41 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y.—A. G. Anderson is with the Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.—C. Fairchild, D. and O. L. S., is on the surveying staff of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.—J. B. Goodwin, B.A.Sc., is assistant engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.—C. E. Langley is with Langley & Langley, Architects, Canada Life Bldg., Toronto.—A. T. Laing, B.A.Sc., is Demonstrator in Surveying, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—E. J. Laschinger, B.A.Sc., is asst. engineer of the General Water System Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.—W. Lawson, B. A.Sc., is Asst. Supt. for the Alameda Sugar Co., Alvarado, Cal.—W. A. Lea, B.A.Sc., is mechanical engineer on the Mexico Street Railway, Mexico, Mexico.—B. McEntee, B.A.Sc., is living at 28 Queen St. East, Toronto.—C. G. Milne, B.A.Sc., is chief draughtsman for the Hamilton Bridge Works, Hamilton, Ont.—Charles H. Mitchell, B.A.Sc., C.E., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E. is a hydraulic engineer at Niagara Falls, Ont.—N. L. Playfair, is superintendent of the Playfair Lumber Co., Midland, Ont.—J. M. Prentice (Ob.)—J. A. Ross is chief draughtsman, L. S. & M. S. Ry., Cleveland, O.—Albert N. Smith is with the Keystone Bridge

Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—R. W. Thomson, B.A.Sc., is a consulting mining engineer, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.—A. V. White, M.E., is Managing Director of the Spoke and Specialty Mfg. Co., 24-30 Great Eastern St., London, E.C., England.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

G. W. Dickson, S.P.S. '00, is at the Grace Mine, Michipicoten Harbor, Ont.

S. L. Miller, B.A. '00, is a master in Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

W. F. Mayburry, B.A. '94, M.B. '97, is a physician at 199 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont.

Miss G. E. M. Miller, B.A. '99, is teaching in the public school in Midland, Ont.

A. S. H. Pope, S.P.S. '99, is with the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Ont.

W. C. Good, B.A. '00, is a teacher in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Alfred Hall, M.A. '96, LL.B. '96, barrister, has removed from Vancouver, B.C., to Toronto.

A. J. Mackenzie, B.A. '96, M.B. '00, is a resident master in Upper Canada College, Toronto.

J. A. Johnston, S.P.S. '00, is taking a post-graduate course in the School of Practical Science.

Miss A. B. Tucker, B.A. '96, M.A. '01, is a teacher in Fiske Hall, Barnard College, New York.

W. H. K. Anderson, B.A. '93, M.B. '97, is a physician in the quarantine station, Vancouver, B.C.

Rev. Frederic J. Steen, M.A. '90, has been appointed vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

Robert Ironsides Warner, B.A. '77, M.A. '83, is principal of the Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont.

Miss Alice Rowsom, B.A. '95, is librarian and a lecturer in the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

T. Kennard Thomson, M. Am. Soc. C.E., is practising as a consulting engineer at 13 Park Row, New York.

R. J. Clark, B.A. '98, has removed from the Montreal to the Toronto Office of the National Trust Co., Limited.

D. Burns, O.L.S., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., is on the staff of the American Bridge Co., Keystone Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. McDoñald, B.A. '95, Ph.D. (Chicago) is lecturer in Mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Wilfrid G. Harrison, B.A. '00, is private secretary to the Hon. Jas. H. Ross, Governor of the Yukon Territory, and is living in Dawson City.

W. H. Jenkins, M.A. '90, head master of the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute, has been appointed registrar of the Education Department, Toronto.

Geo. H. Richardson, S.P.S. '88, at present resident engineer of the Cranbrook Division of the C. P. R., has been appointed assistant city engineer of Ottawa, Ont.

W. Pakenham, B.A. '92, D. Paed. '00, who has been employed for some years as registrar of the Education Department, has been appointed principal of the Technical School, Toronto.

S. J. McLean, B.A. '94, LL.B. '95, professor of Political Economy at the University of Arkansas, has been offered and has accepted the position of professor of Economics at Leland Stanford University, Cal.

The following have received the degree of M.B. as a result of the supplemental examinations, in September, 1901: R. W. Leader, Oshweken, Ont.; C. A. A. Warren, Acton, Ont.; H. A. Christie, 270 Westmoreland Ave., Toronto.

R. H. Coats, B.A. '96, who has recently been private secretary to Mr. J. S. Willison, managing editor of the "Globe," has been appointed assistant to the Deputy Minister of Labour, at Ottawa, the position held by the late H. A. Harper, B.A. Previous to leaving Toronto a presentation was made to Mr. Coats by Mr. Willison, on behalf of the "Globe" staff.

The recent unveiling of the portrait of Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., was the occasion of a large gathering of former pupils of the Toronto Grammar School, among whom the alumni present were:—E. H. Adams, M.D. '90; Professor Alfred Baker, M.A. '78; John Caven, M.D. '86; C. R. Cuthbertson, M.D. '86; L. E. Embree, M.A. '89; A. Fraser, B.A. '83; R. A. Gray, B.A. '84; A. T. Hunter, LL.B. '90, R. McKay, B.A. '88, LL.B. '89; A. McMurphy, B.A. '82; G. S. Macdonald, B.A. '82; W. C.

Michell, B.A. '90; F. J. Roche, M.A. '87; H. B. Spotton, M.A. '65.

The following have received the degree of B.A. as a result of the supplemental examinations, in September, 1901: Miss C. I. Barr, Normal College, Hamilton, Ont., J. B. Coyne, law student, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; H. L. Lazier, law student, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; Miss J. E. Macdonald, 403 Bloor St. West, Toronto; A. I. Terryberry, Methodist clergyman, Port Rowan, Ont.; Miss B. B. White, 7 Queen's Park, Toronto. January, 1902: W. J. Mortimore, Methodist missionary, China; W. E. Stafford, Methodist clergyman, St. Catharines, Ont.; G. A. McPherson, Normal College, Hamilton; B. A. Kinder, Strathroy, Ont.; R. A. Facey, New Hamburg, Ont.

Edgar Frisby, B.A. '63, M.A. '64, Washington, D.C., was a distinguished student of mathematics during his undergraduate course. After teaching for a short time in High Schools in Ontario, his exceptional abilities as a mathematician obtained him a position in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, where he soon rose to the rank of professor. He is now upon the retired list after thirty-five years of service. Professor Frisby occupies a high place among the mathematicians of the United States, and was active in the organization of the Astrophysical and Astronomical Society in 1898. He also took part in the observations on the total eclipse of the sun in May, 1900, as a member of the commission appointed by Government for that purpose.

Marriages.

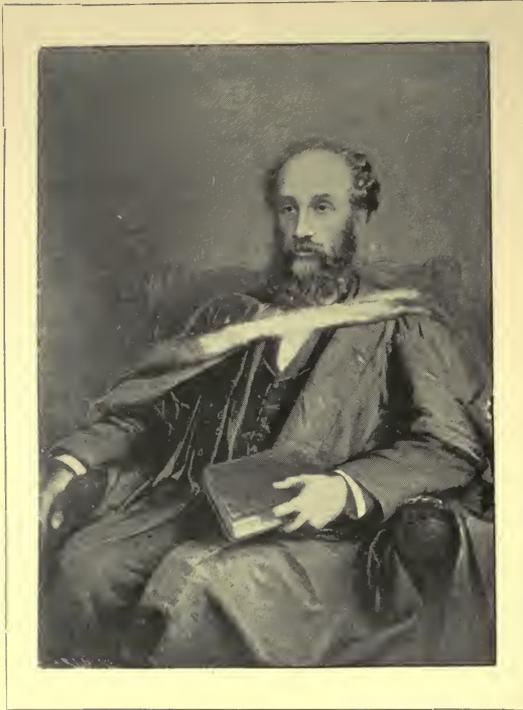
Alexander-Ryckman—At Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 29th, 1902. Wm. W. Alexander, M.D., to Miss Emmaline E. Ryckman, B.A. '96.

Codd-Bonis—At Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., July 15th, 1901, Miss Sara Bonis, B.A. '96, to Robt. L. Codd, Port Hammond, B.C.

Henry-Pickett—At Deer Park, Jan. 29th, 1902, Geo. S. Henry, B.A. '96, LL.B. '97, of Lansing, Ont., to Miss Anna K. Pickett.

Deaths.

Perry—On Feb. 2nd, 1902. James Roy Perry, B.A. '96, eldest son of Jas. B. Perry, at 13 Bedford Road, Toronto.



From a portrait by J. W. L. FORSTER.

THE REV. SAMUEL S. NELLES, LL. D.,
Late Chancellor of Victoria University.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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EDITORIAL.

THE Johns Hopkins University, on the 21st and 22nd of last month, celebrated the completion of its twenty-fifth year, the University having been formally founded on February 22nd, 1876. The celebration was made the occasion also of the inauguration of Professor Remsen as President of the University, in succession to Doctor Gilman, who has accepted the appointment of Trustee for the Carnegie Institution for America. There were present a large number of graduates, visitors, delegates and representatives of American and Canadian universities, upon some of whom honorary degrees were conferred. President Loudon was made a Doctor of Laws, *honoris causâ*, this being the sixth occasion of such a compliment, as he had previously received the same degree from the Universities of Toronto, New Brunswick, Princeton, and Glasgow, and Queen's University. The friends of Johns Hopkins are endeavouring to raise \$1,000,000 as an addition to the endowment, and have already secured about \$700,000.

Doctor F. N. C. Starr will contribute a biographical sketch of Doctor W. T. Aikins, late Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to the April number of the MONTHLY; and Professor A. B. Macallum, who accompanied President Loudon on his recent visit to Baltimore, will contribute an article on the relation of Johns Hopkins University to the development of research work in American universities.

Doctor Oldright will contribute a biographical sketch of the late Professor Forneri of the Modern Language Department, to the May number.

SAMUEL S. NELLES, D.D.

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

SAMUEL S. NELLES was born at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, Ont., on the 17th of October, 1823. His parents were born in the United States, his father, William Nelles, in New York, and his mother, Mary Hardy, in Pennsylvania; both had German blood in their veins. The early settlers, with few exceptions, were tillers of the ground. It was so with the Nelles family; but they were given to the cultivation of the mind as well as of the soil. The whole family had a taste for learning and literature, but some of them suspected Samuel of a tendency to literary dissipation, for he was often found absorbed in reading when they thought he should have been at the plough.

At the age of sixteen the future Chancellor had to go abroad for such advantages of schooling as are now within easy reach of most Canadian boys. He went first to the Lewiston Academy in the State of New York. At this academy he was a pupil of the American poet and humourist, John G. Saxe. It is perhaps something more than a coincidence that the pupil of such a man should have been marked throughout his life by a love of poetry and a faculty for wit and humour. In 1840 Samuel Nelles went to the academy at Fredonia, and thence later to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N.Y. It was when a student at Lima in 1841, that the great moral crisis of his life was passed, and his life lifted above the misrule of wayward and selfish impulse and dedicated to God and duty.

About this time, 1841, the Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg received university powers and was named Victoria College. The late Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., was appointed Principal of the College, and on the opening of the session of

1842, S. S. Nelles entered Victoria as one of the first matriculated students. After two years study at Cobourg and a year at the homestead in Mount Pleasant, he proceeded to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1846.

The years of preparation were now over and the young graduate of twenty-three years of age began the work of life. For the first year he was Principal of the Academy at Newburg, near Napanee, but the next year, 1847, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. The first year of his pastoral work was spent at Port Hope, the second and third in Toronto. Having passed satisfactorily the three years of probation required, he was in 1850 regularly ordained to the office and work of the ministry. He was then appointed to a charge in London, Ont., but after three months of pastoral work he was made principal of Victoria College and removed to Cobourg.

The appointment to the principalship of Victoria College at that particular time may indeed be considered a distinguished honour, but the honour was like that conferred upon a young soldier when he is chosen to lead a forlorn hope. For some five or six years the college had passed from under the able administration of Dr. Ryerson, and it had just come through a time of storm and stress that had left it but little better than a wreck. The students and professors were for the most part scattered, the financial situation was bad, and the building out of repair. But with the coming of the young principal began a new era of prosperity. He brought a dauntless courage, an untiring energy, a sleepless watchfulness, and an almost unerring tact to the critical charge committed to him. The distress and seeming helplessness of the situation sometimes brought merriment from him instead of moans. One of his early experiences in his new position may serve to illustrate the gaiety of spirits with which he struggled with difficulties and overcame them. Soon after he had entered his quarters in the residence, the rain from a heavy storm penetrated the leaky roof and began to drip into his apartments. He and his young wife spent much of the night in trying to protect themselves and their goods from the invading storm. The next day, in reply to letters from friends who asked how they were getting on, he wrote that they were getting on *swimmingly*. As then, so at other times, the sense of humour came to his relief when more serious thought would only have added to the distress. "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones."

The new president soon gathered about him professors and students in ever increasing numbers. In this paper it may be

sufficient to mention some of the important events that mark the constant growth of the University of Victoria College under the administration of President Nelles. For four years after his appointment the work of the college was wholly in the Faculty of Arts. In 1854 the Faculty of Medicine was added, and in 1860 the Faculty of Law. In 1871 the Department of Theology was started under the able direction of the present Chancellor of Victoria University. About the same time and with the powerful aid of the Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, the endowment of the University was undertaken. Dr. Nelles and Dr. Punshon set out with the task of raising \$100,000, but ere they ceased their efforts the subscription amounted to \$150,000. Since that time we have become familiar with larger figures in college matters, as well as in matters of church and state; but up to that time it was the most successful effort at endowment made in this young country. In 1876 a new impetus was given to the study of physical science by the building and equipment of Faraday Hall. The facilities there offered for the study of physical science under the enthusiastic direction of Professor Eugene Haanel, were, to say the least, second to none in this country at that time.

Besides the general oversight of the college, Dr. Nelles had for many years as his special charge the instruction in Mental Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, and the Evidences of Religion. In his later years, when the faculty was enlarged, he confined his lectures to Moral Philosophy and the Evidences of Religion. Of his qualities as a lecturer it need only be said that, as with many of the best teachers, his power lay in inspiration even more than in information. Information up to and even beyond the measure of their capacity his students might have found in books. But the book-learning was to the culture gained from their professor as the dry rod to Aaron's rod that budded. And with the living interest of the study, the student was ever led to a sincere desire for the truth, and a frank trust in all truth as come from God and leading up to God again. Another lesson he did not fail to teach, was that our powers of knowing in this life are limited, that here we see through a glass darkly. The truth is always larger than we can fully comprehend, deeper than we can fully fathom, and higher than we can grasp, but, at the same time, the true dignity and worth of human life, and its great aim is to be surely found not in knowing all truth, but in doing the good we know, in loyalty to love and duty.

Reference has already been made to the frequent and irrepressible sallies of wit and humour that glowed and sparkled in his speech. Unhappily the gift of wit is too often exercised in sarcasm, and in what Hooker calls disdainful sharpness. But no one ever knew the extraordinary wit of Chancellor Nelles to be used in wounding his friends, or even his adversaries. In spite, too, of the frequent playfulness of his manner, those who knew him but for an hour could scarcely fail to learn that under the sparkling surface there was a great depth of earnest thought and tender feeling. An aged brother minister, perhaps the most noted in the church for austerity of thought and manner, would yet speak of him impulsively as "that man of God." His godliness was not of the kind so strongly condemned by John Wesley as *sour godliness*.

The part taken by Dr. Nelles in the movement for university federation was one of great importance. At first he was an ardent supporter of the movement and gained for it the support of many friends of Victoria University. His ideal was a federation of all the universities of the province, Toronto, Victoria, Queen's, Trinity, and McMaster, and, looking to that ideal, he threw himself ardently into the advocacy of the scheme. But when he saw no hope of realizing that ideal, when Trinity and Queen's refused to enter into federation, and McMaster withdrew from her affiliation with the University of Toronto and entered upon an independent university career, and when as yet no sufficient financial support for Victoria under federation had been offered, Dr. Nelles lost heart in the enterprise and endeavoured to dissuade his Victoria friends from making any further advance toward federation for the time at least. In this he was not successful, and in the contention that followed and the failure of his effort he was sorely disappointed. It is still the hope of the supporters of Victoria, and present indications strongly encourage the hope, that the scheme for which he planned and worked may yet be fully realized, and a grand Provincial University be formed in which all the educational forces and resources of the country will be happily combined.

Early in October, 1887, Dr. Nelles was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, and on the 17th of the month, his sixty-fourth birthday, he passed away, breathing peace and good will, and expressing a humble but sure and certain hope of an abundant entrance into the everlasting habitations.

RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT.

BY P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D.

THE history of a country which, like the Province of Ontario, has grown up within a hundred years, gives many opportunities for observing the influences which affect the evolution of society, whether from the commercial, social or educational standpoint. To obtain anything like a correct perspective of the influence of the Provincial University upon the development of Ontario, one must go back to the time when that wise governor, Sir John Graves Simcoe, provided legislation, introduced by his *locum tenens*, the Honourable Peter Russell, whereby 500,000 acres of the wild lands of Upper Canada were set apart in 1797 for the purposes of education, with 225,944 acres of this original endowment devoted to the purposes of higher institutions of learning. Of the beginnings of the development of this work in 1829 in the establishment of the Royal Grammar School (Upper Canada College), of the laying of the foundations in 1841 of King's College by Sir Charles Bagot, and of its conversion into the University of Toronto in 1849, one need not speak, except to observe that the changes were the natural outgrowth of the conditions in a Province which, in 1840, had but 400,000 of a population, and a revenue of £60,000, and had so rapidly developed that in 1861 it had a population of 1,396,091, or almost a million of an increase in twenty years, composed largely of people who had left the British Isles, imbued with the ideas of personal liberty and individual rights, begotten of the agitation for legislative reforms crystallized in the Reform Bill of 1832. This marvellous development of a Province whose municipal system was completed in 1849, which established a non-sectarian University by abolishing the divinity course of King's College in 1849, had its natural outcome in the erection of a structure which confers undying honour upon those who planned it, and upon the wise legislation which made it a possibility. That \$2,049,527.48 had been expended on the University up to the 31st of December, 1859, may seem, if viewed from the standpoint of 1840, with a governmental revenue of but £60,000, to be an act of irresponsible extravagance, but when we find that the sale of University lands had netted in 1860, \$1,322,375, owing to the demands of a million settlers during the preceding 20 years, and who, in 1861, wrested from the virgin soils of

the Province 24,620,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000,000 bushels of other agricultural produce, and had a revenue of \$12,000,000, we cannot but sympathize with the sentiment of the men of the time who felt that in a Province where Nature was so lavish in her bounty, the people of Upper Canada were only recognizing their obligations in erecting to Minerva a temple worthy of her who had taught them to make proper use of the prodigal gifts of Ceres and Pan.

Thus was our Alma Mater seated in affluence, the professors in the University receiving in 1859, \$3,210, and those of the University College \$29,184 in salaries.* Surely our motto, "Velut arbor ævo," could then be said with truth of our College.

An examination of the curriculum for 1861 gives an interesting picture of what constituted a complete Arts course in those halcyon days. There was one professor of Classics, one of Mathematics, one of Orientals, a lecturer in Moderns, a professor of History, a professor of Philosophy, one of Chemistry, one of Geology, one of Meteorology, and one of Agriculture. They had sent out as alumni, 26 B.A.'s, 27 M.A.'s, 3 M.B.'s, and 1 M.D., and in 1861 there were 80 undergraduates, 39 students taking several courses, and 69 occasional students taking one course of lectures.

Perhaps the most interesting note in the Calendar of 1861 is taken from the syllabus of the lectures on Agriculture. It reads, "Relations of Political Economy to Rural Affairs, Agriculture as a pursuit; economic importance of its place in a system of general education, tendency to foster feelings of patriotism," etc., with the following note: "N.B.—Instructions are regularly given on the experimental grounds attached to the College, illustrating the principles of practice and science." Would not students of 1902 have revelled in Dr. Buckland's melon-patch? How professors, students and the whole people rejoiced in those days of plenty, is revealed even in their poetry, for the subject of the year upon which competition in the arena was to take place, was in Latin verse.

"Aurea fruges

"Jam Canadae pleno defundit copia cornu."

In 1871, the curriculum had remained practically unaltered, four tutors, however, having been added, three of whom are to-day professors, one being our worthy President. The course

*The payments by the University to professors were probably for work in examining.

in Agriculture, in spite of the attractions of the Experimental Farm, had one matriculant, and in 1873 the writer had the honour of being prizeman because he had no competition. There were, however, many more students than in 1861, 241 being examined and 50 entering in the matriculating class of 1872. In 1881 the curriculum is found still almost unaltered, some of the professors have changed, but only three additional tutors having been added. It was in the decade 1871-1881 that several developments began to take place, which were to have very marked effects on education in the Province and upon our University. In 1871 an extended report was made to the then Provincial Secretary, the Honourable Peter Gow, upon Agricultural Education. It relates and commends the action taken by the American Congress in making a grant of 360,000 acres of wild lands to each State for establishing, as the preamble of the Bill states, "at least one college in each State, upon a sure and perpetual foundation acceptable to all, but especially the sons of the soil; where all the needful sciences for the practical vocations of life shall be taught, where neither the high graces of classical studies nor the military drill our country so highly appreciates, will be ignored." Basing its actions on the recommendations of the report, the Government ultimately, in 1873, established the Agricultural College at Guelph, in which graduates of our Alma Mater were first to illustrate as professors the immediate dependence of advanced agriculture upon the pure sciences of which, up to this time, the Provincial University had been the coryphaeus in Upper Canada.

In 1878, another step in advance was made when the School of Technology was brought to the Park and became the School of Practical Science. The writer well remembers how, after being attached two years to the Guelph College, he happened to call on the late Prof. G. Paxton Young, and the conversation turned upon the new School of Science. Educated in the school of the Humanities, the good old man stoutly opposed the idea that it was the duty of the State to spend money on an institution intended to train students in the business of life. On my part it was urged that much as it might be desired that all should get culture first, it was a prime necessity, if men were to be trained for developing the industries of the Province, as agriculture, mining and so on, that the students be given opportunities commensurate with their means and that the University even should give students such training in chemistry, mineralogy and other sciences, as would enable them to undertake practical work after graduation. It has taken twenty years to make the

country realize that what might have been adequate in theory for Great Britain, is not enough for a country with millions of acres whose resources are undeveloped; and it must be apparent to every University man to-day, that it is largely in consequence of these beliefs of the school-men of those early days that our Alma Mater has till recently failed in the realization of her full functions and duties, and that in this very fact has lain the *fons et origo mali*, which for the moment she suffers from so greatly, and a remedy for which she seeks.

In 1876, the politicians in the Legislature spoke with bated breath of the Agricultural College as an unpopular experiment; but by 1879, owing to the executive ability and indomitable energy of the then Principal, the late William Johnston, an alumnus of our University, the institution had begun to find favour with the people. The legislator in those days saw, and sees still more to-day, that devoting money to educational ends of an immediately practical character was popular, and hence we find that, though in 1881 the Legislature had even begun to be liberal to agriculture, its grants for various purposes amounting to \$90,000. Yet it was only a beginning, since, in 1901, its various expenditures on agriculture amounted to \$209,855. The same story is to be told of the School of Practical Science. In 1881, the grant for its maintenance was \$5,750; in 1901 it was \$28,367.86, of which \$12,356.50 was repaid to the Government in the fees paid by the students.

If now we compare these figures with those of the University, whose nurslings both of these institutions are, we find that the receipts of the University, in 1861, were \$131,531.10, while in a statement published in 1900, the average income of the University for 1896-1900 was but \$121,500, made up of endowment \$63,300, fees \$43,500 and rentals \$14,700.

The subjects of the curriculum, the staff and number of students in 1871 have been given; in 1901 with curriculum extended the students in Arts had increased to 794, and had the services of 39 professors, lecturers and fellows for the University, 16 for the University College and 12 for Victoria. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the revenues of Ontario, in 1871, were \$2,659,746.69. In 1901 they were \$5,507,327.48.

This brief synopsis of the history of especially the last thirty years, during which the population of the Province has ceased to grow, even in proportion to its natural increase, in which period the natural fertility of the soils has yearly tended to

decrease, while the prices of grain, through the enormous production of the prairies, were rapidly declining, and the changes to other methods of farming and the introduction of the industries were slow, teaches its lessons; while University men who have lived like the settlers, so to speak, on the virgin soil, have been slow to realize the truth of the proverb, *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. How is the University to make her soil again produce abundantly, and how obtain more?

Apparently it must be along the same lines as those which have brought funds to her two nurslings. As pure science is the mother of agriculture and of engineering, so is she the mother of other applied sciences. In 1861, there was but 17.5 of the population of Ontario non-agricultural, and to-day 42.5 per cent. is urban. Manufactures in almost every branch of industry are being rapidly developed; chemists are demanded in most of them. Large canning industries, cement, pulp and chemical works, the many products of petroleum, and of other minerals, methods for improving the transportation of perishable products, and a dozen other lines of industry are all demanding expert scientific knowledge. If we are to develop these along productive lines, science must be applied. Quality at a minimum of cost is the only basis of modern commercial success. Germany, which has led the world in all these matters, has only done it along the lines of applied science, and so only shall we in Canada.

From the standpoint of one who for twenty years has had perhaps exceptional opportunities for observing these things, it may be said that as the Agricultural College only became a pronounced success when it brought its work into touch with the people by its Farmers' Institutes, its Experimental Union, its Travelling Dairy and so on, so University men may rest assured that they must work along similar lines; that cloisters no longer are the necessary fields for the cultivation either of the sciences or of the arts, and that not until those to whom we have entrusted the welfare of Alma Mater shall have brought before the busy manufacturers and capitalists of our cities and towns, the place which applied science holds in relation to their interests, and shall have obtained their interest and co-operation by organizing scholarships to enable students to work along these many lines of research, can we in this practical age expect to keep the people in sympathy with our ideals. To climb Parnassus and dwell in its sublime ether, may very properly be the dream of all of us; but we must not forget that the Castalian font springs forth lower down the hillside, and that the oracles dwell in the valley below.

THE QUEEN'S PASSING.

*She will not see her armies come
 Home from her last and sternest war.
 The lean brown regiments must be dumb
 Whose heart thrilled to her from afar :
 Or utter for another's ear
 Their long-delayed victorious cheer.*

*But where, in that mysterious place,
 The spirits of her soldiers dead,
 Who died before they saw her face,
 Day after day were gathered,
 Those awed expectant ranks between
 The whisper ran : "The Queen ! The Queen !"*

—*E. B. P.,* in the London
 Spectator, Feby. 15th.*

IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

*Deerit extremi durique ante omnia belli
 Fine, revertentes Illa videre suos :
 Tuque, macer miles, tu, sole peruste, tacebis
 Quod tibi semper Heræ nomen in ore fuit :
 Alteriusque nec illius clamabis ad aures
 " Serus, opinantes ante, Triumphus adit."*

*At parte ex aliâ quo cogebantur in unum
 Inviti Manes ad loca pallidula :
 Nostrorum quota pars infecto Marte, relictâ
 Pone domo, invisâ miles obibat Herâ :
 Mussat ili mirans erecta per agmina murmur
 " En Regina suis advenit ipsa comes."*

*Edward Baden-Powell, no doubt.

IDEM IONICE.

Οὐ κείνη μὲν ἔτι στρατον ὄφεται ἐκ πολέμοιο
 ἰστάτου ἀλγίστου τ' οἰκάδ' ἀνερχόμενον.
 τοῦνομα δ' ἄν κείνης στερεώτατοι ἰσχνοὶ ὀπλίται,
 σιγῇ ἀκοῖσονται πρὶν γ' ἀλαλαζόμενοι.
 εἰ δε κρότος χειρῶν, ἐτέρου γε πρὶς ὦτα θρίαμβοι
 ἴξεται ἀγγέλλων ὄφιον ἡμέτερον.

δαιμονίῳ δε τόπῳ, νεκίων ἀμενηνὰ κάρηνα
 ἔνθα συνερχομένων ἡμαρ ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἴσαν,
 ὅσσοι ἀπὸ πτόλιός τε καὶ οἴκου καὶ Βασιλείας
 τῆλε τεθνήκεισαν γαίῃ ἐν ἀλλοδαπῇ,
 θάμβει ἐπαιρομένας ἀνὰ τάξεις ἔδραμε φήμη,
 ἀνδρὶ δ' ἔφασκεν ἄνηρ ἢ Βασίλεια πάρα?

IDEM ATTICE.

κείνη μὲν οὐκέτ' οὐκέτ' ὄφεται στρατόν
 ἐξ ὑστάτης ἤκοντα καλγίστης μαχῶν
 καὶ τοῦνομ' αὐτῆς ἰσχνός ἠλιωμένος
 πᾶς σίγ' ὀπλίτης δέξεται, κροτῶν τὸ πρὶν.
 ἄλλου δ' ἄρ' ὦσιν, εὐφρανοῦν ἀφίξεται
 'τῆνελλα καλλίνικε' σὺν χρόνῳ μολόν.
 ἀλλ' ἀλλαχοῦ, τὸν δεισίδαιμον' ὄν τόπον
 πίμπλησι νέκρων ἡμέρα παρ' ἡμέραν,
 ὅσος τέθνηκε γῆς τε Δεσποίνης τ' ἄπο
 καὶ τῶν εαυτοῦ χωρίοις ἀλλοτριίοις,
 ἐνταυθα τάξεις τὰς ἐπληρμένας πόθῳ
 φουσᾶ τις ὀμφή 'τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν', ἢ Δεσπόπις.

MAURICE HUTTON.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

BY GEO. DICKSON, B.A.

IN undertaking to conduct local examinations in music the University is following the example of the leading universities of England and America, the conditions in each country, however, deciding the nature and extent of the movement. The great universities in England, Oxford and Cambridge, do not teach music systematically, nor do they concern themselves about where the student of music gains his knowledge and skill, but they always have musicians of recognized standing as examiners, and their examinations are thorough and severe. In the United States considerable progress has been made in this direction. Harvard University has always shown an interest in music. Thirty years ago it was established as an elective study, and it is now included among those subjects in which honours are given at graduation. Yale, Columbia, Michigan, Brown and several others, each in its own way, recognizes music as an important department of university work.

With the exception of elementary instruction in the high and public schools, nothing in a national or provincial way has been done for music in Ontario, and yet a universal interest in the study exists among the people. This has been attained through the musical taste of the people themselves, stimulated and guided by musicians and teachers in scattered districts throughout the country, each musician, however, working independently. There has hitherto been no general standard set for the guidance of teachers and students. It seems therefore fitting that the University should at least give direction and character to musical education by means of the proposed practical examinations.

According to representations made to the University in a petition signed by the leading musicians of Ontario, including the heads of the Conservatories and Colleges of Music, there are more than 75,000 students of music in the Province of Ontario, scattered throughout the country in every city, town, village and even in remote townships, thus making interest in the art practically universal. As music is a force that tends in a high degree to elevate the lives and characters of a people, it is of great importance that something should be done to bring our students of music into sympathy with higher musical standards. The following paragraphs, which are from a circular issued by the University, state its attitude in regard to the question.

Although the examinations are arranged somewhat late for this year, the prospects are promising for ultimate success.

For many years past the University of Toronto has provided in its curriculum a course of musical study, both theoretical and practical, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. The examinations in this course are open to all students of music who pass the prescribed matriculation examination, whether they have attended any training institution or not.

Three years ago the "Associated Musicians of Ontario," on their own initiative, requested the Senate of the University to establish "Examinations in Practical Music" of a more elementary character, and appointed a committee to draft a course of study to serve as a basis for such examinations. After careful deliberation and protracted negotiation, a scheme of examination to be held at outside centres, as well as at Toronto, was formulated, and the first examination in theory under it will take place about the 15th of June, 1902.

In entering on this undertaking, the Senate has acted entirely at the instance of an overwhelming majority of the leading musicians of Canada, but the undertaking itself is perfectly legitimate from an academic point of view, and is in harmony with the function of a national university. It is unnecessary to insist on the importance of music as a culture subject, or to call attention to the fact that it is widely studied as such all over the Dominion. The amount of money expended annually on the musical education of the young is enormous, and though much good has been accomplished, much of the effort has in the past been misdirected. The University will endeavour by means of its local examinations to remedy defects in the training of pupils, to guarantee to parents more satisfactory results for the expense incurred, and to provide for teachers satisfactory tests as to the progress of their pupils.

The plan adopted by the Senate of the University is of the simplest character. It appoints yearly a standing committee of its members to look especially after these examinations; it publishes a thoroughly graded and amply varied course of study, including both theory and practice, which has been prepared and will be revised from time to time by musicians of the highest standing. It appoints as examiners musical artists of established reputation. It offers to hold examinations at all places where a sufficient number of candidates are secured to meet the expenditure incurred, the aim being not to make profit out of these examinations, but to promote and maintain a high

standard of musical culture. For the examination of 1902 the minimum number of candidates in each subject for which a local centre will be established has been fixed at five. The Senate appoints at each local centre a well-known resident representative to supervise the arrangements for the examination and to protect the interests of all concerned—the University, the candidates, the teachers, and the examiners. The work done and the standing obtained in the various grades and subjects of the examination will be attested by certificates.

The course of study, published in detail, may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University, or to the local representative at any examination centre.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

BY EDITH M. CURZON, B.A.

FROM the beginning of the world human beings have known that in order to maintain life it is necessary to eat, drink, sleep and breathe. Yet, curiously enough, a serious study of the conditions under which these processes may be carried on, so as to produce the best results, has been undertaken (with one exception, where God gave laws to the Israelites,) only in recent years. This no doubt has been due to public education having been promoted only within the past few decades, as well as to former ignorance of the sciences bearing on the question.

The utter disregard of laws relating to health during the first part of the last century, in even the wealthiest and most populated towns, where such knowledge is most needed, is familiar even to the general reader who is acquainted with Kingsley, Sidney Smith, John Howard, Walter Besant, DeFoe or any other public-spirited writer. The condition of eastern and southern countries in the past and present is well known to all. During the latter part of the century, however, sanitation made vast strides among western nations, and the past few years have shown that knowledge of it is no longer confined to the medical man, the social reformer, or the philanthropist. It now receives serious consideration from the majority of intelligent people, and is being gradually made a subject, in a limited way, of compulsory education.

The study of health, conditions of life and environment is known by various names, as Domestic Science, Home Econ-

omics and similar titles. These terms, which appear to be somewhat indefinite to most people, or to have a very restricted meaning, are intended to cover a knowledge of the laws which affect the health and welfare of the nation, the community, the family and the individual. The breadth of the subject is apparent, but it is only possible here to deal with those conditions which bear directly on health and welfare and to group them into classes according to the number of people they affect. What laws deal with the people as a whole and so indirectly concern the individual?

The Nation.—The health of the people must be preserved, therefore the nation, through the Dominion Government, makes quarantine laws to keep out disease, regulates marriage and makes other social laws to keep the people free from crime; advances means of transport to keep the people fed; controls imports, exports, and manufactures, the mines, forest and seas, to give the people a means of earning a livelihood, and so avoid the ill health of poverty.

The Community.—The crowding of people together gives rise to conditions which lead to ill health, discomfort and crime. The business of communities, both collectively as a province and separately as a town, is to overcome these conditions and maintain the population in health, comfort and godliness. As this state is desired by all, yet means to attain it sought by few, it is found necessary to appoint certain members of the community to look after the whole welfare of the whole, and the Province therefore sees to cases of infectious diseases which arise within its borders, to the water supply, to the relations between workmen and employers, to the sanitary state of factories or other places where large numbers are employed, to the control of various dangerous industries, to the punishment of criminals. Where any of these duties are undertaken by the towns or cities, the province assumes the attitude of critic and arbiter.

These smaller or individual communities look more particularly to conditions of health which affect neighbourhoods, undertake the disposal of refuse, the supply of water, the inspection of food, to see that it is free from putrefaction or disease, to provide for comfortable progress in streets, to light these, to keep order, and in fact as far as possible, to control the welfare of families.

The Family.—The community is made up of small groups of individuals, but over the health and welfare of these, so far as

other families are not greatly affected by them, no one has any power. Though elementary education is compulsory, there are many who cannot read or write, and what child who leaves school at thirteen but is ignorant of the laws of health, and means of retaining health?

The Individual.—The individual should know how to keep premises clean and be convinced of the necessity of doing it, yet the inspection of many yards about the city, and in the country also, reveals a most objectionable state. Among the shiftless well-to-do, as well as poor, repairs that might be done by some member of the family are neglected, ventilation is disregarded, food is badly prepared; much waste of land, building and food is permitted. All this results mainly from laziness, often from ignorance, seldom from poverty. Laziness and ignorance, with their consequent evils to the community, are preventable rather than curable. The prevention of these forms which concern more particularly the health and welfare of the nation is what Home Economics, let us rather call it Public Health, aims at. Literary education alone does not accomplish this, though without it no education, technical or scientific, is possible, and knowing the tendency of all new studies to crowd out the old, one must guard particularly against allowing technical education to infringe on the territory of the literary. If it shows more clearly the loss to the nation that the neglect of Greek and Latin has entailed, it will indirectly accomplish a great mission. But this is a digression. To resume the argument.

We can teach in the junior grade of the schools to the children of the nation, cleanliness, methods of preparing food, sewing and carpentry. In so doing we also teach them habits of industry and accuracy, the relation of hand, eye and thought, and also we develop their powers of observation. Thus the whole nation will be stimulated and be better able to deal with public questions. Those who attend the higher grades learn, and have minds mature enough to understand scientific principles by the study of chemistry, biology, physiology and hygiene. Will the reader call to mind the place these take in curricula today compared with twenty years ago? And history and geography are no less necessary that youth may learn of other nations, countries and climates, for no nation lives unto itself. These studies of animate and inanimate bodies are absolutely necessary for the advancement of life and industry, as has been shown by the increase of manufactures and healthier conditions of life now prevailing.

But beyond this, there should be a course for mature minds which will embrace the whole subject in its national aspect, and this can only be carried out at a university where most of the subjects are taught in various departments. But not as applied to this particular question.

The relation of nations, commerce and similar subjects relating to the national welfare are studied as Political Science, but the particular branches bearing on its welfare and health are not studied in this connection.

The Medical Faculty deals mainly and minutely with cure of disease. The study of crime is left to the Faculty of Laws, which very properly considers the relations of human beings to the minutest detail, but does not consider particularly the subject of national health as affected by the concourse of human beings.

But in order to educate the nation to advance its physical and industrial condition, some of its members should be trained specially in the main features which bear upon these. They should have a summary, as it were, of various sciences which have done so much to advance the welfare of the world. But do not misunderstand either the subject or the amount of the study. It is not that the student will make researches in bacteriology or replace the engineer and architect and inspector, but that he or she will learn the relation of all such branches of study to public health and educate public opinion, and especially direct those studies which will most quickly and effectively teach the younger generation, bearing in mind that national knowledge and intelligence is only the sum of individual knowledge and intelligence.

For such a course the following subjects will be necessary, the details and related subjects being left to the more minute consideration of the matter at some other time.

The student should have so much literary education as will characterize him or her as well educated in the accepted sense of the term. Such a knowledge of mathematics as the study of physics and chemistry requires; so much of these as are necessary to study the constitution of matter and laws governing the same, with more particular knowledge of food and substances in common use; such a knowledge of morphology, physiology, the embryology of animals and plants, as are necessary to understand the laws of life; such a knowledge governing food supply, means of transport of the same, and relation of nations as is necessary to judge of the condition of the people and their prospects in dearth or war. As the subject to which all these tend,

the final study would be specially devoted to sanitary science in all the branches and to the legislation bearing directly on the health of the people—the sanitary legislation of Dominion, Province, and municipality, the intelligent study of these laws being dependent on the previous training. There is, I believe, no special training given in Board of Health work and this would be an approach to it, and were the public brought under the influence of the people so trained the Board of Health work would be greatly facilitated. For while such graduates need not be teachers in institutions any more than those from other sources, yet the education of the lower grades would be directed and influenced as a result of this course, and not only the children in the public schools work toward definite lines, but eventually the work would tend toward specific instruction of all classes, inspectors connected with health work, factory, building and the numerous classes of inspectors necessary to make people do their duty by their neighbours.

Will the kind reader bear in mind that this attempt is like the essay of old time which aimed rather to suggest thought than exhaustively discuss a subject?

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word "Paid" in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver's fee for the current year has been paid.

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Campus and Corridor.

At the last meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto, a statute was passed, under the terms of which it will be possible hereafter for a candidate to secure the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the end of his fourth year, and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the end of his sixth year. It is proposed to introduce anatomy as an option in the third and fourth years, and in this way to enable a student, at the end of the fourth year in arts, to proceed directly to the third year in medicine.

S. B. Sinclair, B.A. '89, of the Normal School, Ottawa, has very generously offered an annual scholarship of \$25.00 for five years, to be awarded in the Department of Philosophy.

W. J. Chisholm, B.A. '85, principal of the Model School in Walkerton, Ont., has been appointed public school inspector for West Bruce.

An ex-president of the literary and scientific society writes: "I was much surprised that neither the faculty nor the students wore academic dress at the conversazione. They are not as proud of their uniform as the soldiers are. I hope they are not ashamed of it. It might have been worn up to the time of dancing at least."

E. C. Jeffrey, B.A. '88, Ph.D., and Professor Primrose gave short lectures before the Natural Science Association at its open meeting on Feb. 26th. Dr. Jeffrey's subject was "Woods," and Professor Primrose's "Palmistry." Both lectures were profusely illustrated and were most instructive and entertaining.

Richard Unsworth, B.A. '56, has presented to the University a lamp which was once the property of Professor W. H. Balmain, and a complete English dispensary of over a century ago. The latter is interesting as it shows the remedies which were in use at that time.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of University College is to be held on Easter Monday, 31st of March, in the University Y. M. C. A. building. The afternoon business meeting at 3 o'clock will be devoted to reports of committees, elections and general business. The evening meeting will be strictly social; music, a

chafing dish supper, with the renewing of old and the making of new acquaintances, will be the attractive features. Graduates, whether members or not, are expected to attend, without any formal invitation. Notices of the meeting have been sent out to those whose addresses the society had, but it is feared that some of these may not be the present addresses of the graduates, and that they may fail to receive their notices. Members will kindly pay their membership fee, one dollar, to Miss G. Hunter, 82 St. Mary St., before the Easter meeting.

The honorary President of the Harmonic Club, Mr. A. H. Abbott, B.A., has written to Dr. J. C. McLennan, secretary of the Alumni Association, making the very generous donation on behalf of the Club, of \$50.00, which the Alumni Association is asked to accept as an indication of the Club's interest in the Convocation Hall, which the association is desirous of erecting. It is the desire of the Club that this amount be used as the nucleus of a fund for placing an organ or other musical equipment in the Hall, and the members promise to aid the association in any way which may seem desirable in carrying out the suggestion. While the money is voted by the executive committee of the Club for the specific purpose of providing musical equipment, there are no hard or fast conditions attached to the gift. This gift is rendered possible by the successful year which the club has had. A hearty welcome has been given to the members of the Club by the Alumni Associations of the University wherever concerts have been given, and already, Mr. Abbott states, a sufficient number of invitations have been received for next year to warrant the expectation of greater success in the future.

In many ways Mr. P. W. Ellis has evinced his interest in the University of Toronto, and the cause of higher education generally. As President of the Manufacturers' Association he and his associates ably seconded the movement to secure more financial support for the University. Recently, Mr. Ellis has shown his particular interest in Political Science by offering to donate three medals annually, gold, silver and bronze. The bronze has been fixed for

the highest standing in the second year on the new course in Commerce; the silver for the best summer essay, embodying the results of original research by any undergraduate member of the Political Science Club; the gold, for the first man in the first year of the Political Science course.

Reunion of the Class of '82.

The following summons has been sent out to the class of '82 by the acting secretary, Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart.

*"Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by,*

*The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe."*

As Graduates in Arts of 1882, we celebrated the evening of our Graduation Day by a dinner in the Residence Dining Hall, at which we agreed to similarly celebrate every tenth anniversary. The Second Class Dinner was held in 1892, and it is proposed to hold the Third, marking the twentieth anniversary of our graduation, on the 12th of June next, the day preceding the Annual University Convocation. You are cordially invited to be present, and to help in making a memorable success of the gathering. Will you kindly fill in the enclosed slip, and return it at once.

D. J. GIBB WISHART
Acting Secretary.

February 25th, 1902.

Brant County Alumni Association.

An enthusiastic gathering of the University of Toronto Alumni of Brant County was held in Brantford on Feb. 22nd. The meeting, which was thoroughly representative, had been called together by Dr. Keane. Mr. A. J. Wilkes, K.C., was voted to the chair, and the University of Toronto Alumni Association of Brant County was organized, and a constitution adopted.

Mr. J. C. McLennan, Ph.D., and Dr. H. W. Aikens, of Toronto, represented the central Alumni Association and made interesting addresses on the need for more liberal support for the University, and especially for a new Convocation Hall and Residence. The

President and Secretary were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Provincial Government, setting forth the urgent needs of the University and the duty of the Government to put its finances on a more substantial basis.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary President, Dr. M. J. Kelly, LL.B., '66; President, A. J. Wilkes, K.C., LL.B., '72; Vice-Presidents, Principal W. N. Bell, B.A., '94, Paris; Rev. D. Y. Ross, M.A., '76, St. George; Secretary, M. J. Keane, M.B., '87, Brantford; Treasurer, Miss E. M. Bunnell, B.A., '91, Brantford; Councilors, Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., '72, Paris; A. C. W. Hardy, B.A., '95, LL.B., '96; S. F. Passmore, M.A., '84; Sheriff Watt, B.A., '66, LL.B., '73; and R. H. Squire, B.A.Sc., '94, Brantford; W. W. Patterson, D.D.S., Paris; E. E. Kitchen, M.B., '65, St. George.

Elgin County Alumni.

The Elgin County Alumni Association held its annual dinner in St. Thomas, Feb. 28th. The Rev. Canon Hill, M.A., president of the Association, was in the chair. At his right were Sir William Meredith, Chancellor of the University, and Principal Hutton of University College, and on his left Honourable Mr. Justice Moss, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Dr. J. C. McLennan, secretary of the General Association. The vice-chairs were occupied by T. W. Crothers, B.A., and the Rev. W. I. Warner, B.A. About one hundred of the Alumni and their friends were present.

In opening the toast list the chairman said that the graduates of the University had banded themselves together to keep alive recollections of their Alma Mater and to advance education. "The King" was then drunk. "The Legislature of Ontario" was proposed by Judge Ermatinger, who commended the course of the Legislature in establishing educational and scientific institutions. The toast was coupled with the names of Dr. Wilson and F. G. Macdiarmid, M.L.A.

Mr. Macdiarmid expressed his pleasure at being present. He said he believed that the Ontario Legislature rose above party politics and

discussed educational matters on their merits. He paid a tribute to former leaders in the House, including the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith. In replying Dr. J. H. Wilson congratulated the chairman upon the success of the Association. "The University of Toronto" was proposed by Mr. J. H. Coyne. The chairman, in making the announcement, said that the success of the banquet was due almost entirely to Mr. Coyne's efforts. Mr. Coyne, in proposing the toast, thanked the association for re-nominating him for the Senate of the University, and thanked them and others throughout the Province for re-electing him.

Sir William Meredith, on rising to reply, congratulated the Elgin Alumni Association upon the magnificent gathering. He had been recently at a similar gathering in Guelph, and if the alumni and alumnae over the Province did as Wellington and Elgin were doing there was no doubt what the Legislature would do. There could not, he said, be too much education. There could be no better investment than in providing a good solid education. We too often forget the struggles that brought us the University of Toronto, a non-sectarian educational institution. The endowment of the University did not produce sufficient to pay its expenses. He had been criticized for finding fault with the Legislature for not putting the University on the basis which the growth and extent of the province demand. He believed the government were in favour of doing this, but feared the people would not support them. He, however, believed that any government which would take such a course would receive the support of the people. He did not believe there would be a murmur if everything necessary was done for the University. Educational questions were not fought in the political arena, and what he desired was that Alumni Associations bring pressure to bear upon the representatives and the needs of the University would be attended to. We were going to spend two million dollars in building a railway to open up Ontario, and the people of the province would not, he thought, refuse to spend two million dollars to place a University on

a sound basis to educate its citizens. An effort may be made in the future to cut off University College, and the result would be that the higher education now given would not be maintained. The University question was an important one, not only for to-day but for the future. The struggle in trade that is going on all over the world makes it necessary that every nation should do its part in fitting its sons for doing their part in the battles of the world. In concluding, he expressed his pleasure at being present, and urged all to continue their efforts until the University was placed in proper position.

Mr. Justice Moss, Vice-Chancellor of the University, had witnessed an enthusiasm for the University, he said, that augured well for its future prosperity. What the future of the University would be depended upon its Alumni. The University must go forward, and to do this she must have means. He hoped the Legislature would not allow this great educational institution to go to the wall for the want of support. It was the duty of the Legislature to support the University to its utmost. It was considered a reproach because the University always wanted more money. He would consider it a reproach if the University did not always want more money. The Alumni Associations and friends of the University could raise moneys which could be expended in useful ways, but in ways which they could not well ask the Legislature to provide for. The University required a building for an assembly hall which would accommodate all the students and their friends and the friends of the University.

In replying to the toast of "University College," proposed by W. A. Wilson, B.A., LL.B., Principal Hutton made a happy and eloquent speech, in which he discussed the future of University College. "The Alumni Association and Branches" was responded to by Dr. J. C. McLennan for the General Association, and C. J. McGregor, M. A., for the Perth County Association.

The "Affiliated Institutions" was proposed by Rev. Dr. Young in a witty and happy speech, and was ably responded to by Rev. R. I. Warner, B.A. W. L. Wickett, B.A., proposed

the toast to "The Ladies," and a most successful reunion ended.

The committee in charge of the arrangements were James H. Coyne, B.A. (chairman), Rev. Canon Hill, M.A., Miss M. A. Harvey, B.A., T. W. Crothers, B.A., E. W. Housinger, D. D.S., and S. Silcox, B.A.

Lectures on the History of Art.

A lecture on Raphael, under the auspices of the Modern Language Club, and open to the public, was delivered by Professor W. H. Fraser before a large audience, in the Chemical Building, on the evening of the 10th inst. The development of Raphael's genius was treated historically, and considerable attention was devoted to the earlier stages of religious painting in Italy. Representative pictures from the various epochs, as far back as the fourth century, were shown, and their significance explained. The naturalistic revolution inaugurated by Giotto was referred to; the various stages of progress between his times and the end of the 15th century were indicated. Typical works by painters who immediately preceded Raphael, or were contemporaneous with him, were next dealt with, and their influence, respectively, on the formation of his style was demonstrated. Reference was also made at length to the political and literary conditions of the Renaissance period, and much interesting information was given regarding Raphael's relations to the reigning popes and to contemporary celebrities in art and literature. The concluding part of the lecture consisted of an exhibition of the artists' masterpieces, selected from his Umbrian, Florentine and Roman periods. Upwards of a hundred lantern slides were used in illustration, many of them being of great beauty and rarity.

The relations existing between French painting and sculpture on the one hand and French literature on the other, particularly during the nineteenth century, were the subject of two illustrated lectures by Professor Squair on March 14th and March 21st. The lectures form part of the regular course in French literature to students of the fourth year in Arts, but they

were open to the general body of students and to the public as well, and fairly large audiences were present on each occasion.

The lecturer began with the earliest known specimens of French painting and sculpture belonging to the Middle Ages. Representations of the mural paintings of the church of St. Savin in Poitou, as well as sculpture from the cathedrals of Chartres and Amiens, showed French art in its beginnings. It was then traced down through the stained glass windows and illuminated manuscripts of the later Middle Ages to the paintings and sculpture of the Renaissance, the work of such men as the Clouets and Jean Goujon. Then followed an outline of the Classical period, illustrated by the works of Poussin, Claude, Le Brun and Coysevox. The dainty landscapes and sentimental figure paintings of Watteau, Pater, Greuze, etc., in their relations to the writers of the time, such as Marivaux, Florian, Diderot, etc., were next treated. The important groups of the nineteenth century also received attention: the Classical school of David; the group of Romantics, such as Géricault, Delacroix and Rude; the Realists, such as Courbet and Barye; and the less easily characterized successors of these, such as Manet, Monet, Puvis de Chavannes, Rodin, etc., in their relations to writers like Delille, Hugo, Flaubert, Zola, Leconte de Lisle, etc.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates in Arts, 1893.

F. B. Allan, M.A., Ph.D., is Demonstrator in Chemistry in the University of Toronto, Toronto.—G. R. Anderson, M.A., is Lecture-Assistant in Physics in the University of Toronto, Toronto.—Wm. H. K. Anderson, B.A., M.B., is a physician in the Quarantine office in Vancouver, B.C.—W. G. Armstrong, M.A., is a teacher in Hamilton, Ont.—Miss Jeanie Balmer, B.A. (Ob).—A. Beatty, B.A., is a lecturer in the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.—A. G. Bell, B.A., is in

Balmoral, Man.—Rev. T. A. Bell, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Napier, Ont.—A. T. Boles, B.A., is a barrister in Leamington, Ont.—J. C. Breckenridge, B.A., is a book-keeper in Toronto.—A. H. Brown, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Belgrave, Ont.—A. L. Budge, M.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Mandamin, Ont.—A. H. Burns, B.A. (Ob).—E. S. Burton, B.A., is a secretary in Toronto.—A. W. Connor, B.A., is a draftsman in Hamilton, Ont.—J. H. Cornyn, B.A., is a teacher in Mexico.—J. A. Cranston, M.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Rockwood, Ont.—W. McC. Davidson, B.A., is a reporter for the "Star" in Toronto.—R. M. F. Davies, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Ingoldesthorpe, Bromley, Kent, Eng.—D. R. Dobie, B.A., is living in Owen Sound, Ont.—J. A. Dow, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Gravenhurst, Ont.—H. L. Dundas, B.A., is living in Deer Park, Toronto.—B. A. Elzas, B.A., is living in Charleston, South Carolina, U. S.A.—J. F. Evans, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Knox College, Toronto.—G. S. Faircloth, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Michipicoten, Ont.—Miss E. C. Fleming is a teacher at Niagara Falls, Ont.—D. E. Galbraith, B.A., is living in St. Thomas, Ont.—W. Gillespie, B.A., is instructor in Mathematics in Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.—J. M. H. Gillies, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Teeswater, Ont.—D. A. Glassey, B.A., is a teacher in St. Mary's Ont.—M. M. Hart, M.A., is a teacher in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., U.S.A.—F. B. R. Helms, B.A., is a lecturer in the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col., U.S.A.—E. A. Henry, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Brandon, Man.—E. B. Horne, M.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Brantford, Ont.—J. L. Island, B.A., is a barrister in Orangeville, Ont.—R. S. Jenkins, M. A., is a teacher in Collingwood, Ont.—Miss Mary Johnston, M.A., is a teacher in New York.—W. W. Jones, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Birmingham, England.—H. R. H. Kenner, B.A., is a teacher in Peterborough, Ont.—J. F. Kilgour, B.A., is a barrister in Brandon, Man.—W. B. Lane, M.A., is professor of Philosophy in Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.—E. F. Lazier, B.A., is a barrister in Hamilton, Ont.—Mrs. J. A. MacVannel, B.A. (Miss A. Lindsay), is living in Brooklyn, N.Y.—G. H. Ling, B.A., is in the department of Mathematics in the Columbia University, New York City.—G. E. Mabee, B.A., is a teacher in Roswell, New Mexico.—W. I. Montgomery, B.A. (Ob).—H. A. Moore, B.A., is in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, Ont.—I. E. Moore, B.A., is a teacher in Rothesay, N.B.—L. A. Moore, B.A. (Ob).—G. More, M.A., is a physician in Hawkesville, Ont.—J. D. Morrison, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Bristol, Que.—J. D. Morrow, B.A., is a teacher in Glenceo, Ont.—W. J. Motz, B.A., is proprietor of the "Berliner Journal," Berlin, Ont.—R. G. Murison, M.A., is Lecturer on Oriental Literature in University College, Toronto.—R. J. Murphy, B.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Eastwood, Ont.—J. L. McDougall, B.A., is a barrister in Ottawa, Ont.—Neil McDougall, B.A., is a teacher in Parkhill, Ont.—H. S. McKellar, B.A., is a teacher in Owen Sound, Ont.—P. E. S. Mackenzie, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Rat Portage, Ont.—G. V. Maclean, M.A., is a teacher in Harrison, Ont.—S. F. MacLennon, B.A., is lecturer on Psychology in Oberlin College, Oberlin, U.S.A.—J. A. MacVannel, M.A., is a professor of Philosophy at the Columbia University, New York, U.S.A.—J. T. O'Brien, B.A. (Ob).—I. V. O'Connor, B.A., is a barrister in Lindsay, Ont.—G. W. Orton, B.A., is a lecturer in Eastbourne Academy, Philadelphia, Pa.—W. R. P. Parker, B.A., is a barrister in Toronto.—Miss Ruth Patterson is a teacher in Gravenhurst, Ont.—P. J. Pettinger, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Princeton, Ont.—C. B. Pratt, B.A., is a barrister in Ottawa, Ont.—R. Reid, B.A., is a teacher in Ridgetown, Ont.—J. B. Reynolds, B.A., is professor of Physics in the "O. A. C.," Guelph, Ont.—S. J. Robertson, B.A., is an editor, University of Toronto, Toronto.—H. S. Rosenear, B.A., A.M., is a teacher in Perth, Ont.—H. E. Sampson, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Owen Sound, Ont.—J. A. Scellen, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Berlin, Ont.—

J. D. Shaw, B.A., is a barrister in Rodney, Ont.—S. S. Silcox, B.A., B. Paed., is a teacher in St. Thomas, Ont.—Miss C. Smith, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto.—O. J. Stevenson, M.A., is a teacher in St. Thomas, Ont.—R. S. Strath, B.A., is a teacher in Toronto.—F. A. Stuart, B.A., is a teacher in Lucan, Ont.—Mrs. J. McGillivray, B.A. (Miss N. S. Telfer), is living in Toronto.—J. M. Warren, B.A., is a teacher in Brampton, Ont.—W. J. West, M.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Bluevale, Ont.—S. Whaley, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in St. Helen's, Ont.—P. White, B.A., is a barrister in Pembroke, Ont.—Mrs. W. S. Percy, B.A. (Miss W. Wickham), is living in Nelson, B.C.—P. E. Wilson, B.A., LLB., is a barrister in Nelson, B.C.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—L. F. Anderson, B.A.—A. B. Cushing, B.A.—John Douglas, B.A.—J. Green, B.A.—Miss E. A. Hill, B.A.—G. Leach, B.A.—G. E. Lougheed, B.A.—K. W. Mackenzie, B.A.—Miss L. D. Parkinson, B.A.—R. H. Walks, B.A.—C. R. Williams, B.A.

Graduates in Medicine, 1886.

R. M. Bateman, M.D., is a physician in Pickering, Ont.—G. M. Brodie, M.D., is a physician in Claremont, Ont.—E. Bromley, M.D., is a physician in Bright, Ont.—J. F. Campbell, M.D., is a physician in Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Carbert, M.D., is a physician in Grand Rapids, Mich. U.S.A.—J. C. Carlyle, M.B., is a physician, 235 Seaton St., Toronto.—J. Caven, M.D., is a physician, 34 Carlton St., Toronto.—W. P. Caven, M.B., is a physician, 70 Gerrard St., E., Toronto.—G. R. Cruickshank, M.D., is a physician in Windsor, Ont.—C. R. Cuthbertson, M.D., is a physician, 24 Wilton Cres., Toronto.—W. Dow, M.D., is a physician in La Junta, Col., U.S.A.—W. G. Dow, M.D., is a physician in Owen Sound, Ont.—H. E. Drummond, M.B. (Ob.)—D. Dunton, M.D., is a physician in Paris, Ont.—W. M. English, M.D., is a physician 688 Dundas St., London, Ont.—E. C. Eschelby, M.D., is a physician in St. Paul, Minn., U. S.A.—J. M. Forster, M.D., is a physician in Kingston, Ont.—O. I. Grain, M.D., is a physician in Selkirk, Man.

—W. D. Green, M.D., is a physician in Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.—J. A. Harvie, M.D., is a physician in Coldwater, Ont.—A. O. Hastings, M.D., is a physician, 594 Sherbourne St., Toronto.—W. C. Heggie, M.D., is a physician, 116 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.—R. Hilliard, M.D., is a physician in Leamington, Ont.—C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., is a physician, 189 College St., Toronto.—W. B. Hopkins, M.D., is a physician in Marshville, Ont.—G. Hunt, M.D., is a physician in New Lowell, Ont.—D. R. Johnston, M.B. (Ob.)—S. J. Jones, M.D., is a physician in Mount Hope, Ont.—A. P. Knight, M.D., is professor in Biology in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.—J. Leeming, M.D., is a physician, Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.—W. J. Logie, M.D., is a physician in Paris, Ont.—J. Macoun, M.B., is a physician in Campbellford, Ont.—J. W. Mustard, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Cleveland, O., U.S.A.—J. M. McCallum, B.A., M.D., C.M., is a physician, 13 Bloor St. W., Toronto.—D. McKenzie, M.B., is a physician in Dromore, Ont.—J. M. Nairn, M.D., is a physician in Elora, Ont.—C. T. Noecker, M.B., is a physician in Waterloo, Ont.—S. G. Parker, M.B., is a physician, 539 Sherbourne St., Toronto.—J. W. Peaker, M.B., is a physician, 157 Bathurst St., Toronto.—G. A. Peters, M.B., is a physician, 102 College St., Toronto.—J. Rae, M.D. (Ob.)—W. A. Richardson, M.B., is a physician in Kamloops, B.C.—A. B. Riddell, M.D., is a physician in Bayham, Ont.—G. Sanson, M.D., is a physician in Clinton, B.C.—W. B. Thistle, M.D., is a physician, 171 College St., Toronto.—A. F. Tracy, M.D., is a physician in Holyoke, Mass.—W. R. Watson, M.D., is a physician in Burgessville, Ont.—O. Weld, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Vancouver, B.C.—S. West, M.D., is a physician in Angus, Ont.—R. J. Wilson, M.D., is a physician, 20 Bloor St. W., Toronto.—R. J. Wood, M.D., (Ob.)—W. A. Young, M.D., is a physician, 145 College St., Toronto.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—Nathaniel Aikens, M.D.—W. H. Fox, M.D.—W. J. Fox, M.D.—G. McDiarmid, M.D.—T. J. McDonald, M.D.—T. McEwen, M.D.—A. S. Thompson, M.B.

Graduates of School of Practical Science, 1893.

A. G. Ardagh is on the staff of Division Engineers, C.P.R., at Toronto, Ont.—H. F. Ballantyne, B.A.Sc., is with Ballantyne & Evans, engineers and architects, 20 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.—G. L. Brown, O.L.S., is County engineer for Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Morrisburg, Ont.—L. C. Charlesworth is Government Agent of Mining Lands, Rat Portage, Ont.—T. H. Dunn is a Civil Engineer at Fresno, Cal.—J. M. R. Fairburn, O.L.S., is assistant engineer on the Trent Valley Canal, Beaverton, Ont.—W. Fingland is an architect, residing at 39 Caryl Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.—C. Forester is residing in Toronto, Ont.—W. J. Francis, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., is division engineer on the Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont.—A. R. Goldie is manager of the Goldie & McCulloch Engine Works, Galt, Ont.—S. C. Hanly is a mechanical engineer at Midland, Ont.—J. Keele, B.A.Sc., is with the Geological Survey, Ottawa, Ont.—J. T. Laidlaw, B.A.Sc., M.E., is a consulting mining engineer at Fort Steele, B.C.—F. L. Lash is an electrical engineer at Batavia, Java.—A. L. McAllister, B.A.Sc., is with the New Jersey Steel & Iron Co., Trenton, N.J.—T. J. McFarlen is chief chemist of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., Ferrona, N.S.—A. J. McPherson, B.A.Sc., D.L.S., is town engineer of Brockville, Ont.—A. F. Macallum, B.A.Sc., is engineer for the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Ry., 367 Wellesley St., Toronto.—W. T. Main is a civil engineer, Brampton, Ont.—V. G. Marani is assistant engineer for the Cleveland Gas, Light and Coke Co., Cleveland, O., U.S.A.—W. Mines, B.A.Sc., is with the Brown Hoisting Co., Cleveland, O.—J. M. Robertson is engineer for the Chambly Electric Works, Chambly, P.Q.—R. Russel is contractor's engineer on the Inverness & Richmond Ry., Port Hood, N.S.—F. N. Speller, B.A.Sc., is mining engineer in charge of the Ontario Mining Exhibit, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y.; his address is cf. Bureau of Mines, Toronto.—R. H. Squire, B.A.Sc., O.L.S., is an engineer and surveyor, Brant Chambers, Brantford, Ont.—W. V. Taylor is on the engin-

eer's staff C.P.R., Winnipeg, Man.—R. B. Watson is a mining engineer at Dawson, Y.T.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

A. L. McCredie, B.A. '01, is in business in Glasgow, Scotland.

G. I. Riddell, B.A. '83, is living at 74 St. George St., Toronto.

W. T. Francis, B.A. '57, M.A. '58, M.E. '59, of Gore Bay, Ont., is dead.

Gordon Hunter, B.A. '85, has been made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

D. Whyte, B.A. '99, has been appointed science master in the collegiate institute, Owen Sound, Ont.

W. W. Jones, B.A. '93, M.B. '96, is studying in the London hospitals. His address is, 17 Torrington Sq., London, Eng.

R. J. Wilson, B.A. '00, M.A. '01, Knox College, will occupy the pulpit of Knox Church, Woodstock, Ont., during the summer.

H. T. J. Coleman, B.A. '01, is principal of the high school in Spokane, Wash. Norman F. Coleman, B.A. '00, is also on the staff.

The Rev. M. McGregor, B.A. '78, M.A. '81, has removed from Toronto to Winnipeg, where he is in charge of the branch office of the "Westminster."

H. F. Ballantyne, B.A.Sc. '93, is now a director and treasurer of the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., 72 5th Avenue, New York.

J. R. Lancaster, M.B. '95, who has been practising in Tilsonburg, Ont., is now on the resident staff of the Grace Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

W. A. MacKinnon, B.A. '97, of the Agricultural Department, Ottawa, has gone to England to represent the Department as inspector of Canadian Fruits.

A. E. Kemp, M.P., has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of Victoria University, caused by the death of the late James H. Beatty.

H. F. Brethour, M.B. '99, is practising in Hamilton, Montana, where he is physician to the county, to the local railway and to an important corporation.

T. A. Russell, B.A. '99, has resigned the position of secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to become manager of the Canadian Cycle and Motor Company.

Angus MacMurchy, B.A. '82, solicitor in Toronto for the Canadian Pacific Railway, recently delivered a lecture before the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science on Engineering Law.

L. Woolverton, B.A. '69, M.A. '70, is editor of the Canadian Horticulturist, and lives at Grimsby, Ont. He is also secretary of the Ontario Fruit Experimental Stations, which are conducted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

L. H. Tasker, B.A. '97, M.A. '98, LL.B., principal of the high school at Almonte, Ont., has been appointed to a position in the DeWitt Clinton high school, New York. Mr. Tasker formerly taught in the high schools at Tilsburg and Niagara Falls.

The address of J. Campbell, B.A. '49, is unknown. He was practising as a civil engineer and went to Central America in connection with the building of the Panama Railway in 1849; he afterwards went to Australia and to New Zealand.

A correspondent in the State of Washington writes of the progress which is being made by the university of Idaho, at Lewiston, Id., under the presidency of J. A. McLean, B.A. '92. A united governing body, and a harmonious and active faculty characterize the new administration.

J. L. McPherson, B.A. '01, who has been General Secretary of the University College Y. M. C. A., during the past year, has been appointed by the Provincial Y. M. C. A. committee as College Secretary for Ontario and Quebec, and travelling Secretary of the Canadian Colleges' Missions.

W. Smith, B.A. '83, who has recently been appointed secretary to the Postmaster-General, has been engaged since July last in re-organizing the mail route system of Newfoundland, the Dominion Government having placed his services at the disposal of the Government of Newfoundland for this purpose.

The American Medico-Psychological Association will hold its fifty-eighth annual meeting in Montreal on the

17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of June, the headquarters of the association being the Windsor Hotel. The chairman of the Committee of Arrangements is T. J. W. Burgess, M.B. '70, Superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Montreal.

J. A. McLellan, B.A. '62, M.A. '63, LL.D., principal of the Normal College, Hamilton, Ont., and Mrs. McLellan, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Present and former students of the Normal College presented Dr. McLellan with a purse of gold. A very large number of gifts were also received by Dr. and Mrs. McLellan from their many friends.

Louis J. A. Macdonell, B.A. '92, died in Aguas Calientes, Mexico, on Dec. 1st, 1901. Shortly after graduating he sought the mild climate of Mexico, and spent a year in Chihuahua. He then settled in Aguas Calientes, where he remained till his death. He taught Moderns and Classics in Aguas Calientes, and greatly endeared himself to every one, as is shown by the erection of a beautiful monument over his grave by the citizens of the town.

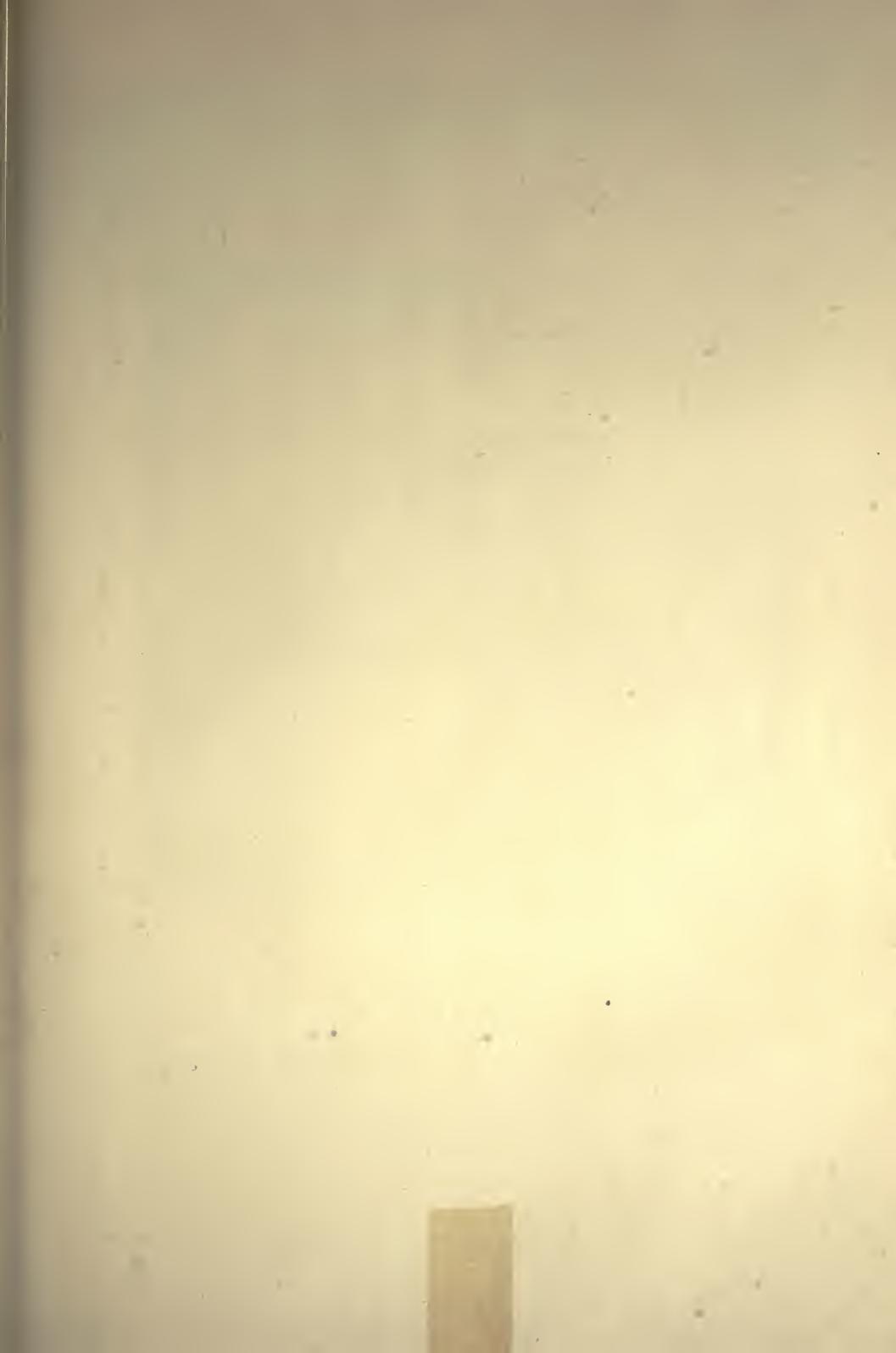
David Bemis, B.A. '65, M.A. '66, died very suddenly at his ranch near Spokane, Wash., Feb. 17th, 1902. He was one of the leaders in educational work in the Western States, and since 1889 had been superintendent of schools in Spokane. After graduation, he spent four years in Clinton, Mich., as superintendent of schools, and after teaching a short time in Birmingham, Mich., he became superintendent of schools in Coldwater, Mich., and later occupied the same position in Manistee, Mich., and Fort Scott, Kan., from which last position he went to Spokane. He was president of the Teachers' Association for the State of Washington.

Deaths.

D. Bemis, B.A. '65, M.A. '66, died suddenly at Spokane, Washington, Feb. 17th, 1902.

Louis J. A. Macdonell, B.A. '92, died of pneumonia, at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, Dec. 1st, 1902.

J. A. Fife, B.A. '86, M.D. '68, died in Peterborough, where he had been practising for many years, on Feb. 12th, 1902.





WILLIAM THOMAS AIKINS, M.D., LL.D.

Late Professor of Surgery in the University of Toronto.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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DR. WILLIAM THOMAS AIKINS.

BY F. N. G. STARR, M.B.

WILLIAM THOMAS AIKINS, M.D., LL.D., the father of Dr. H. Wilberforce Aikins, Associate-Professor of Anatomy in the University of Toronto, was born at Burnhamthorpe, Ontario, in 1827. He pursued his Medical course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated with high honours. Beginning practice in Toronto, he became a lecturer in the Rolph School of Medicine in 1850, and in the Toronto School of Medicine in 1856. For twenty years he was the esteemed president of that School, and when, in 1887, the University of Toronto absorbed its members in the new Medical Faculty, he was made Dean, and deservedly so, for he had entered heart and soul into the negotiations, believing that while the absorption of the School meant a financial loss to himself, it promised much for the progress of Medicine in the Province of Ontario. I may say his most sanguine hopes have been realized, and were he living to-day it would be gratifying to him to know that this Faculty is now one of the most progressive on the

continent, and that because of its advance, Medicine is better taught in other institutions than it would have been without this stimulus.

Both in the Toronto School of Medicine and in the University of Toronto he held the position of Professor of Surgery, and for many years he was looked upon as one of the ablest surgeons on the continent. As a teacher of the practice of Surgery he had no superior; his style was impressive, his advice good, and his methods of demonstration were always practical.

As a clinical teacher Professor Aikins was unequalled in this country, deserving to be ranked in the same class with Hughes-Bennett and Murchison. As a *juris consult* he was concerned in nearly all the important medico-legal cases of his day, in which his wide knowledge of medicine and of human nature always showed to advantage. His manner in the witness box was calm and judicial, and his opinion always commanded the attention, confidence and respect alike of judge and jury.

Dr. Aikins maintained his flexibility and adaptability until late in life, and, although for so many years an able exponent of the elder Surgery, he became, soon after the introduction of "Listerism," an ardent and zealous advocate of the new, whereby his former wide experience was so much enlarged. Despite the fact that medical literature was never enriched by contributions from his pen, he, though dead, yet speaketh to us, in the proper practice of his pupils, and in the treasured traditions of those he taught.

Associated with him as I was for nearly two years as a student in his office and "soop" at the old School, I learned to love him as I would a father, and to respect greatly his ability as a surgeon, and as the years rolled on this respect grew ever more. As I remember him he was thoughtful and generous, high-minded and noble, kind and unselfish. Many were the things done for the poor and the afflicted about which nobody knew. One of the things that pleased him most was to hear of one of his boys having done some new and difficult operation—as many were then doing—for antiseptic surgery was yet in its infancy and great things were happening daily.

He devised and used the hoop-iron splint for fractures of the humerus. He invented an excellent fracture bed; he devised the use of rubber tubing for the continuous application of cold many years before Leiter described it; in operations necessitating the loss of a large amount of blood he used circular tourniquets on the extremities as "blood savers"; he never wearied of advo-

ating "elevation" in the treatment of hemorrhage and of inflammation, and was an ardent advocate of a plentiful supply of fresh air in the treatment of all cases, and the local application of sunlight, which has developed into modern phototherapy. Many years ago now, he saw a case of consumption with a former pupil, the late Dr. Sweetnam, and walking to the window he looked out upon the flat roof and suggested the erection of a tent there for the patient to occupy for the rest of the winter. The friends of the patient afterward confidentially asked Dr. Sweetnam if Aikins was "all there." This will readily demonstrate how far in advance of his time he was, for now the tent and open air treatment is recognized as being the only safe plan in such cases, and phototherapy is working wonders. He performed osteoplastic amputation at the knee-joint some years before Gritti in 1858 described it, and was the first man in Canada to adopt Lister's views and practice antiseptic surgery. In the carrying out of antiseptic methods, as one may imagine, he met with much opposition and even with dishonest and underhand treatment, in so far that one man who shall be nameless—and may he rest in nameless grave—would go to his cases after their removal to the ward and infect the clean wounds with pus taken from other cases.

He took an active part in the formation of the Ontario Medical Council, and was its treasurer from the time of its organization until his death. He attended the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in 1867. From 1850 to 1880 he was Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital; for many years he was Surgeon to the Central Prison, where when making his daily rounds he dropped here and there a kindly word or a thoughtful suggestion which I have no doubt would often sink deep into the mind of the convict and make it easier for him to lead a better life. I have known these people to call upon him when their time expired, and he would help them to a fresh start in life.

In politics he was a Liberal of the old School—not one of the *new kind* about which we hear now-a-days. In religion he was a Methodist, and for many years was a large contributor to the various connectional funds of that body through the Metropolitan Church, Toronto.

After a lingering illness he passed away on May 24th, 1897.

Dr. Aikins was twice married, and was survived by Mrs. Aikins and seven children, four sons and three daughters; of these three of the sons are graduates of the University, as well as Dr. Will, who died some years before his father.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION.

BY A. B. MACALLUM, M.A., M.B., PH. D.

THIS is the day of jubilees, centenaries, duo-centenaries, tercenenaries and even of a millenary, to mark time in the history of a seat of learning, a dynasty or a kingdom. Each means a pause to view the past in perspective, to add reflection to tradition and experience, and also, and chiefly, to rekindle ardour and enthusiasm, to promote higher ideals and to stimulate more vigorous and sustained efforts for them in the years to come. This is the justification of an historic "celebration," which is too often looked on only as a species of self-glorification, while the deeper meaning of the occasion, which may be a powerful factor in human progress, may not be comprehended at all by the onlooker and critic.

This also is the justification for the latest celebration which was held in Baltimore on the 21st and 22nd day of February last. On that occasion the Johns Hopkins University took stock of its past and endeavoured to scan its future.

The event was certainly more than of ordinary interest even for a University celebration. The institution had, it is true, only just reached the semi-jubilee stage of its history. It had therefore no past behind it like Bologna, Oxford, Harvard or Yale. It had none of those traditions which always bring veneration in their train. It could boast of no associations with kings, princes, knights or dames, nor could it trace its origin to any spiritual power. Its founder was a simple citizen of Baltimore, wealthy indeed, but scarcely known outside of that city, except, perhaps, for his wealth, whose will at his death in 1873 was found to contain a clause enjoining the establishment of a University and a Hospital, both to be associated together for the good of mankind. That was its origin, and it could not be simpler or more prosaic. Further, its twenty-five years of existence were but a span as placed against the seven centuries of Oxford. It almost seems absurd to make the comparison. But what the Johns Hopkins University lacked in age it made up in service to American scholarship and higher education. In those few years it completely reformed American university ideals, and it developed the higher university work on this continent to a degree that no other university succeeded in doing. If Johns Hopkins were now to cease to exist it would be recalled for centuries as a university of a day that had performed the work of an age.

It is interesting to go back to the foundation of the University. There was a tradition current when I was a student at Johns Hopkins that the trustees had in view the establishment of a large

boys' school, and that Dr. Gilman, who was selected as President, persuaded them otherwise. In Dr. Gilman's valedictory this tradition was disposed of. It would appear that the trustees who had been named in the founder's will went deliberately about their duties, and, as we now must concede, with rare wisdom and discretion. What they did we are told by President Gilman. They held lengthy consultations with President Eliot of Harvard, President Andrew D. White of Cornell, now American Ambassador in Berlin, and President Angell of the University of Michigan. They went on journeys to Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Ann Arbor, to learn for themselves, at first hand, what the University question then was, and having appreciated it they looked about for an exponent of their views in the office of President of the University to be. Their choice, perhaps directed by the advice of the three Presidents named, fell on Dr. Gilman, who was then President of the University of California, and who assumed the duties of the office in 1875. The inauguration day was in the next year, and on February 22nd, Washington's birthday, when public announcement of the foundation of the University was made in the address of the President. The proper work of the University began on September 12th of that year. The opening ceremony was simplicity itself, and included only an address by Huxley.

The University thus simply inaugurated went on its course just as simply. Eschewing mound-building, the authorities converted dwelling houses into lecture rooms and laboratories, until the needs of the various classes rendered the erection of more suitable buildings necessary. The physical laboratory was at first in the kitchen of a dwelling house, while the bedrooms of the same building served as the biological laboratory. The organization of the staff was completed only after the most careful consideration of available men for the various posts. The best men were in every case appointed. They were then perhaps not the most widely known or regarded as the leading exponents of their subjects, but on looking back on the last twenty-five years of the University's history it would be difficult to indicate any particular department and say: "Here better could have been done." President Gilman has shown a wonderful capacity in the selection of his staff. Many of those appointed were young men who were "discovered." Rowland, whose name is a household word in Physics, was an assistant instructor in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute when Dr. Gilman interviewed him on the question of appointment to the Johns Hopkins University. Martin, who gave such an impetus to the study of Biology in America, was a teacher and examiner in the South Kensington Science Department, and was recommended for

the post by Huxley. These, with Gildersleeve, Morris, Sylvester, and Remsen, constituted a staff that would have made any university in the world famous. Later came Adams, Haupt, Newcombe, Stanley Hall and Brooks, all illustrious because of the services they have rendered to their departments of knowledge. Other leaders in their field of thought and work were secured for courses of lectures at various times, and among these were Kelvin, Cayley, Von Holtz, Freeman and James Russel Lowell.

In order to give the University work a start and to attract brilliant students to Baltimore, a system of fellowships was instituted which, awarded for scholarship and attainments, enabled the recipients to pursue the study or investigation of their subjects on the most favourable conditions. Within four years after the inauguration of the University there were in every department a chosen and select band of students who, filled with enthusiasm and stimulated by inspiring teachers, began the work of research which the great majority of them still carry on in the spirit they then acquired.

All these and others who were not holders of fellowships and scholarships were students in the post-graduate courses, and the majority of them were proceeding to the higher University degree, the Doctorate of Philosophy. These courses were new, at least, for America. In 1876 there were but a few institutions on this continent offering post-graduate courses of instruction, and these did not call for research, but merely for study of the "book knowledge" variety of a slightly more advanced character than that required for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Harvard had, indeed, a few years earlier laid down courses of study for the higher degree, but they remained a dead letter, and it was only in 1886-7 that that University, "shown the way" by the Johns Hopkins University, as President Eliot put it, reorganized those courses and entered definitely on the higher University work, about sixty years after Professor Ticknor had pointed out that this was its proper sphere of action. In 1875 there were only about 400 post-graduates students in all the Universities of the United States, and less than 200 American students in the German Universities. The work that Johns Hopkins has done in the last twenty-five years may be estimated by the fact that there are to-day over 6,000 students in the post-graduate courses in the Universities of the United States. There are forty-five institutions in the Union which are to-day giving post-graduate courses, requiring research, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and all this also is due to the example of Johns Hopkins.

It was not only in the ranks of the students that the new idea of a university was fostered. The rostrum had to be inspired by it. The very care in the selection of the teachers that they should be men of research, leaders in their own department, advancing knowledge by observation, experiment and critical study, provided securely that the staff should be in every case constantly engaged in the advancement of knowledge. That also was a new feature. The appointments to professorships in the various American universities before 1880, as they are still very largely in Canadian institutions, were dictated by other considerations than learning or the capacity to add to knowledge. The church, social standing, and political influence were the determining factors, and they operated often in bringing about the appointment of men who were so unqualified that they were able to perform their duties only after prolonged study in a European university. In one particular case of which I know, the appointee, on receiving notification of his election to a chair, was made aware for the first time that there was such a subject as that which his chair comprehended. That system has been all changed. This reform also is due to Johns Hopkins. It was absurd to appoint poorly qualified men to university posts when good men, who had shown themselves worthy, could be readily had, and eventually the graduates of Johns Hopkins were given the preference, with the result that all university appointments in the Union are now made on a totally different basis from that adopted a quarter of a century back. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump!

There is no doubt that the usefulness of a university to a community depends on the ideal, and the ideal depends on the staff. If a low ideal is adopted and followed, then the university may be of service, but it falls very far short of its best effect. It may even be a cumberer of the ground. Everything depends on the staff. What the staff, therefore, should be is not a matter of question, at least, for those who have studied the university problem, and it is, therefore, important to clarify ideas on the point. For this purpose I think it well to quote from President Remsen's inaugural address a passage which indicates very distinctly what the university professor, in addition to being a large-minded man of the world, should be, and it is well for us in Canada to con carefully these words in order to be prepared to set our own house in order for the day of reform which must come as inevitably as to-morrow will dawn:

"The development of universities in this country has created a demand for a kind of professor somewhat different from that demanded by the college. It would not be difficult to describe

the ideal university professor, but we should gain little in this way. I shall assume that he has the personal traits that are of such importance in those who are called upon to teach. A man of bad or questionable character, or of weak character, is no more fit to be a university professor than to be a college professor or a teacher in a school. That is self-evident. At least it seems so to me. Leaving these personal matters out of consideration, the first thing that is essential in a university professor is a thorough knowledge of the subject he teaches and of the methods of investigation applicable to that subject; the second is the ability to apply these methods to the enlargement of the field of knowledge; and the third is the ability to train others in the use of these methods. But a knowledge of the methods, the ability to apply them, and the ability to train others in their use, will not suffice. The Professor, if he is to do his duty, must actually be engaged in carrying on investigations both on his own account and with the co-operation of his most advanced students. This is fundamental."

. . . . "Of so-called research work there are all grades. A man may reveal his intellectual power as well as his mental defects by his investigations. But it remains true that the university professor must be carrying on research work, or he is failing to do what he ought to do. It is part of his stock in trade. He cannot properly train his students without doing such work, and without helping his students to do such work. One of the best results of carrying on this research work is the necessary adoption of world standards. A man may teach his class year after year and gradually lose touch with others working in the same branch. Nothing is better calculated to keep him alive than the carrying on of a piece of work, and the publication of the results in some well-known journal. This stimulates him to his best efforts, and it subjects him to the criticism of those who know. He may deceive his students and himself—no doubt he often does—but he cannot deceive the world very long. The professor who does not show what he can do in the way of adding to the knowledge of the world, is almost sure to become provincial when he gets away from the influence of his leaders."

SIR DANIEL WILSON AS AN ARTIST.

BY W. A. LANGTON.

SIR DANIEL WILSON was not known to many people as an artist, yet he was probably the most skilful amateur in Canada. The same readiness and decision in taking a full view of

affairs, which distinguished him in public matters, made him a bold and effective sketcher, with a grasp of the composition of a scene that raised him head and shoulders above the ordinary amateur, and indeed above many artists. Perhaps, as the amateur sportsman who once competes for money, henceforth becomes professional, Sir Daniel Wilson must be ruled out of the list of amateurs, inasmuch as, when he was young, supporting himself in London in any way that he could make his talents serve, he tried his hand at engraving. The evidence of this, which may be seen hanging in the Librarian's room in the University Library, is a large steel engraving of one of Turner's paintings. Of this engraving, a copy of which hung in his own drawing room, Sir Daniel Wilson said it was the object of his ambition to engrave a Turner, and, having accomplished this, he stopped. He seems to have been devoted to engraving rather in an experimental manner than with determination to make it a profession, and the fact that the publishers were already supplied with perfect engravings of Turner, combined with the fact that this engraving is not so perfect, suggests the idea that his engravings, or at any rate some of them, were undertaken as a private venture, produced to find a market rather than as a commission from the publishers. This would be quite in accordance with his energy and the advice he gave to an artist in his old age—that it does not matter much what one works at so long as he is working.

I fancy Sir Daniel Wilson's training for art was chiefly practice. He had the advantage of spending his youth in Edinburgh, where there is plenty of excitement to sketch; particularly as the old houses on Castle Hill were then beginning to be pulled down, and to their picturesque interest was added the motive, strong for a young man of antiquarian tastes, of preserving a record of those which disappeared. He sketched in many cases to get ahead of the workmen, and one drawing that he had of a portion of a ceiling was made, he said, lying on his back on a scaffold with the workmen at work all around him.

His manner of rendering at this period was that of the old-fashioned "water-colour drawing." After the outline was made the shades and shadows were laid in rather dark with a neutral tint composed of French blue and brown madder, inclining to the warm side, and the local colour laid over this in pure washes. A reed pen put in the markings on this with a "crumbling" touch and the thing was done. It is a good rapid mode of execution, affecting general truths rather than particular, and well suited to the broad masses of buildings; but when Sir Daniel Wilson came to this country of diffused light and squandered masses, that are so trying to artists, he found it necessary to acquire a new method. After a season or so

of muddy trees, with neutral tint "grinning through" the green, he gave up his old-fashioned work and adopted a new style to suit a new country. Here he showed power as an artist even more than in the beautiful drawings of Edinburgh; for he had to invent a method for himself. The delicate old water-colour school furnished no model for application to the garish lighting and uncomposed landscapes that have broken the spirit of so many artists in this country. But Sir Daniel Wilson contrived to get hold of what there is in the landscape. There was always composition in his sketches, and the veritable character of the country; yet what they were chiefly remarkable for was what he did not have in them. The original paper, with a toning wash over it, would do duty for a whole sunlighted hillside. It was not flat; it was not bare; but, when one came to look into it, a few twists of the brush to mark the shady side of a boulder or so, a touch of white where the sun caught them, a delicate variation in the tone, hardly discernible at close quarters, were all that went to make a modelled hillside. Beyond—a mass of trees in shadow of an undaunted depth, a distant valley, a cloud, and the sketch was done; a full account of the scene; the points all in, the twaddle all out. His methods were vigorous—tinted paper, Chinese white, washing, scraping, a dry brush, a quill pen, the granulated appearance given to colour by the impression of the human thumb, were all recognized aids. He had no preciosity, but it must not be supposed that his work was therefore coarse. His scale was large and his handling broad; but being broad it could not be coarse, for the essence of breadth is delicacy.

These sketches were made almost entirely during the excursions of his summer vacation. Belonging to that enviable class of men who find refreshment in change of occupation, he always came back with a large collection. On his very last vacation, if I am not mistaken, he came back with eighty large sketches; and when his family came down to breakfast on the first morning after the return they found the whole set mounted and put away in a portfolio.

Though he cleared away the art of the vacation before beginning university work, he did not absolutely deny art in term time. For several winters after he became President of the University, and was busiest with its affairs, a sketching club met at his house once a week during the winter. He was himself the shining light of the club, and any member of it will, in thinking of the club, remember chiefly the dexterous drawings he used to make with his left hand, and the stump of a pencil, upon tinted paper touched up with Chinese white.

It was natural that one so interested in art should take an interest in the building of the University; but Sir Daniel Wilson

brought to this not only the vague influence of artistic taste, but knowledge also. His studies in architecture in Scotland were not confined to sketching the old wooden buildings of Edinburgh. He published a monograph on a Norman ecclesiastical building remaining in Edinburgh, and had many drawings of architectural detail. He told me himself of three points in which he had taken a hand in the designing of the University building. The freedom and vigour of the grotesque corbels and gargoyles was quite in his line, and he said that he made many sketches of these for the carver. The emphasized corners of the main tower were due to his suggestion. The top had originally a straight parapet. This is an immense improvement to the tower, and the bold and simple manner in which it has been carried out is very characteristic of the suggester. He also said that he had designed the large window on the front. I understand by this the window in the tower over the entrance.

When as, in Sir Daniel Wilson's case, there is more than one man so definitely bound up in the same body, one feels the pity of the shortness of human life. A great architect probably, and certainly a marvellous etcher were there; and yet he was known to most men only as the president of a university.

HELLENISM.

BY MAURICE HUTTON, M.A.

HELLENISM is a name significant first and foremost of one civilization and one race; significant in a secondary and analogical sense, of other civilizations and other races, if others there be, but probably only of other families and other individuals, such as are intrinsically and essentially akin in character to the genuine and original Hellenic type.

Hellenism being then a matter of race and temperament rather than of mere conditions and environment, let us attempt to see what it implies. First, in politics—what is Hellenism in politics? Broadly, it is individualism, the championship of the rights of the individual against the majority, and of the rights of the individual community, city, or petty state, against the claims of the nation. Even the "collectivism" of the Greek city-state was only a civic individualism, with the city instead of the man for the unit, all other units being too small to survive in the struggle for existence. Even the socialism of Plato and Aristotle is not inconsistent with this view, for, in the first place, the state to Plato and still more to Aristotle, is valuable only as the medium in which to develop individual perfection; and, in the second place, their socialism is the reaction against Athenian practice. Philosophers illustrate their

age by antagonizing more than by echoing it. Lycophron was the typical Athenian thinker, with his doctrine of *laissez-faire* and liberty.

It follows that Hellenism often means "Little Englandism," non-interference with other states for your own sake as well as for theirs; escape from their broils and difficulties as well as renunciation of rights over them; a policy of "magnanimity," and "non-intervention." "*ἀνδραγαθία καὶ ἀπραγμοσύνη.*"

Hellenism championed the city-states against Alexander; it championed the picturesqueness, the diversity and the artistic superiority of the "little-state" system against the monotonous uniformity of the Roman Empire. Even when beaten, it was still, like Christianity, the bearer of a gospel of freedom to an enslaved world; it was still the poor apostle who made many rich, the slave who made many free; for it delivered men from the monotony and dullness of Roman secularism by revealing to them an individual soul, and an inner world of thought and speculation which Roman gold and power could not corrupt, where Roman thieves could not break through nor steal.

It is natural that historians should often dwell on the weak side of this Individualism, on the incoherence and the Ishmaelite selfishness of Greek life, on its want of political sagacity, on its incapacity for political co-operation, for generous patriotism, for a broad nationalism. It is natural that historians, who see strongly the best side of Imperialism, should compare Greece to Ireland in her suicidal political incapacity and her love of "ructions." Athens was the Ireland of the classical world. Demosthenes had hardly the right to complain when he was foiled by a pro-Macedonian party in his own city; he was "hoist with his own petard." Athens stood for Individualism, and Individualism permitted the individual Athenian to side against the majority of his countrymen; he took the liberty to do so and enjoyed it. The most crotchety, the most corrupt and the most high-minded of our own Pro-Boers have each their parallels in Athens, in men like Theramenes, Aeschines and Phocion.

The same Individualism made the Greek colony what it was, not a military post for extending the mother country's influence, like a Roman colony, but a band of adventurers seeking a freer and less trammled life, desiring to be unmuzzled, yielding to the mother country at the best a sentimental recognition of suzerainty; at the worst, like other Greek children, disobedient and disrespectful to its parents. The same Individualism, I think, marks Greek commerce. The Greeks have always been of some eminence in commerce; Solon, the typical Athenian, was merchant as

well as poet, philosopher and statesman. And yet Athenian commerce, like Athenian politics, was always on a small and individual scale; vast organizations, trusts, combines were beyond the reach of the Greek merchant; he had neither the political sagacity, nor what is the same thing, the instinctive honesty necessary for commerce on a large scale. He never discarded the higgling and huckstering of the petty dealer, who has only a local market; he never emerged from the condition of a Highland cattle drover.

The commercial dishonesty of the Greek derives, I presume, from that which is the glory as well as the shame of Greek ethics, from their consciously-reasoned character. All Greek virtues were based on thought, not on instinct; on conscious reasoning, not on unconscious impulse, with the result, naturally, that the reasoning often had to stop short at superficial conclusions, and be content with the sophistries of enlightened self-interest in place of the felt but undemonstrable convictions which elude logic and reasoning. So the enlightened self-interest, on which the Greeks were content, because it seemed demonstrable, to base their ethics, was often a very short-sighted and narrow selfishness. Even Plato is led by the scientific impulse of the Greek mind to put the carpenter above the artist, because the former knows what he is about while the poet and the artist are the mouthpiece of the inspiration which bloweth whither it listeth; no man knows, least of all its mouthpiece, when it comes or goes. Even Plato has a hatred of all mysticism (except his own).

Akin to this commercial dishonesty is that political "finesse" and "adroitness," "slimness," which may be described as "Hellenism" in character. No better instance can be found than Themistocles, justified to himself, and, in part, to posterity by the fundamental patriotism and good sense of the ends originally sought by him, but tarnished as often by the tortuous twists, by the *arrière-pensée* which regularly accompanied his quest of those ends, especially when, his first end becoming impracticable, he was forced to compromise upon a second less blameless. Themistocles seems always to have revenged himself upon fortune for driving him to his second string, by pulling this to personal ends. He would be honest if he could have exactly what was best; if any sacrifice of this were asked of him, he would answer no longer for his own honesty; let nature take the consequences of baulking his first and best thoughts. And so he spent a long life imposing upon every one; finally, so far as mortal can, even upon Death, by accepting it at the moment most convenient for himself. He died an exile, suspected alike by Athens and by Persia of treachery; "and so," writes Thucydides, covering a tragedy with a dry and brief comment, as is his wont, "so ended Pausanias, the Lacedaemonian,

and Themistocles, the Athenian, the two most brilliant men of their time." This is Hellenism in character, adroitness, readiness of speech and wit; amazing natural gifts, unbalanced either by the laborious taking of pains which dull men and duller nations have pronounced to be genius, or by the sterling principles which redeem the intellectual stupidity of less brilliant men and peoples. Our race has a prejudice against adroit men; it has a liking for "the new diplomacy," which is not diplomacy but frankness; possibly that is our limitation. Themistocles was the typical Greek, who appears at his worst in the dark days of that Roman rule, which turned him into a courtier, sycophant and domestic chaplain, facile minister to the wants of his stupid but strong-willed master; but who, at his best, was a sort of butterfly, or bird of paradise, preening the glorious wings of his soul in the sun of prosperity. "Half that man's virtue," sings Homer, who knew his countryman.

"Half that man's virtue Zeus doth take away
Whom he hath humbled unto slavery's day."

Greeks were at their best in prosperity, at their worst in adversity, as Rome was the opposite.

Perhaps the aphorism of Horace Walpole, that life is a tragedy to those who feel, a comedy to those who think, may be amplified with the corollary that life ought to be a comedy to thinkers and a tragedy to the passionate, if each is to be at his best; for, when the thinker's life becomes tragic beneath a frowning fate, and the life of the passionate a comedy, by reason of prosperity's smiles, then each is seen at his worst; the butterfly needs the sun that he may play his part in the economy of nature, no less than for his own happiness; even as the plainer domestic animals need the winter's harshness to become hardy and serve their humdrum and useful purposes to advantage. They do not gain by becoming household pets and pampered lap-dogs and tame trencher-cats; but the more ornamental creature is only an ornament and a pleasure at the best and a parasite at the worst.

Hellenism in character then seems to hinge upon the characteristically Hellenic paradox, "virtue is knowledge, vice is ignorance." The same paradox brings us to the characteristic features of Hellenism in thought and literature.

The importance of this same knowledge is the ever-recurring moral of the Greek tragedians; be cautious, be prudent, be thoughtful one virtue under many names, *εὐβουλία*, *σωφροσύνη*, *φρονήσις* preached by prophets (like Teiresias), by princes (like Haemon), by the chorus, that is, by the voice of impartial and impersonal reason.

"Prudence is the better part of happiness,
A lesson men shall learn when they be old,"

but which the Greek, if he listened to his literature, would learn even in his nurse's arms, at his first visit to the tragic theatre.

The poet, in fact, does not seem to recognize more than does Plato the deficiencies of self-conscious life; he does not seem to admit that the man who should begin life by doubting himself and nature and life, and by groping a cautious path at a snail's pace through the snares of life, might perhaps escape unhappiness in its form of tragic misery, but has certainly cut the tree of life at its very root in his effort more securely to gather its fruit. Plato's paradox, indeed, "virtue is knowledge," seems more appropriate to Sophocles' lips than to Socrates'. The moralist cannot, to our minds, fancy that knowledge is everything in morals; but the poet, who is describing the tragedies of life, the storms of error, misfortune and sorrow, may be pardoned for insisting at great length on the necessity of prudence and self-knowledge.

The same "pale cast of thought sicklies over" all the virtues to the Greek; resignation, humility, reverence, truthfulness, all are recognized as virtues, but only in their intellectual form, in the sense, that is, that it is a virtue to recognize accomplished facts, to recognize man's weakness against Nature, his difficulty in reaching the Truth, his liability to be deceived. The resignation of the will, the humility of the will, moral reverence, as, *e.g.*, for the innocence of childhood, moral truthfulness, that is, truth speaking, are not recognized in the same degree, are either ignored or deprecated or minimized. Patriotism again is recognized, and piety, but both are disfigured into "transactions," bargains between the patriot and his state, the votary and his god. The most patriotic and the most pious of states was also the most selfish—Sparta, because self-interest was, in theory at least, the basis of piety and patriotism; they were often, of course, much nobler than this in practice.

Another illustration of Hellenism in thought and literature is the amazing extension of ideas of art to life generally.

Plato is continually assuming that life is a mere collection of the arts, that the man, the poet, for example, knows nothing, who contributes nothing to politics, medicine, seamanship or the other arts. Cleon, in like manner, describes the Athenians as connoisseurs of life, treating it as an art, always experimenting, tasting and trying, with no mental horizon, with no finality in their thought, with no fixed habits and principles—impressionists, first, last and always. Herodotus attributes a similar criticism to their disparagement and to the advantage of Sparta, to the Scythian traveller, Anacharsis.

The typical Greek, in fact, was of the same mind as the late Mr. Pater, when, in his callow irresponsible youth, he wrote his

whimsical book on the Renaissance, as a protest against the formation of habits, and the ruinous force of the will, and as an eulogy of openness of mind, of the fluidity and receptivity of soul which sees something in everything (and, therefore, nothing in anything).

But if life be an art rather than a battle, it can hardly fail to turn upon opportunism and diplomacy, upon some form of ingenious self-seeking, rather than upon stubborn patience, dogged endurance and painfully organized habits and virtues. The soldier who fights a battle need not fight for his own hand; cannot lawfully, after a point soon reached, so fight, and be a good soldier. But the artist is more individualistic than the soldier; his object is in a greater degree to achieve his own personal success in art. And again, the art of life, like other arts, will demand some completeness of result, something notable to show for all the pains expended. Self-culture, in a word, is the ideal of the artists and connoisseurs of life, whether they be Greeks of Greece, or a Greek of Germany, like Goethe; a sort of refined selfishness becomes not permissible so much as imperative. The one-sided, seemingly wasted life of the inartistic man, who has never found leisure to do more than one thing, and that perhaps a small thing, or who has passed from one small thing to another, because no one else seemed ready to do them, and yet they had to be done: such a life has an incoherence and an incompleteness only justifiable by the reflection that it never claimed to be coherent or complete, that it was frankly the life of a drudge or a grammarian, doing with all his might that which his hand found to do. There is no idea of art and battle, if it ought to involve more art than it is apt to do with our race, involves a great deal more than art.

It is difficult to disentangle and separate these two root-ideas of the Greek mind, the intellectual and the artistic. For example, the Greek law of moderation *μηδὲν ἄγαν*, *surtout point de zèle*, which kept the Greek from all fanaticism, not less than from all enthusiasm, shall we call it the philosopher's instinct or the artist's? Whichever it be, it conflicts with another instinct of the Greek mind, the love of logic, uniformity and consistency, which easily passes into the fanaticism of the doctrinaire and breeds us sea-green Robespierres. So one Greek tendency balanced another, and the nation who were an obstacle to the Christian apostles, because they despised as foolishness the enthusiasm of the gospel, nevertheless failed politically, because they were the victims of a certain cold, intellectual enthusiasm for logic and theory; while the Romans, with moral enthusiasm to spare, escaped the foibles of the logician and intellectual enthusiast, and succeeded in politics by their robust contempt for logic, by their instinct for compromise, their common sense, their intellectual apathy.

Nevertheless, it seems strange that intellectual enthusiasm should so often with the Greeks, in spite of the obvious complexity of this world, have taken the form of a narrow logic, instead of the form of a large-minded moderation.

It becomes only more difficult to analyze these qualities of the Greek mind when we find the French artist, Mons. Violet-le-Duc, ascribing the success of Greece in art to that same narrow logic which was her curse in politics, and thus identifying the spring of her art and of her logic. It would seem easier to associate with her artistic impulse that distinctively feminine element in the Greek character, which is as conspicuous as it is in Frenchmen and in Irishmen.

It is a safer proposition, however, to assume, whatever be the solution of niceties such as these, that Hellenism in literature is the protest of thought against action, of reflection against activity, of the student, thinker and theorist against the practical man of affairs; *σχολή* leisure is the demand of the Greek philosopher for himself no less than for the State: *πρᾶγμα* action, politics, is a weariness, a vanity, a bore; *πόνος* labor, is *πόνος* sorrow; *δράσαντι παθεῖν* is the national motto in its fullest sense; act at your peril; *λάθε βιώσας*, "Slip through life unnoticed" said the typical philosopher of Athens. Pericles, for a short time, seemed to lift Athens into a keener and more wholesomely active life; but Demosthenes' Athenians, hair-splitting, jesting, criticising, show the permanent type to which Athens reverted; or rather, from which, as appears from the negative, cross-questioning, inquisitive and contradictory life of Socrates and many of his followers, she was never wholly detached. The fate of Cassandra was also the fate of Athens, to know and to be helpless: *πολλὰ φρονέουσα μηδενὸς κρατεῖν: ἅπαν συνετὴ ἐπὶ πᾶν ἄργός*, knowing everything, doing nothing; light without leading.

There is another feature of Greek literature closely connected with this supremacy of thought over action, which is not so easy to gauge. It is tempting to unite the characteristic humanity and humanitarianism of Athens, the magnanimity and scruples against bloodshed already noted, with a quality, at first sight perhaps, contradictory; the callousness of Greek thought even in Plato and Aristotle about slavery, infanticide, abortion and other horrors; things still very prevalent in the world, but no longer generally defended by philosophers and reformers.

It is tempting to unite these qualities and argue that Greek humanity shrank from the aimless and brutal bloodshed of a battle-field, but calmly accepted with philosophic sang-froid the loss of life and the loss of happiness involved, as the philosophers said, in the very scheme of Nature and in that competition which is Nature's first law. From this point of view, the positive side of

cruelty, violence, offended the gentle Athenian; the negative side, the passive cruelty of Nature, offended him not; he had the mixed qualities of the scientific mind, which is gentle but pitiless. It is our tendency, on the contrary, to think that the battle-field is more tolerable than many ancient and less violent iniquities of Nature.

A similar combination of humanity and inhumanity, a similar inhuman humanitarianism appears in some other arrangements of Plato's Republic, the reflection of a philosopher's dreams, at once benevolent and cold-blooded. The scientific stirpiculture, *c.g.*, has its modern analogies evidently in the quasi-scientific experiments of certain eccentric societies flourishing in that hot-bed of eccentricity (as well as hot-bed of Philistinism), the United States. In these societies, as in Plato's state, there is very little room left for human nature or human life; but what remains of each (unlike the informer in Aristophanes), is to be very good. It is clear that the humanitarianism of such societies is a very negative quality, and, unlike the quality of true mercy, is very narrowly strained; as no doubt the quality of human mercy will be strained again, should Christianity and the Sermon on the Mount be eclipsed some day by scientific materialism. A final illustration of the predominance of thought over action is found in the opening pages of Aristotle's Politics: he is analyzing the Greek claim to mastery over the barbarian, and he finds that mastery depends on character, not on any mere art of government or political science; but when he proceeds to analyze character, he reduces it to intellect and intelligence, the salient qualities of the Greek character, but the very reason why the Greeks were never masters, except to some degree in the East where they met races even more amiable, reflective, unpractical and dreamy than themselves. Mastery is character, but character in the sense in which the Romans possessed character and the Athenians lacked it; will-power rather than intelligence and intellect. The Roman — to adopt a criticism of Napoleon's upon his own countrymen and Englishmen — the Roman took his own life with less irresolution, indecision and debate, than the Athenian found necessary when he was choosing to which of two performances at a theatre he should give the preference.

The only mastery which Greece did not lose was that mastery which is compatible with dependence, the mastery over the spirit which may be possessed by a gifted inferior. Greece became a slave to Rome, and her only mastery was this, that, by her intellectual vitality, her superabundant youthfulness of spirit, gaiety and vivacity, she became, like the Christian church, with its moral and intellectual vitality, a reviving force, recreating an ancient and worn-out society, a force making all things new.

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ilton, Ont.

Alumni Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association this year promises to surpass in attendance and enthusiasm those already held. The past few years have been marked by many advances in the University, and in addition to the new buildings now in course of erection, there is much to awaken the interest which every graduate should feel in his Alma Mater.

The committee in charge of the dinner is sparing no pains to ensure a large attendance, and prepare an unusually attractive programme. Graduates in every district are asked to remember the date—Friday, June 13th—and to make this the occasion of a visit to Toronto, and an old-time re-union.

A fuller announcement will be made in the next issue of the "Monthly."

Engineering Society.

The annual election of officers for the Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science resulted as follows:—President, D. Sinclair; vice-president, E. A. James; recording secretary, T. C. Irving; treasurer, F. N. Rutherford; corresponding secretary, D. H. Pinkney; librarian, F. A. Gaby; assistant librarian, P. C. Coates; graduates' representative, A. A. Wanless; fourth year representative, J. F. S. Madden; third year representative, H. F. White; second year representative, J. M. Wilson.

Athletics.

The lacrosse team of this year will, it is thought, be one of the strongest that has ever represented the University of Toronto. There are over forty men in training, among whom are many who have earned enviable reputations by their work in the different C. L. A. series. Mr. Harold Campbell, formerly of the Dufferin Lacrosse Club of Orangeville, Ont., has been appointed captain, which means that the team will be well drilled and well trained. The out of town games thus far arranged include two against Varsity's old rivals, the Crescents of Brooklyn, at their Club House on Long Island, and one each against Hobart

College, Geneva, N.Y., and Steven's Institute, Hoboken, N.J. It is altogether likely that the University of Toronto lacrosse team and the Swathmore College team will play for the intercollegiate championship in New York early in June. In the home games Varsity will play the Orioles, Young Torontos and the Tecumsehs.

University of Toronto Union, Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the University of Toronto Union, held in the Students' Union on Friday evening, March 21st, brought together a large gathering of students from the various colleges in the University. The president, Professor W. B. Lang, occupied the chair. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. W. Woodrooffe, laid before the meeting the executive committee's report of the business transacted during the year. Although some difficulties had been encountered because of its having been the first year of the Union's existence, yet these had been surmounted, and the Union was reported to be in a prosperous condition.

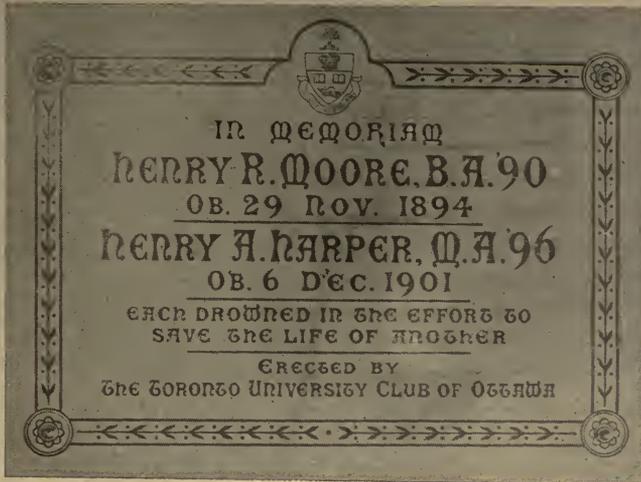
The financial statement showed a substantial balance in the treasury in spite of the heavy expenses of the year.

Mr. E. M. Wilcox, B.A. '01, to whose exertions the Union owes its existence, was made a life member on recommendation of the executive committee, and those gentlemen who had rendered financial assistance to the extent of \$25.00, or over, were made honorary members.

The amalgamation of Varsity and College Topics was discussed and finally agreed upon, and a constitution for the paper presented to the meeting by the executive was adopted.

The Union then recognized in a tangible way its appreciation of Mr. Woodrooffe's services as secretary-treasurer by voting him a sum of money.

The election of officers for next year resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Dr. R. A. Reeve; president, Professor McGregor Young; 1st vice-president, H. L. Hoyles; 2nd vice-president, W. G. Wood; secretary-treasurer, S. B. Chadsey; University College representative, L. Gilchrist;



"Hero-worship exists, has existed, and will forever exist, universally among mankind," says Carlyle.

It is the recognition of the highest type of manhood, especially when the sense of duty bursts all barriers of calm reason and deliberation, and impels, oblivious of danger, the rescue of life.

Old graduates have not forgotten the three names that were, before the fire, on the window in Convocation Hall. And now we add two more names of men heroic and brave:—Henry Richmond Moore and Henry Albert Har-

per, worthy sons of Alma Mater, beloved in life, remembered in death.

To be the mother of heroes is even better than to be the mother of scholars, and it is well to know that the associations of Alma Mater do not tend to decrease the latent heroism of the race.

We may say with Whittier:—

"Dream not helm and harness,
The sign of valor true,
Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battle ever knew."

—Otto J. Klotz.

Victoria College representative, E. H. Joliffe; Wycliffe College representative, R. M. Millman, B.A.; Knox College representative, W. L. Nichol; representative of the School of Practical Science, D. H. Pinkney; Medical College representative, F. J. Buller; Dental representative, Mr. Slade.

Recent Faculty Publications.

J. G. Hume, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "Schopenhauer," Introduction to publication of his writings. M. Walter Dunne Co., New York, 1901.

S. Morley Wickett, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, "City Government in Canada"; "Municipal Government in Toronto," and "Appendix: Bibliography," in "University of Toronto Studies, History and Economics," Vol. II., No. 1.

George M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto (editor, in conjunction with H. H. Langton, B.A.), "Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada," Vol. VI., Publications of the year 1901, Toronto. The University Library, 1902.

Recent Alumni Publications.

A. H. Young, M.A., Trinity University, Toronto, "What a Pupil has a Right to Expect as a Result of his High School Training in French and German," reprint from the "Report of the Dominion Educational Association, 1901."

Wm. McQueen, B.A., Rossland, B.C., "Report of the City Treasurer, Rossland, B.C."

Arthur E. McFarlane, B.A., "Tales of a Deep Sea Diver," in the "Youths' Companion," New York.

Examinations in Music.

At the March meeting of the Senate of the University, the committee on local examinations in music presented the following list of local representatives, which will be added to.

J. C. Morgan, M.A., Barrie; W. N. Ponton, M.A., Belleville; Wm. Watt, B.A., LL.B., Brantford; A. Mowat, B.A., Brockville; J. B. Rankin, B.A., Chatham; W. Williams, B.A., Collingwood; Rev. Dr. McNish, M.A., Cornwall; H. I. Strang, B.A., Goderich; W. Tytler, B.A., Guelph; W. H. Ballard, M.A., Hamilton; W. E. Ellis, B.A., Kingston; J. C. Harstone, B.A., Lindsay; Rev. A. H. MacGillivray, M.A., Newmarket; A. Steele, B.A., Orangeville; J. E. Dickson, B.A., Orillia; O. J. Klotz, Ottawa; J. Creasor, Owen Sound; W. Hardy, B.A., Perth; E. B. Edwards, M.A., Peterborough; Rev. W. R. Young, St. Thomas; L. A. Green, B.A., Sault Ste. Marie; J. A. Houston, B.A., Smith's Falls; Wm. McGregor, Windsor; A. B. Watt, B.A., Woodstock.

The examiners for the local examinations in music in June next are as follows:—

Harmony and History—W. E. Fanclough, Dr. Ham, C. L. M. Harris.

Organ—J. E. P. Aldous, A. S. Vogt.

Piano—Mr. Hyttenrauch, T. Martin, Mr. Puddicombe, J. D. A. Tripp, A. S. Vogt, F. S. Welsman, W. O. Forsyth.

Singing—Dr. C. E. Saunders, E. W. Schuch, R. Tandy.

Violin—Mrs. Adamson, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Klingensfeld, Mr. Pocock.

Violoncello—Mr. H. S. Saunders.

The Alumnae Association.

The annual meetings of the Alumnae Association of University College were held on Easter Monday afternoon and evening, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. In opening the meeting, the President, Miss Curzon, gave a short address reviewing the objects of the Association, and touching upon many important topics which gave rise, later in the evening, to much discussion. The regular business of the day was begun by the reading of the annual reports by officers and conveners of committees.

An especially interesting paper had been prepared by Miss Julia Cowan on Domestic Science and Manual Training in the London, England, schools. A vote of thanks was passed, and is to be sent to the writer. A few necessary changes were then made in the constitution.

The election of officers took place in the evening with the following results: President, Mrs. Jeffrey, B.A. '95; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Briggs, B.A. '99; 2nd Vice-President, Miss F. E. Kirkwood, B.A. '98; 3rd Vice-President, Miss E. Bunnell, B.A. '91; Treasurer, Mrs. Hall, B.A. '00; Recording Secretary, Miss E. R. McMichael, B.A. '97; Historian, Miss A. W. Patterson, B.A. '99.

Over a communication suggesting a federation of all Alumnae Associations there was some debate, which ended in a committee being appointed. This was followed by a paper on Domestic Science, written by Miss Curzon, and listened to with great interest.

The social features of the evening then attracted the attention of the members, and the musical programme and chafing dish supper were enjoyed by all.

E. M. LAWSON, B.A. '94,

Historian.

Brant County Alumni Association.

The Brant County Alumni Association has arranged for a course of lectures in Brantford. The committee in charge of the course are: A. J. Wilkes, K.C., President; Dr. Keane, Secretary; Messrs. A. W. Burt, S. F. Passmore, Rev. Dr. Ross and Miss E. Bunnell. The committee has invited Professor McGregor Young, Principal Hutton, Professor W. H. Fraser and Professor James Mavor to deliver lectures. The first lecture, by Professor McGregor Young on the Munroe Doctrine, will be given on April 25th. There will be a meeting of the Association before the lecture.

Kent County Alumni Association.

At the annual meeting of the Kent County Alumni Association last year's officers were re-elected. The death of William Douglas, LL.B. '61, K.C., has since, however, left the office of honorary president vacant.

Recently Professor Ramsay Wright delivered a lecture on "Malaria and the Mosquito," before the members of the Kent County Alumni Association, and their friends. The lecture was very largely attended, and, at the close of the meeting, Dr. T. K. Holmes, M.D. '67, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Rev. J. H. Osterhout, B.A. '00.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates in Medicine, 1896.

E. H. Arkell, M.B., is a physician in Belmont, Ont.—W. J. Beasley, M.B., is a physician in Beachville, Ont.—T. C. D. Bedell, M.B., is a physician in Merrickville, Ont.—T. H. Bier, M.B., is a physician in Brantford, Ont.—J. F. Boyle, M.B., is a physician in Priceville, Ont.—D. Buchanan, M.B., is a physician in Galt, Ont.—G. S. Burt, M.B., is a physician, Care Can. Gov. Office, 17 Victoria St., London, England.—B. G. Connolly, M.B., is a physician in Renfrew, Ont.—D. T. Crawford, M.B., is a physician in Sombra, Ont.—F. A. Dales, M.B., is a physician at Myrtle Station, Ont.—G. A. Elliott, M.B., is a physician in Kansas City, Mo.—W. F. Gallow, M.B., is a physician in Goderich, Ont.—Wm. Goldie, M.B., is a physician at 84 College St., Toronto, Ont.—C. Graef, M.B., is a physician at 301 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.—A. Gray, M.B., is a physician in Chippewa, Ont.—N. B. Gwyn, M.B., is instructor in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—W. J. Henderson, M.B., is a physician in Cannington, Ont.—E. S. Hicks, M.B., is a physician at Deseronto, Ont.—A. G. Hodgins, M.B., is a physician in Honolulu.—F. W. Hodgins, M.B., is a physician at Inwood, Ont.—E. M. Hooper, M.B., is a physician in Merriton, Ont.—W. W. Jones, B.A., M.B., is a physician at 17 Torrington Sq., London, W.C., England.—A. H. Macklin, M.B., is a physician in Mildmay, Ont.—W. J. O. Malloch, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Toronto, Ont.—J. A. Marquis, M.B., is a phy-

sician in Brantford, Ont.—R. H. Mason, M.B., is a physician in Saltcoats, N.W.T.—R. Moore, M.B., is a physician at Fort Francis, Ont.—G. More, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Hawkesville, Ont.—J. S. Morris, M.B., is a physician in Oshawa, Ont.—A. S. McCall, M.B., is a physician at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—D. McCallum, M.B., is a physician in Crestline, Ohio.—C. S. McKee, M.B., is a physician in Baillieboro', Ont.—D. C. McKenzie, M.B., is a physician in Durham, Ont.—W. H. Nichol, M.B., is a physician in Glanworth, Ont.—A. W. Partridge, M.B., is a physician in Burk's Falls, Ont.—N. W. Price, M.B., is a physician in Jamesville, N.Y.—J. A. Rannie, M.B., is a physician in Florence, Ont.—J. H. Rivers, M.B., is a physician in Crèdon, Ont.—E. L. Roberts, M.B., is a physician in Simcoe, Ont.—E. L. Robinson, M.B. (Ob.)—H. H. Ross, M.B., is a physician in Auburn, Ont.—E. J. Rothwell, M.B., is a physician in Trail, B.C.—W. L. Silcox, M.B., is a physician in Delhi, Ont.—Mrs. A. H. Macklin, M.B. (Miss C. Sinclair), is living in Mildmay, Ont.—L. C. Sinclair, M.B., is a physician in Tilsontown, Ont.—Miss E. L. Skinner, M.B., is a physician at 492 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.—D. K. Smith, M.B., is a physician at 311 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.—I. G. Smith, M.B., is a physician in Hintonburg, Ont.—R. H. Somers, M.B., is a physician in Le Mors, Iowa.—C. G. Thomson, M.B., is a physician in Fingal, N. Dakota.—W. J. Weaver, M.B., is engaged in the "Deep Sea Mission," Newfoundland.—S. H. Westman, M.B., is a Lecturer in the University of Toronto. The addresses of the following are unknown:—G. E. Cook, M.B.—J. S. Thorne, M.B.—E. B. White, M.B.—J. M. McCarter, M.B.

Graduates of School of Practical Science, 1894.

R. W. Angus, B.A.Sc., is lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—H. F. Barker is living in Halifax, N.S.—A. T. Beauragard, B.A.Sc., is with the United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—A. E. Bergey is with Riter and Cauley, Alleghany, Pa.—D. G. Boyd is Inspector

of Mines at Michipicoten, Ont.—W. A. Bucke is with the Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.—J. Chalmers is asst. engineer of the Ontario and Rainy River Ry., Port Arthur, Ont.—J. A. Ewart, B.A.Sc., is with Arnoldi & Ewart, architects, Ottawa, Ont.—W. J. Herald, B.A.Sc., is with the Cambria Steel Works, Johnstown, Pa.—H. E. Job, B.A.Sc., is manager of the Toronto & Hamilton Electric Co., Hamilton, Ont.—A. C. Johnston, B.A.Sc., mechanical engineer, Lorain Steel Co., Lorain, O.—S. M. Johnston, B.A.Sc., P.L.S., engineer and surveyor, Greenwood, B.C.—J. E. Jones, with the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—N. M. Lash, is asst. engineer of the Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, P.Q.—A. L. McTaggart, B.A.Sc., is with the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co., Scranton, Pa.—W. Minty, B.A.Sc., is assistant engineer for Hicks, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs., England.—C. J. Nicholson is at Preston, Ont.—H. Rolph is a mining engineer at Dawson City, Y.T.—J. D. Shields, B.A.Sc., is a mining engineer at Rat Portage, Ont.—A. K. Spotton is on the engineering staff of the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont.—Angus Smith, O.L.S., is city engineer, Stratford, Ont.—R. T. Wright, is with the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt, Ont.

1895.

J. Armstrong, B.A.Sc., is on the engineer's staff of the Can. Northern Ry. Co., Swan River, Man.—A. E. Blackwood is manager of the New York office of the Sullivan Machinery Co., 71 Broadway, New York.—E. J. Boswell, O.L.S., is assistant engineer, Crows' Nest Pass Ry., Lethbridge, B.C.—G. Brebner, is employed by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—W. M. Brodie, B.A.Sc., is manager for Pendrith & Co., Toronto, Ont.—L. L. Brown is employed by the Engineering Contract Co., 71 Broadway, New York, N.Y.—R. J. Campbell is an artist for the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.—A. W. Connor, B.A., C.E., is with the Hamilton Bridge Works, Hamilton, Ont.—J. S. Dobie, B.A.Sc., is a mining engineer, Port Arthur, Ont.—F. W. Gurnsey is engineer for the Neepawa Gold Mining Co., Wabigoon, Ont.—A. H. Harkness, B.A.Sc., is fellow in Applied Mechanics, School of Practical

Science, Toronto, Ont.—H. S. Hull, B.A.Sc., is with the Frick Co., Ice and Refrigerating Machinery, Waynesboro', Pa., U.S.A.—J. McGowan, B.A., B.A.Sc., is a lecturer in Toronto Technical School, Toronto, Ont.—W. N. McKay is with the Snider-Hughes Co., Cleveland, O., U.S.A.—H. L. McKinnon, B.A.Sc., is with the Snider-Hughes Co., Cleveland, O., U.S.A.—W. W. Meadows, O.L.S., is an engineer and surveyor, Rat Portage, Ont.—F. J. Robinson, D. & O. L. S., is assistant engineer of the Trent Valley Canal, Kirkfield, Ont.—F. T. Stocking is with Pike's Peak Power Co., Victor, Col., U.S.A.—R. C. C. Tremaine, B.A.Sc., is manager of the Exeter Electric Light and Power Co., Exeter, Ont.

Reunion of the Class of '87.

Professor A. H. Young, B.A. '87, Trinity University, Toronto, has sent out a letter to the class of '87, calling it together for a dinner on the evening of Convocation Day. A very successful re-union is anticipated.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

C. J. Hardie, B.A. '87, is dead.
W. I. Montgomery, B.A. '93, is dead.
C. McDonald, M.B. '80, M.D. '80, is dead.
J. M. Mackie, M.B. '76, M.D. '87, is dead.
J. G. McMillan, S.P.S. '00, is in Sudbury, Ont.
H. A. Dixon, S.P.S. '00, is in Smith's Falls, Ont.
J. A. Morgan, M.B. '97, is at Bridgenorth, Ont.
H. C. Wales, M.B. '99, is now in London, Eng.
J. J. Smith, B.A. '95, is teaching at Lebet, N.W.T.
F. E. Nelles, B.A. '81, is a barrister in Tilbury, Ont.
R. E. Hawken, M.B. '99, is practising at Carney, Mich.
R. E. McKibbin, M.B. '97, is now in Loleta, California.
Alfred Fisher, M.D. '80, Amherstburg, Ont., is dead.
T. F. Lyall, B.A. '81, M.A. '83, Hamilton, Ont., is dead.

Rev. John Laing, B.A. '71, M.A. '74, D.D., is dead.

M. P. Bridgland, B.A. '01, is living in Calgary, Alta.

H. T. Kerr, B.A. '94, M.A. '95, is living in Alleghany, Pa.

H. W. Saunders, B. A. Sc. '00, is living in Petrolea, Ont.

W. E. Stevenson, B.A. '95, is teaching at Balcarres, N.W.T.

Miss B. C. Oliver, M.B. '00, has gone as a missionary to India.

A. A. Bond, B.A. '94, is a barrister, practising in Orillia, Ont.

Miss H. E. Wigg, B.A. '01, is at Denbigh Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

J. E. Wallbridge, B.A. '97, is a barrister in Rat Portage, Ont.

Wm. Cowie, B.A. '92, M.D., is practising in Guildford, Maine.

C. H. Brown, B.A. '95, M.D. (McGill) is a physician in Ottawa.

Miss Mabel A. Smith, B.A. '99, is now living at Wardsville, Ont.

J. H. Brown, B.A. '81, is in the Land Titles' office, Winnipeg, Man.

A. W. Marling, B.A. '79, died in South Africa several years ago.

G. C. Chandler, B.A. '90, is a Baptist clergyman at Elwood, Ind., U.S.

R. V. Clement, B.A. '86, LL.B. '91, is a barrister at Calgary, Alta.

H. F. Barker, S.P.S. '94, has removed from Toronto to Halifax.

W. A. Robertson, B.A. '95, is living at 668 East 168 St., New York.

Geo. D. Porter, M.B. '94, is practising in Toronto, at 341 Bloor St. W.

A. Smith, B.A. '00, is Science master in the high school at Essex, Ont.

J. F. King, S.P.S. '97, is on the staff of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.

J. G. Robinson, B.A. '71, M.A. '73, is living at 11 Wood St., Toronto.

L. J. Clarke, B.A. '82, is clerk of the Supreme Court, Calgary, Alberta.

T. M. Talbot, B.A. '87, has removed from Carberry to Griswood, Man.

J. A. Ayearst, B.A. '94, is a Methodist minister at Courtright, Ont.

G. W. Beynon, B.A. '78, is district registrar, Portage la Prairie, Man.

W. Fred. Mackay, B.A. '99, is living at 507 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

S. H. B. Robinson, B.A. '95, LL.B. '96, is a barrister in Minnedosa, Man.

H. G. Martyn, B.A. '01, has removed from Welcome to Hamilton, Ont.

C. B. Bell, D.D.S. '99, has removed from Paris to Wallaceburgh, Ont.

F. W. McConnell, B.A. '89, is a manufacturer at Richmond Hill, N.Y.

P. L. Scott, M.B. '00, is on the staff of the Emergency Hospital, Toronto.

J. J. Baker, B.A. '81, M.A. '82, is a Baptist clergyman in London, Ont.

John McColl, B.A. '70, is a Presbyterian clergyman at Brighton, N.Y.

Jas. McCrear, B.A. '97, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Margaret, Man.

W. F. Robinson, B.A. '87, is a barrister, and is living in Denver, Col.

W. J. Macdonald, B.A. '95, is a Presbyterian minister in Boston, Mass.

J. H. Barley, S.P.S. '00, is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Mrs. D. McKerroll, B.A. '99 (Miss M. C. McBain), is living in Sutton, Ont.

Neil Morrison, B.A. '90, is a Presbyterian minister at North Portal, Assa.

E. B. Merrill, B.A. '92, is now at 747 Hill St., Station D., Pittsburg, Pa.

W. E. Struthers, M.B. '97, has removed from Huntsville to Lanark, Ont.

A. G. Murray, LL.B. '99, has removed from Toronto to Gore Bay, Ont.

H. H. Narraway, B.A. '98, has been admitted to the bar of British Columbia.

F. H. Barron, B.A. '97, B.D., is at the Reid Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md.

Miss K. L. Mullins, B.A. '98, is living at 135 East 17th St., New York, N.Y.

C. A. Stuart, B.A. '91, is a barrister in Calgary, and is prominent in public life.

Miss M. N. Trenaman, B.A. '99, is a teacher in the high school, Aurora, Ont.

Miss Ella D. Bowes, B.A. '98, has removed from Wiarton to Brantford, Ont.

G. A. Cornish, B.A. '00, is teaching in the high school, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Geo. R. N. Head, B.A. '92, is a farmer in Eramosa Township, near Guelph, Ont.

R. E. Spence, B.A. '97, M.A. '98, is a Methodist clergyman at Glenboro, Man.

G. F. Swinnerton, B.A. '98, is a Methodist clergyman at St. Vincent, Minn.

Rev. H. J. Pritchard, B.A. '97, has removed from Fergus, Ont., to Brantford.

Rev. Geo. Logie, B.A. '91, has removed from Toronto to Flagstaff, Arizona.

W. E. A. Slaght, B.A. '98, is studying Theology in the Yale Divinity School.

J. L. Hogg, B.A. '99, holds a scholarship in Mathematics at Harvard University.

T. H. Lawrence, M.B. '98, is physician to a mining camp at Mapini, Mexico.

J. E. Brown, M.D. '92, formerly of St. Mary's is now living in Dawson City, Yk.

A. W. Connor, B.A. '93, is on the staff of the Hamilton Bridge Works Company.

G. A. Elliott, M.B. '96, is a physician at 905 Washington Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss A. T. Dunn, B.A. '99, is a teacher in the public school at Blenheim, Ont.

William Gillespie, B.A. '93, is instructor in Mathematics at Princeton University.

Rev. John McNicol, B.A. '91, B.D., has removed from Aylmer, Que., to Ottawa, Ont.

Rev. J. McCoy, B.A. '75, M.A. '76, has removed from Cascade City, B.C., to Vernon, B.C.

Rev. Donald McKerroll, B.A. '99, has removed from Hoath Head, Ont., to Sutton West.

J. H. Faulk, B.A. '98, is a post-graduate student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Alice Rosebrugh, B.A. '95, is teaching in the high school at Carthage, New York.

The Rev. W. G. Watson, B.A. '91, B.D., has removed from Streetsville to Thessalon, Ont.

D. B. White, B.A. '98, is a member of the firm of Gross & White, Barristers, Welland, Ont.

Rev. R. J. McAlpine, B.A. '99, M.A. '00, formerly of Woodstock, Ont., is now in Owen Sound.

Rev. J. C. Smith, B.A. '95, has removed from Rathburn, Ont, to a charge in Lucan, Ont.

Rev. J. G. Shearer, B.A. '89, has removed from Sherbourne St., to 4 Division St., Toronto.

D. J. Armour, B.A. '91, M.B. '94, is in University College Hospital Medical School, London, Eng.

A. B. Steer, B.A. '98, is an instructor in Science in the University of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

A. W. Ryan, M.A. '91, LL.B. '85, LL.D. '92, is rector of St. Paul's Church, Duluth, Minn.

John Crawford, M.B. '94, who has until recently practised in Dakota, is now in Everett, Wash.

Miss E. S. Baker, B.A. '99, is vice-principal of Mount Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, N.B.

G. J. Blewett, B.A. '97, Ph.D., is lecturer in French and German at Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.

E. G. Smith, M.B. '92, is at present at Yellamancheli, India, but will return to Canada in May.

Rev. J. M. McLaren, B.A. '87, formerly of Blenheim, Ont., now has a charge in Lachute, Que.

A. W. Reaveley, B.A. '75, has removed from St. Catharines to 423 Baynes St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Rev. D. Junor, B.A. '66, M.A. '69, formerly of Berlin, Wis., is now preaching in Brooklyn, N.Y.

J. F. McKee, M.B. '94, of Petrolia, Ont, has removed to 1906, North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. G. Douglass, M.D. '63, has removed from Southampton, Ont., to 7525 Eggleston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. H. McDonald, B.A. '95, Ph. D. (Chicago) '00, is now at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

W. G. Smeaton, B.A. '98, formerly of Picton, Ont., is living at Carolinen Strasse 13, Leipzig, Germany.

Miss B. M. Jamieson, B.A. '99, formerly of Ottawa, is in Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

W. C. P. Bremner, B.A. '90, M.A. '93, M.D. '99, is living at 12 Lower Clapton Road, London, England.

C. G. Milne, B.A.Sc. '93, is chief engineer of the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Hamilton, Ont.

Thos. B. Futcher, M.B. '93, is associate professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

J. F. W. Howitt, M.D. '81, is living in England. His address is 778 Romford Road, Manor Park, London, E.

E. B. Hutcherson, B.A. '93, has recently been appointed head master of the high school at Regina, Assa.

A. Shiel, B.A. '92, who has been with the Westinghouse Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has removed to Phoenix, Arizona.

W. D. Le Sueur, B.A. '63, is living in Montreal this winter; he will return to Ottawa in the early summer.

D. Thomson, B.A. '92, formerly of 5628 Ellis Avenue, has removed to 5804 Jackson Avenue, Hyde Park, Chicago.

T. L. Buckton, B.A. '98, formerly a teacher in Phenix, B.C., is now on the staff of the Granby Mining Company.

A. S. Hurst, B.A. '99, has removed from Peekskill, N.Y., and is on the staff of the high school, Bridgeport, Conn.

C. V. Dymont, B.A. '00, is living in Walla Walla, Wash. He is on the staff of the Spokane Spokesman Review.

F. N. Raines, B.A. '83, M.A. '84, who has practised law in Uxbridge until recently, is now living in Toronto.

J. F. Howard, B.A. '91, is head of the scholastic department of the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas.

S. H. McCoy, M.B. '92, of St. Catharines, Ont., is now in England. His address is 17 Torrington Square, London, W.C.

Miss Mary Johnston, B.A. '93, M.A. '97, is on the staff of the Peter Cooper High School, 173rd St. and 3rd Ave., New York.

A. S. Johnson, B.A. '83, formerly editor of "Current History," Boston, Mass., is now on the staff of the "Chicago Journal."

C. D. Paul, B.A. '58, M.A. '59, is secretary of the Orange Heights Land Company. His address is 181 Broadway, New York.

Miss Alice Hurlburt, B.A. '98, is teaching in Saint Helen's Hall, a very large day and boarding school for girls in Portland, Oregon.

Rev. A. A. Laing, B.A. '95, is Presbyterian minister to Copleston, Ont. His charge is Marshalville and St. John's, Enniskillen.

R. M. Huston, B.A. '92, is member of the firm of Huston Bros., surgical and dental instrument dealers, 113 Adam St., Chicago.

David Burns, S.P.S. '83, O.L.S., A. M. Can. Soc. C.E., is with the American Bridge Company, Keystone Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. Little, B.A. '97, is taking post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. His address is 3105 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Rev. W. L. H. Rowand, B.A. '82, of Fort William, Ont., is on sick

leave in California, but expects to return shortly to Fort William.

A. G. Anderson, S.P.S. '92, formerly on the staff of the Niagara Falls Power Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., has removed to Port Dover, Ont.

H. H. McPherson, B.A. '71, M.A. '72, formerly Assistant to Rev. Donald Tart, B.A., Chalmer's Church, Quebec, Que., is at present living in Oakville, Ont.

D. P. McColl, B.A. '92, who was formerly superintendent of the city schools of Calgary, is now inspector of schools in the district of Calgary, Alta.

H. W. Spence, M.B. '98, has gone to Natal, South Africa, upon appointment by the British Government as civil surgeon to one of the concentration camps.

R. E. McArthur, S.P.S. '00, is an engineer on the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway, in the neighborhood of Fernie, B.C. His address is Elko, B.C.

B. Gahan, B.A. '98, has gone to Sydney, Australia, to take charge of an advertising agency for Fulford & Co., patent medicine manufacturers, Brockville, Ont.

Dr. M. J. Kelly, LL.B., President of the Brant County Alumni Association, has resigned the position of Inspector of Schools in Brant County, after thirty years of service.

D. Whyte, B.A. '99, who has been on the staff of the high school at Niagara Falls, Ont., has removed to Owen Sound, where he is Science master in the collegiate institute.

W. A. Hare, B.A.Sc. '99, formerly with the Lackawana Iron and Steel Co., Buffalo, N.Y., is now on the engineering staff of Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd., Amherst, N.S.

Peter White, jr., B.A. '93, LL.B. '97, barrister-at-law, Pembroke, Ont., has received the Conservative nomination for the riding of North Renfrew, and will contest the seat in the approaching Provincial elections.

John A. Cooper, B.A. '92, LL.B. '93, editor of the "Canadian Magazine," has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Press Association, of which he was secretary for eight years. He has recently been elected a member of the Incorporated Society of Authors of London, England, and re-elected treasurer of the Canadian Society of Authors.

F. S. Wrinch, B.A. '96, M.A. '97, has received the degree of Ph.D. *magna cum laude*, from the University of Würzburg. Mr. Wrinch held the George Paxton Young scholarship in '01-'02, and was Assistant in Psychology and Philosophy in the University of Toronto.

The article on Johns Hopkins University in this issue of the "Monthly" will interest the very large number of alumni who have taken post graduate courses there. They will also notice with pleasure the name of President Remsen among those upon whom the honorary degree of LL.D. is to be conferred at the June Convocation.

Honorary Degrees.

At the June Convocation the Senate of the University of Toronto will confer the degree of LL.D. upon the following gentlemen:—The Honorable John Douglas Armour, Chief Justice of Ontario; W. H. Drummond, M.D., Montreal; Rev. J. Munro Gibson, D.D., London, Eng.; the Honorable J. M. Gibson, K.C., Attorney-General of Ontario; the Honorable Richard Harcourt, K.C., Minister of Education of Ontario; James P. Whitney, K.C.; James J. Foy, K.C.; Ira Ramsen, President of Johns Hopkins University; Christopher Robinson, K.C., Chancellor of Trinity University; Maurice Hutton, Principal of University College; R. Ramsay Wright, Dean of the Faculty of Arts; John Galbraith, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering; R. A. Reeve, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. The degree of doctor of music will be conferred upon Mr. F. H. Torrington.

Marriages.

Brennen-Stout—H. S. Brennen, B.A. '80, M.A. '87, Hamilton, Ont., was married April 12th, to Miss L. E. Stout of Toronto.

Eccles-Dusty—F. R. Eccles, M.D. '68, London, Ont., was married on April 7th, to Miss Jessie, daughter of Samuel Dusty, of St. Marys, Ont.

Hellems-Whitely—At Boulder, Col., on Easter Sunday, March 30th, F. B. Hellems, B.A. '93, was married to Miss Margaret Hortense Whitely of Boulder, Col.

Jones-Horning—Geo. M. Jones, B.A. '95, Hagersville, Ont., was married recently to Miss Clara J. Horning, B.A. '95, Brantford, Ont.

McKay-Drew—T. W. G. McKay, M.D. '96, Oshawa, Ont., was married in Toronto, on April 4th, to Miss Alice A. Drew of Oshawa.

McLean-Cheney.—Norman T. McLean, Phm. B. '93, M.D., Boston, Mass., formerly of Chatham, Ont., was married on April 11th to Miss B. Cheney, Worcester, Mass.

Deaths.

Douglas—Wm. Douglas, LL.B. '61, K.C., Clerk of the Peace, and Crown Attorney for the County of Kent, died in Chatham, Ont., on March 28th.

Gordon—Edward Payson Gordon, M.D. '90, died March 30th, at San Francisco, Cal.

Lindsay—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Lindsay, formerly of the class of '85, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, died very suddenly on March 23rd, in Mexico.

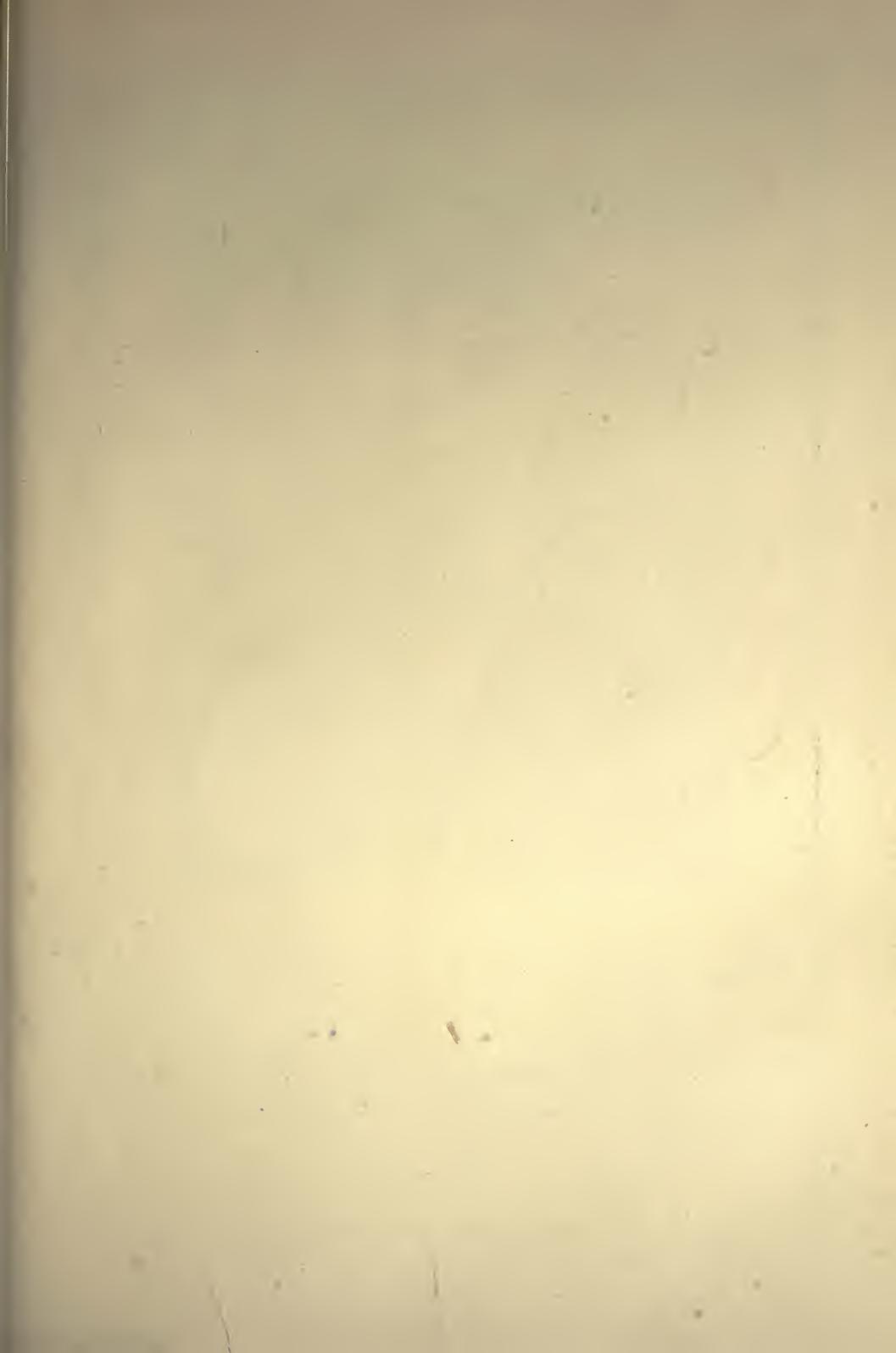
Wardell—Very suddenly on April 7th, at the General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., T. A. Wardell, M.L.A., formerly of the class of '86, in the 37th year of his age.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word "Paid" in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver's fee for the current year has been paid.

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All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Dean's House, University of Toronto.





JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
1853-1865.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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MAY, 1902.

No. 8.

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PROFESSOR JAMES FORNERI, LL.D.

BY WM. OLDRIGHT, M.A., M.D.

OF the freshmen who entered the University when the portals of the Main Building were first thrown open for the reception of students in October, 1859, the honour men in Modern Languages were, in alphabetical order: Geo. Corbett, J. M. Gibson, W. B. McMurrich, W. G. McWilliams, W. Mulock, W. Oldright, T. H. Scott, J. Shaw, and (at matriculation) Geo. Wilkins. Of our seniors then taking Modern Languages, J. A. Boyd was *jacile princeps*, he and J. T. Fraser being the candidates for "B.A." In the third year came A. Hector, R. McGee, David Ormiston and J. Turnbull; and in the second, J. M. Buchan, W. J. Crawford, J. Monroe Gibson and S. Woods. There are two or three of our juniors who, by reason of subsequent close association with the department, are needed to complete the picture of Professor Forneri's little academic household. J. S. Wilson, the prizeman of the succeeding year, and W. H. Vander Smissen and W. G. Falconbridge, who afterwards took portions of the late professor's work. Our lecture room looked out on the eastern

slope and drive. Professor Forneri's private room was on the opposite side of the corridor. And now we must introduce the central figure. The Professor was under the average height, with a ruddy face, high forehead and grey hair; his manner was genial, kindly and pleasant. In looking back one is reminded by him of the popular descriptions of "Little Bobs." Both were military men and both were loved by their followers. The personal resemblance was greater than that shown by the portrait at the commencement of this article, which was taken many years later. At this time he was bright and cheerful, and did an amount of work which was far in excess of the work of the average professor.

In the preparation of this sketch we have the assistance of a short and modest autobiography. His ancestors were originally Frenchmen of Paris; and the family name of Desfourneris frequently occurs amongst the judges, lawyers, senators, doctors and prelates, both before and after their emigration to Italy, shortly before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The name went through the transitions "Desfourneris," "De Forneris," "De Forneri," and finally the aristocratic prefix of the semi-noble family was thrown away by the disgusted young patriot of our narrative. His father, David Emanuel De Forneri, a prominent lawyer at Rome, married Margaret de Gorresio, the eldest daughter and heiress of a wealthy physician of Ceva in Piedmont. Amongst the property thus inherited was the estate "Il Macagno," in Racconiggi, near Turin, and here Giacomo De Forneri—in our English tongue, James Forneri—was born in June or July of one of the early years of the French Revolution, or shortly before it.

His father and grandfather died whilst he was an infant, their deaths being hastened by the persecution of the transalpine *sans-culottes*, and his family were frequently laid under contribution until Bonaparte restored order. James and his elder brother were placed under tutors to be prepared for the Church and the Law respectively; the latter proceeding to the University of Turin and the former to the Ecclesiastical Seminario Romano, in Rome, but, at the end of the third year in Divinity, his brother having died he took up the Law, and proceeded to the degree of LL.D. in the Università della Sapienza in Rome.

Signora De Forneri having given up her establishment in Rome, lived alternately in Turin and Racconiggi. "My mother stood in need of my assistance," says our professor, "and I left Rome forever. After having completed the three years of practice and passed the examinations presented by Law, I was finally admitted to the Bar of Turin, where I intended to take up my residence.

But 'Man proposes, and God disposes,' and now begins my adventurous life."

When preparing for his grand invasion of Russia, 1812, Napoleon imitated the old Roman policy, and obliged a number of young men of distinguished families to form an aristocratic corps of hussars called "Garde d'honneur." De Forneri's regiment, the 4th, was detached from the main army at Mainz and so escaped the horrors of Moscow. It rejoined the main army, now retreating after the defeat of Leipsic, at Hannau, where Marshall Wrede held Napoleon three days to give time for the arrival of the allied army. The "Garde d'honneur" being brought up, cut their way through the enemy, with great loss. De Forneri escaped with a pistol wound grazing his right index finger. Napoleon and his army now crossed the Rhine at Mainz and the advanced posts of the two armies were stationed along the opposite banks of the Rhine. The fourth regiment was now sent down the river between Bonn and Coblenz to watch the enemy. On a foggy night, 3rd or 4th of January, 1814, De Forneri was sent with a troop to reconnoitre, and they were made prisoners by a band of irregular Cossacks, were stripped of all valuables, and sent to Rastadt to be handed over to Prince Wittgenstein, general-in-chief of the Russian army. On the way they were transferred by the Cossacks to the Russian regulars and had to march on foot. Arriving at Rastadt they were brought before the governor and De Forneri was apparently recognized by an officer, who after asking some personal questions returned in about an hour with a paper to the governor, who said, "You are set free by order of Prince Wittgenstein"—a most agreeable diversion from Siberia. It turned out that the officer was Count de Meister, formerly a Savoyard nobleman, and now the Prince's aide-de-camp. He had known Senator De Forneri (grandfather) in Rome, and his father had had a case in the court where the Senator was *relatore*. Prince Wittgenstein expressed a desire to see the ex-captive the next morning at 10 a.m. The professor describes his walking over with the Count and how, notwithstanding the assurances of his new-made friend, "an inward trepidation crept all over him." His description of Wittgenstein is too valuable to be omitted: "I met a venerable, middle-sized, plain old man, between 60 and 70, whose smiling countenance and benevolent looks dispelled at once my fears and restored me to myself. The Prince was at breakfast; he did not rise, but slightly bowed, and with a complaisant air, pointed to two seats at his table." He would not accept their excuses of having breakfasted, but with a witty repartee said: "*n'importe, on se vient toujours plus severe sur deux pieds,*

que sur un seul!" The Prince offered De Forneri a captaincy, and later the privilege of following the army as a non-combatant, but respected his expressed desire to return as rapidly as possible to his mother and sisters, who needed his presence and perhaps had not heard of him for two years. This was facilitated in every possible way: a *feuille de route*, with orders for conveyance and maintenance suitable to a "captain, a released prisoner of war," and the aide added an outfit and purse of gold. The old gentleman, in writing his autobiography fifty years later, refers in touching terms to the Count's answer to his enquiries regarding the channel of repayment: "We shall see each other in Turin." They never did, but the Prince and his aide had the life-long gratitude of our professor.

At Tubingen he had a narrow escape from fire in the night at an inn and jumped from a window. On arriving at Trent he learned that the hostile lines still barred his way through northern Italy, and disappointed he went with enforced leisure first to Triviso, where a coarse governor offered him the alternative of service in a regiment of renegades or imprisonment, but was forced to give him his *visa* to Trieste under fear of the wrath of Wittgenstein. At Trieste a moment of forgetfulness got him into a hand to hand encounter with an Austrian sentry and he was glad to get off to the other side of the Adriatic, visiting Padua and Vicenza. Here he arrived in time to witness the festivities over the capitulation of Paris (31st March, 1815), and finally arrived in Turin and Racconiggi, and relieved his mother and sisters from their long anxiety.

He entered into partnership with Avocat Cuechi and intended to spend the rest of his life practising his profession in Piedmont; but joining in the patriotic movement for the restoration of Italy under a constitutional Italian sovereign, a premature discovery of the Carbonari movement obliged him and other young patriots to make their way to Genoa and take ship to Barcelona. Hence some passed over to England and some to America; but he remained with those who wanted to be nearer home, awaiting their chances of returning to, it might be of freeing, their native land. Meanwhile they took service in the *Cacciatori Italiani* and afterwards the Foreign Legion. In this latter body some English officers took service, including the Colonel of the regiment in which the writer's father afterwards held a commission. The object was to uphold the lately established constitutional monarchical government against the absolutism which the King and benefited orders were attempting to re-impose. After numerous skirmishes extending over a

period of more than two years, De Forneri's military career in Spain was wound up in a cavalry charge near Saragossa. His little horse, "Moschito," fell wounded in a ravine, with his rider under him; on top came more horses, daylight was shut out, but he heard pistol shots, clashing of steel, screams, groans and curses, galloping of horses and finally the blare of trumpets near and beating of drums afar, then a sudden hush. On emerging from the melee he found himself a prisoner of the rear guard of the French. He and his companions were now taken to Saragossa and after a short time to Agen, in the south of France, where the prisoners were bulleted and well treated. After some months' detention there he was ordered to leave France for any place except Switzerland. He chose England. On the day after his arrival in London, 27th May, 1824, he was accosted by a gentleman who was attracted to him by his appearance as a stranger and foreigner, and through him he made, or renewed, acquaintance with many Italian and Spanish refugees who used to frequent a coffee-house near Leicester Square.

He now devoted himself arduously to the mastery of the English language and became a teacher of modern languages. He succeeded in interchanging one or two letters with his mother, and in 1829 he received word through a cousin that she had died leaving him messages of love, her blessing and a share of her fortune, which he was never permitted to enjoy. Through his friends he became teacher of Italian in a boarding school near London. In 1826, at the request of the late Sir Daniel Sykes, M.P., he removed to Hull. After nine or ten years he went back to London. Here he met Miss Elizabeth Susannah Wells, a young lady of sixteen, the daughter of a London merchant, to whom he was married the 13th March, 1836. He refers in the happiest terms to their wedded life. He had heard shortly before their marriage that there was a vacancy in the Belfast Royal Academical Institution, and they at once left for Belfast. He secured a great many pupils amongst the best families in the city and neighbouring counties, and soon obtained the head-mastership of modern languages already referred to.

After residing in Belfast for fifteen years he received a letter from Nova Scotia offering him a permanent position as teacher of Modern Languages in Windsor Collegiate Academy, at a good salary, with a free passage for himself and family. He accepted, but to his surprise and chagrin, after a few months he was informed by the Principal, upon whom the Board of Governors cast the responsibility, that after the end of the year his services

would no longer be wanted, as there were no more funds to pay his salary. Shortly afterwards he heard that some college or university in Upper Canada had advertised for a professor of Modern Languages. At first he took no action, intending either to return to Belfast or join his brother-in-law, a school inspector in Sydney, Australia. He later wrote to the Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada asking about the vacancy, and whether he was too late. He received a reply from Dr. McCaul asking him to send his testimonials. So little expectation, however, had he, and so uncertain were his views and prospects, that he took passage for Boston, intending to stay there a few days and proceed to New York and take ship for Australia. On the way to Boston his wife and one of his children became seriously ill, and the dates of sailing for Australia were rather too soon for their recovery, or too far distant to make it advisable for him to remain in Boston at a hotel with the expense of a large family. In the meantime there was forwarded to him a letter from the Rev. Mr. Irvine, a Presbyterian minister in Toronto, and formerly one of his Belfast pupils, urging him to come to Toronto, where the writer had no doubt he would succeed as a teacher of modern languages, and offering the utmost assistance to himself and friends. He took this advice. On his arrival in Toronto (May, 1853), Mr. Irvine gave him hopeful news of his candidature, and told him that the Provincial Secretary, Mr.—afterwards Sir—Francis Hincks, was a son of the Rev. Dr. Hincks of Belfast. He then sent in a testimonial from the latter gentleman which he had with him, and shortly after received a favourable reply, and a little later the notice of his appointment.

His life now appears to have passed evenly and without any remarkable incident until 1862. when an event occurred which cannot be told better than in his own sad words: "August the 20th, 1862. As it has pleased God to remove my wife to far happier regions on the 18th August (this month) at half-past two o'clock p.m., I have not the heart to proceed further with my narration for the present, the blow which Providence has dealt me being too severe for me to sustain without repining. I shall therefore leave this for some future occasion if the Almighty grant me life until then. . . . Now I must occupy my mind with more serious and important affairs."

The manuscript was not resumed. Although he continued at his post until the close of the Michaelmas term, 1865, and was married again, this blow appears to have been the commencement of that decline which terminated in his death on the 5th September, 1869. He was buried in St. James' Cemetery.

He lost his two infant children in 1857. Of those of our time there still survive: Mrs. Reed, a widow lady, of Madoc, and two other daughters married respectively to Rev. Albert Green of Belleville and to Mr. Frank Wooten of Toronto, proprietor of the "Canadian Churchman," also Mr. Henry D. Forneri, Civil Engineer, of St. Paul, Minn., and Rev. Richard Sykes Forneri, M.A., B.D., of Merrickville. James Ford Forneri, B.A., of Trinity College, Toronto, died in New York in 1875; Cosford Chalmers Forneri, one of our fellow students, at Rat Portage in 1880, and Mrs. Sutton, wife of our fellow student, Dr. Henry Sutton of Madoc, in 1892.

The house in which Professor Forneri lived in our student days is still existing as No. 285 Sherbourne Street, a few doors south of Gerrard Street. It was then near the head of the residential portion of the street, which north of this was mostly wooded.

Of Dr. Forneri's works, amongst the greatest must be reckoned his efforts in the cause of liberty, and the education of the numbers of students of various grades who passed through his hands. But he has left some productions of his pen,* amongst which may be mentioned two political pamphlets,—*Remarques sur l' Italie*, and *Strenna e capo d'anno al popolo Italiano; dialogo politico sur Italia tra Pasquino e Marjario*; also *La Lente e la Calatta* and some other poems; also some educational works. The writer has still in his possession a compact little "Grammar of the German Language," published in Belfast, which has been of good service to many a student of our University and College.

He also constructed literally a monument of art: during his residence in Belfast he and Mrs. Forneri made a model in *alto relievo* of modern Rome, "such that the smallest object could be seen with the naked eye." In size it was 21 by 28 ft. It was too late to be placed in the great Exhibition in 1851, but was exhibited at lectures given by Dr. Forneri in Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester, and was sold to the Mechanics' Institute of Hull.

Even the reader who was not personally acquainted with Dr. Forneri will no doubt have been struck with his great versatility. As we have looked back upon student days and reviewed them in the light of more mature life, we are struck by the accuracy which emphasized this. He was always equally ready in French, German or Spanish, as in his native tongue, to give us the grammatical rule. In his set lectures in the larger classes he would write out these rules illustrated by examples, filling one or two large blackboards, and in the senior years would give them to us in his own

*Enumerated in an article by John King, M.A., K C., published in VARSITY in 1881.

handwriting on foolscap paper. When he concluded his remarks on any subject and sealed them with his, and afterwards our, pet expression, "That it is, you see," we made up our minds that it was all right, and we have never yet found that we were mistaken.

Laborious in our interest, scrupulously punctual, truthful and the soul of honour, kind-hearted, affable and confidently companionable, the veteran soldier and teacher secured a warm place in the hearts of his students, and memory would fondly recall the days when we could have addressed him in the words of his own favourite poet, uttered when looking back to a much more distant past:

"Tu duca; tu signore, e tu maestro."

BIRD LIFE.

BY T. OTWAY PAGE, B.A.

FIFTY years ago, one fair day in spring, a pair of eagles ascended the heavens, as was their custom, a mile more or less distant from Point Abino Bay. In their rapid ascent they described a series of horizontal arcs and beautiful upward curves, the latter being made with motionless wings. A boy of twelve, at work in a field near by, watched them until they disappeared, and wondered why they went up so high. About the same time, as was their custom also, some fish-hawks were flying slowly over Point Abino Bay, fifty feet above its surface. Suddenly there was a splash, and for a few seconds a struggle; then one of the expert fishers, though not a water bird, rose from the water holding in her talons a three-pound fish admirably adjusted for easy portage. Drawing up her feet, the claws of which grasped the backbone of the fish, she set out for home. Would she reach it with her prize? Some four or five minutes after the fisher started for home, the boy who had watched the eagles ascend above the field where he was working, heard cries of distress, and looking upward to ascertain the cause, discovered that they were made by an osprey carrying a fish almost as long as herself; and high up in the air, perhaps a mile away, he observed a bald eagle coming down upon her with a speed beyond the power of any other living creature to equal. With the energy of despair, the osprey, still clinging to her well-deserved prize, continued the struggle to save it from the merciless enemy, until the latter was only two or three hundred feet distant, when she quickly disengaged her talons and dropped her precious burden. It was not a moment too soon. The delay of even a second would have been

fatal. The imperial robber saw her action, and with consummate ease made the fish his own before it had fallen twenty feet.

Does not this scene suggest why the eagles made their sublime flight earlier in the day? They were experts at the business of robbing. In fact their nest was less than a mile away, and had been there for a generation. They well knew that it was useless to sit in a tree-top near the lake-shore, watching for old fish-hawks to come their way with fish; for they had often tried that method in their younger days, just as others of their tribe were then doing, and had at last to content themselves with such stale fish as they could pick up along the shore. Their later method enabled them to scan the lake-shore for miles from a position not only unseen by their intended victim, but most suitable for judging the proper moment of attack.

Other members of the Falconidae, notably the smaller hawks, are almost as well endowed with the acute vision and swift locomotion, as well as with the faculty of correctly estimating distance and velocity, which have just been exemplified, and they also become wiser by experience. This ability of birds to profit by experience may be further illustrated by a description of the habits of pigeons, as observed by the writer more than fifty years ago. Such bird life will never again be seen, at least not in Canada.

Pigeons were accustomed to fly northward over the township of Bertie about the first of April. The exact day—for the main flight lasted less than a day—depended on the advancement of the season, though a few flocks might be seen following the main body for two or three days. The flocks were always narrow, usually five or six pigeons deep, but varied in length from a few feet to three or four miles, the moving line being perpendicular to the line of progress. Often before the spring sowing was finished nearly as many went south as had gone north a few weeks previously. When these pigeons reached the lake on their journey southward, they continued their flight across it without change, if the weather was calm, but, if at all windy, they formed themselves into massive bodies before attempting to pass over, several flocks often uniting for this purpose. If a very high wind prevailed, they waited until it became calmer, even if obliged to wait all night, which they did upon one occasion observed by the writer. During that night the woods on, and in the vicinity of, Point Abino, for three miles along the shore and two miles inland, were so crowded with pigeons that throughout the whole night there was to be heard a dull mighty roar, caused by the murmur of the pigeons disturbed by others falling upon them, or flying against

them, through the giving away of the overloaded branches. During these migrations a few thousand always stopped over with us for some weeks to feed upon the stubble-fields in their old haunts, and a still smaller number stayed, throughout the season, in the neighbouring swamps. Doubtless there were similar occurrences in various other districts throughout Ontario.

It is the habit of pigeons to go in search of food in the early morning and evening, and to feed in large flocks when this is possible; also to confine themselves to one sort of food until the supply is exhausted, except in the case of fruit-eating, for instance, during the whortleberry harvest. When the feeding is about to begin a small flock first appears in some tree near the feeding-grounds. This flock is quickly joined by others, and this continues until all the expected guests have arrived. Then all but the few which remain in the trees as sentinels take their place on the ground and move along side by side, straight forward, half as fast as a man usually walks. The rear ranks, evidently finding too few grains to suit them, fly to the front, so that in the case of a large flock there is apparently a rolling motion forward, reminding the observer of a white-capped wave. A large flock never feeds long before rising in a body to return to the trees in which the sentinels are stationed. Again and again, if not disturbed, the birds descend to feed and return to the trees until all have become satisfied, and doubtless a change of sentinels takes place at each descent. If at any time the sentinels leave the trees, immediately all take to flight, perhaps to return after circling over the fields for a few minutes. When the feeding is ended they break up into small flocks and fly away to different parts of the woods, where they sit motionless for hours, unless disturbed. If one of them discovers a person approaching, it rises to its feet and nods in a curious way, evidently undecided whether to go or stay. Their summoning call sounds like 'eet,' pronounced rapidly six or eight times.

That the wild pigeon is passing off the stage of action without reaching a high state of bird civilization is evident to all observers. Let us look for the causes, and we shall find the most potent, within the control of the bird itself, to be its conduct in relation to its home. Its nest closely resembles that of the black-billed cuckoo, being a shapeless platform of sticks, unsightly, uncomfortable, and unsafe, but unlike the black-bill, it never takes the trouble to find a secluded place in which to build it. This the black-bill has learned to do as effectually as any other bird, and this acquisition will probably save it from extinction. Neither of these birds ever attempts to defend its home. The engrossing

thought of the pigeon seems to be to provide for its personal safety, and it invariably does this by flying away from its enemies, not by fighting them. The result of the habit is seen in the weak bill, and the incomparable flying machinery of this bird. A few of the hawks, for a short distance, can fly faster than the pigeon, but none can change the direction of its flight so sharply and so quickly. The possession of a tail of peculiar shape and length, and doubtless also of great power, gives the pigeon its superior dodging ability, and enables it when on the wing, and not hampered by too many companions, to baffle the fiercest and swiftest of its winged enemies. But superior ability as a flying-machine cannot compensate for a wretched home and neglected offspring, more especially when to these defects must be added a tendency to form into flocks to seek food or safety. In the one case this greatly increases the difficulty of the food question; in the other it renders the bird an easy prey to its enemies. However, the fecundity of the pigeon proved sufficient to repair all losses before the coming of man with his axe and gun. Near this new enemy she struggled for a time to live, admirably exemplifying the doctrine of non-resistance, until at last she discovered her dangerous situation, and, true to her strongest impulse, flew far away, to starve.

PROFESSOR CORSON'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS LITERATURE.

BY ARNOLD HAULTAIN, M.A.

IT is not often that two famous and septuagenarian professors of a foreign university appear on a platform in Toronto together. This happened last month, when Mr. Goldwin Smith, Emeritus Professor of Cornell, introduced Dr. Corson, for thirty years the sole Professor of English Literature at that university.

The credit for extending the invitation so graciously accepted by Professor Corson is due to that circle of enterprising young ladies known, under the principalship of Miss Maude Masson, as "The Round Table"*—not to be confounded with institutions of similar name but sedater hue. To them our thanks are duly and cordially given.

* Though an outsider, even when armed with the *Round Table* [*Scil. Annual*], Vol. i., No. 1, 1901, may perhaps be pardoned if he is somewhat puzzled by the multiformity of such appellations as "The Conservatory of Music," "The Conservatory School of Literature and Expression," "The Conservatory School of Elocution," "The Conservatory Club of Oratory and Debate," and "The Round Table."

Dr. Corson deserved ampler audiences than he gained, though those audiences were earnest and sympathetic. His delightful little works on "The Aims of Literary Study," and "The Voice and Spiritual Education," his Introductions to Shakespeare and Milton and Browning and Chaucer, and his "Primer of English Versification" were, to all conversant with these, proof enough that we should meet an interesting personality, a beautiful mind, and an original teacher. Our expectations were more than fulfilled. But it is not for a junior to laud his elders.

The present writer once put to a circle of educated and cultured friends the question: "Is it possible to determine what it is that, at bottom, makes a work of art permanently popular?" He got no definite answer. Now, that is the very question to which Dr. Corson's lecture did give a definite answer, and in no uncertain sound was it given. With Dr. Corson the value and the permanence of a great work of art depend upon its spiritual significance. Homer, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, live because they are spiritually significant. Beneath the body of thought, beneath the intellectual insight, beneath the beauty of form, beneath the truth to fact, there is embodied in the work of the great artist a great spirituality.

Dr. Corson is not at pains to define strictly what he means by spirituality. Nor do we ask it of him. That would be to attempt to reduce to exact articulate expression a thing which is, assumedly, above and beyond exact articulate expression. A purely abstract intellectual proposition, as he showed us, could be so reduced; but the artist deals with things far more subtle than abstract intellectual propositions. "By the spiritual I mean," Professor Corson says in one of his prefaces, "man's essential, absolute being; and I include in the term the emotional, the susceptible or impressible, the sympathetic, the instinctive, the intuitive,—in short, the whole domain of the non-intellectual, the non-discursive." Elsewhere he speaks of the spiritual, in Browning's phrase, as the "What Is" in man.

The manifestation of this spirituality will always take on form. In fact it is by and through form alone that spirit manifests itself—as needs must be;—though the psychology of that fact is a deep and an interesting problem. The "What Is" in man can at present communicate with its fellows, so it seems, only through form. It is through Eye-gate and Ear-gate that the city of Man-seul is assailed.

It will be seen that there is a high and refreshing mysticism in Dr. Corson's attitude towards literature. Not that he would for a moment permit the adoption of that word: never once did he

make use of it himself. Nor need we be surprised. In a materialistic day, and to the unmystical, a mystic is supposedly akin to an alchemist: a searcher after impossible realities and for results palpably absurd—the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life; a dealer in magic and spells. And yet we may very truly say that there is in this attitude of mind towards literature a high and laudable mysticism; a mysticism that declines to admit that vortex-rings, or atoms and molecules, or even that ions and electrons, explain everything; a mysticism that, in Wordsworth's phrase, tries to see beyond these "into the life of things;" a mysticism that is assured that there is

"A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things;"

A mysticism that regards all Life as a huge and endless Lampedromian race, and all individual beings as carriers and handerson of the Torch. Some such mysticism was in Plato (though, as Professor Hutton acutely remarks, Plato probably had "a hatred of all mysticism—except his own"), was in Wordsworth, was in Carlyle, was in Shelley.

That mysticism of this high sort can and does go hand in hand with the strictest and most modern scientific spirit, the works of M. Maurice Maeterlinck show. He is an evolutionist of the evolutionists, is Mons. Maeterlinck; and yet alike in his dramas, in his prose essays, and his latest and wonderful book "*La Vie des Abeilles*," we find him searching for that invisible, inscrutable, immaterial, yet essential medium between mind and mind, or as he would say, between soul and soul, which we feel he truly believes to exist, and which, such is his faith, he makes us truly believe to exist. "There is a moment," says *Ablamore* to *Astolane*, "when souls touch each other."

And may not this belief with which Maeterlinck imbues us be a strictly scientific belief? The channels by which soul knows and is known are supposed now to be, in man, I believe, six in number. Ages ago they were fewer; ages hence there may be more. What if some day we possess six hundred senses! What if some day the wall of sense be completely razed, and the soul of man and the soul of the universe be found contiguous and conterminous!

Between Dr. Corson and M. Maeterlinck, divergent as their lines of thought and work are, a certain kinship is discernible. Both believe in a noumenal beneath the phaenomenal; both seek the lasting beneath the fleeting; to both matter is a mode of spirit; and both strive to discern the spiritual under the material.

It is refreshing, it is revivifying to see an earnest and zealous, though septuagenarian, student and teacher of all that is best in English literature, so free from the pedagogy of the schools, so insistent on the nobler significance of poetry and art, so persistent in preaching the necessity of forsaking the mere anatomical dissection of a poet's work, so strenuous in impressing upon us the all-important educative value of getting beneath the dry details of technique, and historical sources, and environment, and external influences, and what not, and of imbibing, or of learning to imbibe so far as in us lies, the very soul and spirit of the great artist, the great man. By those who heard them, Dr. Corson's two lectures in Toronto will not soon be forgotten.

LA CONFÉRENCE DE M. HUGUES LEROUX.

BY M. ST. ELME DE CHAMP, B. ès L.

À ceux qui nieraient l'immense influence de la langue et de la littérature françaises, que d'aucuns prétendent en décadence, sur le monde moderne, il suffirait de citer la tentative faite par M. Hyde, de New York, pour réduire à néant leurs prétentions.

M. Hyde, qui est un fervent admirateur de tout ce qui est français, a eu la généreuse idée de fonder à l'Université Harvard un "Cercle Français," et d'y amener chaque année un des maîtres de la littérature contemporaine pour y donner une série de conférences.

Le succès obtenu par le premier conférencier, M. Brunetière, a été tel qu'un grand nombre d'universités ont demandé à avoir, après Harvard, le bénéfice de sa parole. Et les orateurs des années suivantes, M.M. Doumic, de Régnier et Gaston Deschamps, se sont vus obligés de demeurer trois mois en Amérique pour répondre aux demandes, sans cesse augmentant, des centres d'éducation des États-Unis et du Canada.

Jusqu'à cette année, nous avons eu le regret de voir tous ces hommes d'universelle renommée traverser Toronto sans s'y arrêter. Cet hiver, pourtant, le département français a payé d'audace et pris la responsabilité d'arrêter au passage l'orateur de l'année.

Ce n'est pas ici le lieu d'exposer à quelles séries de tracasseries, d'inquiétudes et de tourments, une pareille initiative a soumis les infortunés qui l'avaient prise. C'est fini, Dieu merci! Et puisque *audaces fortuna juvat* et que *finis coronat opus*, nous nous frottons actuellement les mains du résultat obtenu.

C'est à M. Hugues Leroux qu'était échue la tâche de traverser l'Atlantique en 1902 et de nous apporter la bonne parole du "cerveau du monde."

Je ne referai pas, tous les journaux en ayant donné un court aperçu, la biographie de l'illustre romancier, auteur dramatique, diplomate, explorateur, etc., etc., elle est merveilleuse, unique.

Il me suffira de dire que le cinq avril cet éminent conférencier a tenu une heure durant son auditoire sous le charme de sa parole. Le thème choisi était celui-ci : "Le Roman Contemporain est-il une peinture exacte de la Société Française ?"

Certes, c'est un sujet sur lequel tout Français est prêt à soutenir la négative, et, à défaut d'éloquence, son cœur de patriote et d'honnête homme lui fournit, à foison, les arguments nécessaires pour sortir victorieux du débat.

Les arguments employés par M. Leroux, ce sont les mêmes que tout Français habitant l'Amérique a eu cent fois l'occasion de jeter à la figure de ses adversaires. Oui ! ce sont les mêmes, car ces arguments sont la vérité, et la vérité ne change pas, quant au fond, qu'elle sorte timide de la bouche inexpérimentée des humbles ou qu'elle s'élançe fulgurante des lèvres de l'orateur de génie.

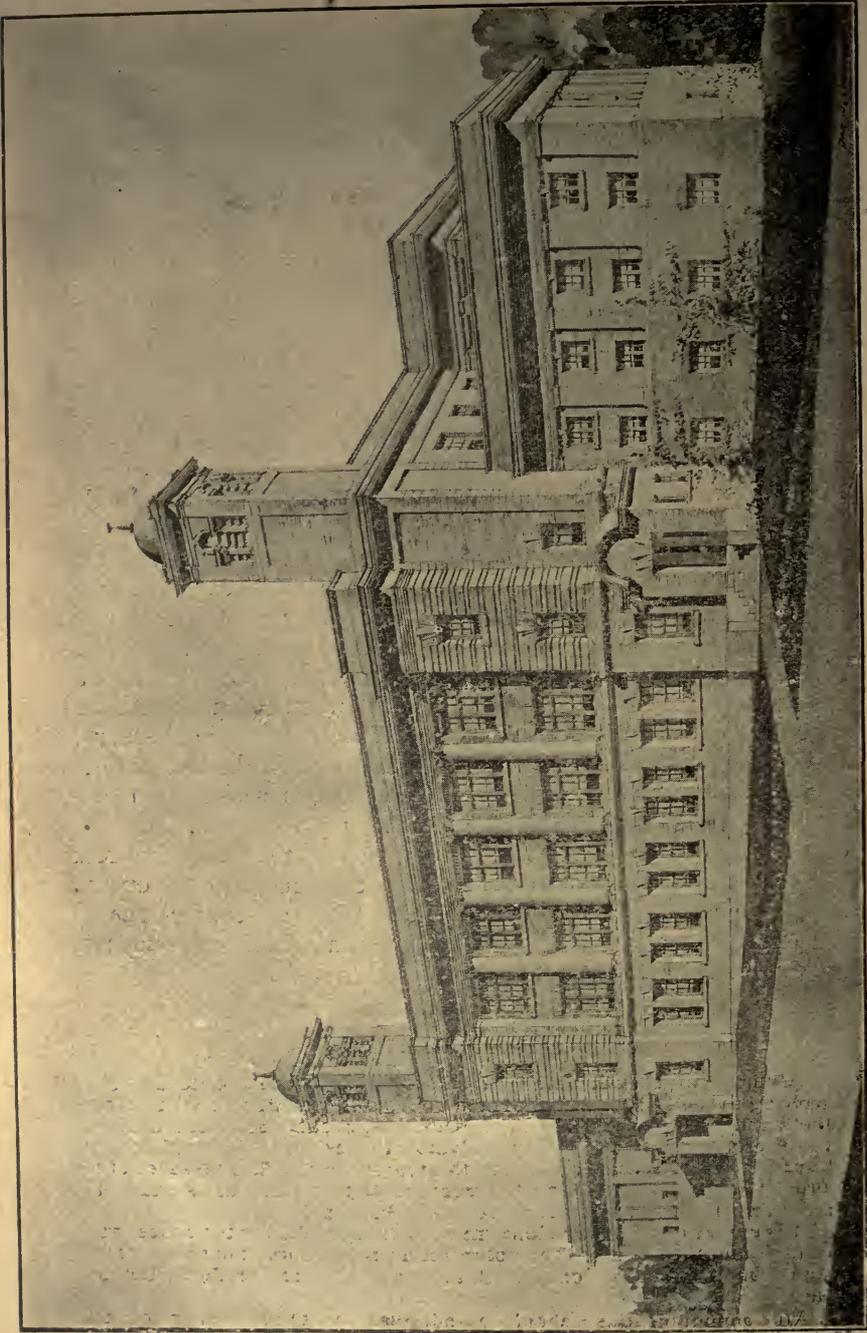
Mais la forme ! Qui a jamais revêtu si magnifiquement cette vérité que ne l'a fait M. Leroux ? Oh ! ces expressions exactes, ces mots justes, tantôt mordants, amers un peu, tantôt tendres, conciliants, câlins ; ces images d'une netteté et d'une justesse inouïe ; ces phrases souples, harmonieuses, ondoyantes, s'unissant les unes aux autres sans à-coups, sans arrêts, en une symphonie d'une infinie douceur où revient en leit-motiv, ici à peine susurré, là éclatant en fanfare, le mot "France" ; cette diction, ce débit semblable à une longue caresse, à l'allure charmeuse, enveloppante, féline ou féminine, on ne sait au juste, mais qui convainc ; tout cela constitue la personnalité unique qui a nom Hugues Leroux que certains dénomment le roi des conférenciers, et dont un critique parisien très en vue, disait : "Je ne connais pas de causeurs plus captivants, je n'en ai jamais rencontré de plus redoutables ; il parle d'or."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word "Paid" in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver's fee for the current year has been paid.

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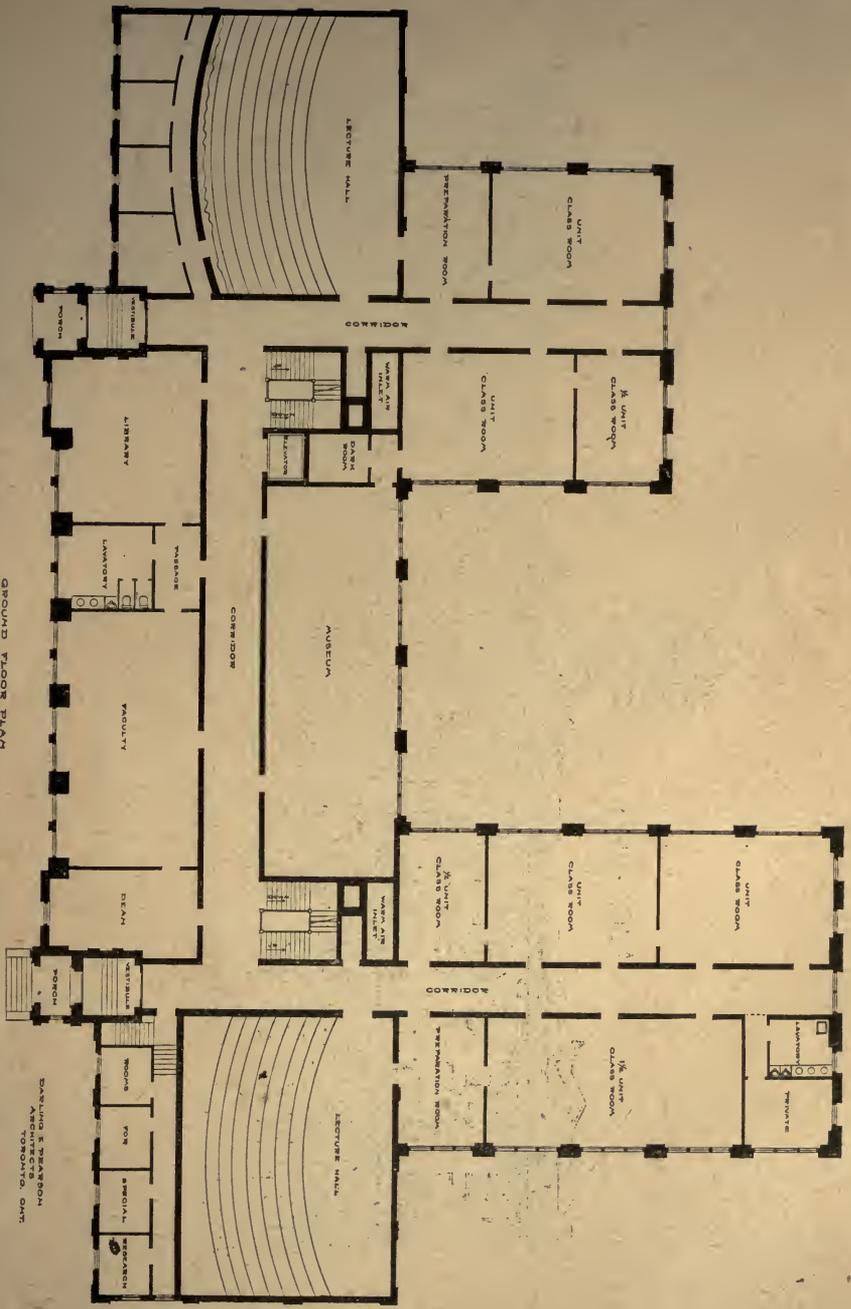


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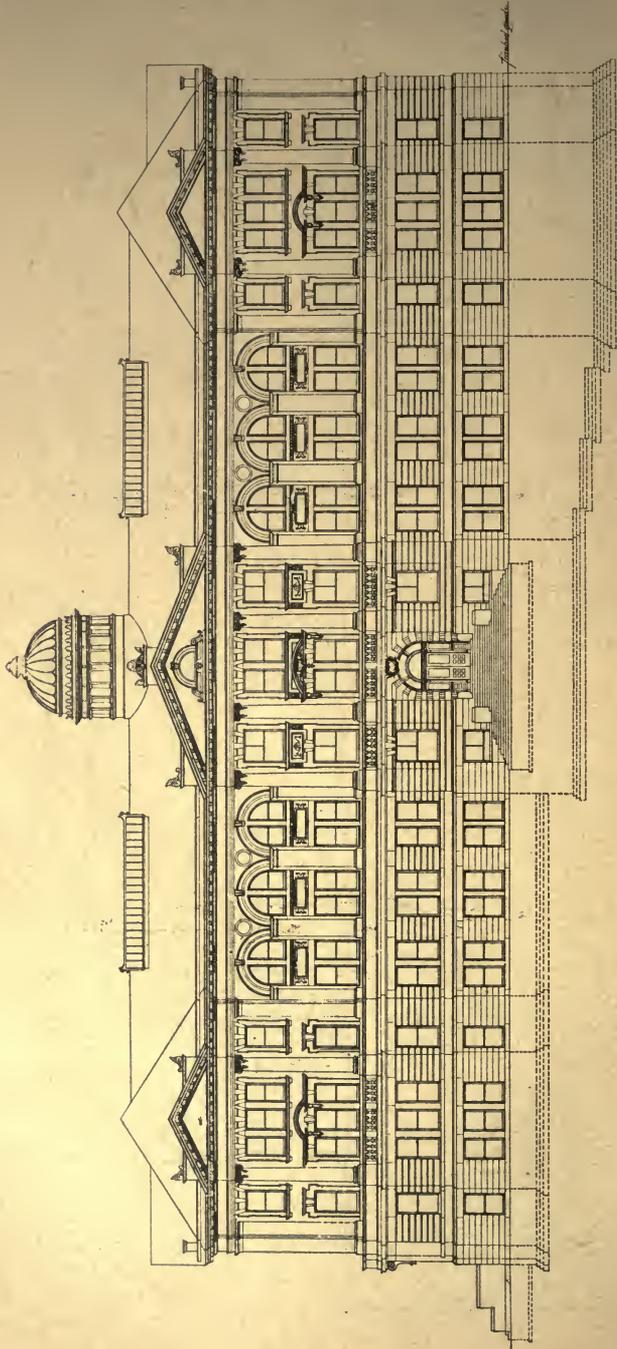
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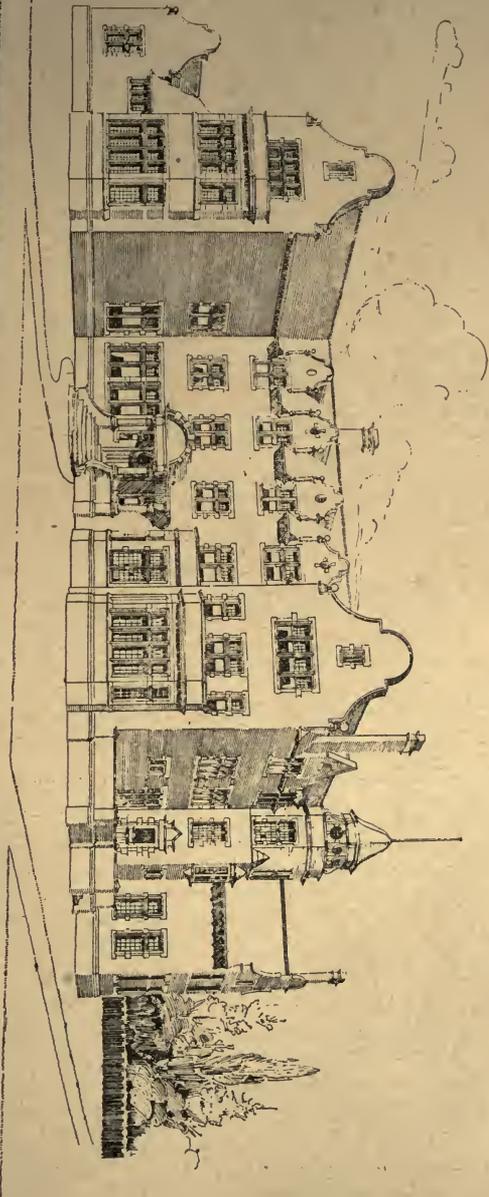
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NEW BUILDING FOR MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY, SOUTH FRONT. SEE PAGE 221.



RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS BEING ELECTED FOR VICTORIA COLLEGE. SEE PAGE 221.

TORONTONENSIA

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Third Annual Dinner of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

The annual Convocation and closing exercises of the University of Toronto will bring graduates from all directions to Toronto on June 13th. The class of 1902 will receive their parchments and honorary degrees will be conferred on a number of distinguished men in the afternoon.

The third annual dinner of the Alumni will be held at 7.30 in the evening in the Gymnasium, when many leading graduates will make short speeches and the old-time college songs and glees will be sung. Dr. Osler and President Rensen of Johns Hopkins will be among the guests.

Reduced rates will be secured on all railways, and graduates wishing to avail themselves of these will be careful to ask for standard railway certificates from the local agent when purchasing their single fare tickets to Toronto. These certificates will be countersigned by the Secretary of the Alumni Association and return tickets at reduced rates will be issued.

Full particulars of the dates and duration of tickets and the programme of the dinner will appear in the daily papers.

Mineralogy, Geology and Chemistry Building.

On page 218 is a view of the main façade of the Mineralogy, Geology and Chemistry Building to be erected for the School of Practical Science by the Ontario Government. The style is Italian Renaissance. The main façade will be towards College Street, having a frontage of 260 feet, with wings extending northerly on the east end for 104 feet, and on the west end 132 feet. The boiler room, power room and milling building are located in the rear of the centre, extending about 150 feet. The building will be four stories in height, of 16 feet in each story; the two lower stories being in brown stone and the two upper stories of brick, with stone architraves, etc., to the windows, the architrave of the main cornice being also of stone. Three gables stand out from the main structure, supported by Doric columns of stone, with carved capitals. The east, west and northern façades are in keeping with the main front. The main entrance is approached by a flight of stone steps, with entrances underneath on each side to the basement. The centre gable is surmounted by a circular dome about 35 feet in diameter, into which will be conducted the various ventilating pipes. The

west wing will be principally used for chemistry. Mining and geology will occupy most of the central portion of the building on the basement, ground and first floors, and the whole of the east wing on the upper floor. The two lower floors of the east wing being in one large compartment will be used as a museum. Provision has been made so that these wings can be extended if required.

The New Medical Faculty Building.

Two illustrations of the new University Medical Building appear on pages 216 and 217. The elevation is that which is to face the west, and looks upon the University lawn. The ground floor plan indicates the distribution and arrangement of the rooms on the unit principle, each laboratory unit having the dimensions of 23 x 30 feet, and accommodating twenty-four students. The first and second floors of the building are almost wholly given up to such laboratories of the unit size.

The erection will be commenced immediately, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the beginning of 1903. When completed, the Medical Faculty and the Physiological Department, so far as accommodation is concerned, will have laboratories and lecture rooms of the most modern and approved type.

The Victoria Women's Residence.

On page 219 we present an illustration of the residence for women students now being erected for Victoria College. This will supply at least in part a long felt want in our university system and possibly be the beginning of a new departure in the university education of the women of the Province. The residential College can, it is claimed, offer advantages to women students which it is impossible for them to secure in any other way.

The new building is of pressed brick and stone. The basement, besides storerooms, laundry and furnace, will contain a large trunk-room, a gymnasium, 25 x 70, and shower baths and dressing-rooms. On the ground floor there will be a reception room, library, music-room, offices for the principal, the matron and the instructor in physical culture, a cloak-room, an assembly room to seat 150 persons, which can by folding doors be enlarged to seat 250; a dining-room to

seat eight, which can be opened into the assembly-room so as to seat 150; and a wide hall, 15 x 100, with large vestibule and broad staircase ascending to the upper flats. The kitchen has been designed under the supervision of the Principal of the Lillian Massey Normal Training School of Household Science, and will embody the most modern ideas. The first and second floors are occupied by dormitories, about fifty in number, eight or ten of which will accommodate two students each. On each flat is a wide hall corresponding to that on the ground floor. In addition to the wide double staircase and the back stairs for the servants' apartments, an elevator connects all the flats of the building. In the wing above the kitchen and servants' apartments is placed a most complete infirmary thoroughly isolated, consisting of a sick ward, convalescent rooms, nurse's room and pantry and bath-room. These rooms are constructed so as to be capable of perfect disinfection and are provided with open fire-place and ventilating flues and are beautifully lighted from east and south.

Each floor communicates with balconies on three sides of the building, and the flooring, wainscoting and woodwork throughout are intended to be fire-proofed wood, making this the safest educational building in the country. The heating is by steam, with ventilating flues worked by a fan.

At the laying of the corner stone which took place April 29th, a most representative assembly gathered and addresses were delivered by Dr. Carman, Dr. Potts and the Honourable the Minister of Education.

Engineers in Camp.

The Toronto Field Company of Engineers, 50 strong, under Captain W. R. Lang, Lieutenants J. T. M. Burnside, B.A., Sc., and A. C. McDougall, went into camp on Garrison Commons on May 1st, and spent the next twelve days in the routine of soldier life.

Reveille sounded at 6.30, and, after a cup of coffee and a biscuit the company paraded for company drill, while Sergeant Gzowski drilled the recruits. After an 8 o'clock breakfast the engineers paraded in their canvas overalls at 9.30, and engaged in field works

and building bridges. The mounted section drilled daily, and signalling also was practised.

While in camp the engineers were inspected by Colonel Otter, D.O.C., and by Captain C. B. O. Symons, R.E., who expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the work of the corps. The earth-works constructed during the camp were blown up after the inspection, which took place on the 10th. After spending Saturday at the Long Branch ranges and having a church parade on Sunday, camp was struck on Monday.

The men of the Company all expressed appreciation of the hearty manner in which Captain Lang took part in the work of the camp, and the kindly interest he displayed in the comfort of the men and the success of the outing.

Recent Alumni Publications.

H Rushton Fairclough, B.A., '83, M. A., '85, Ph. D., Leland Stanford University Cal., "The Antigone of Sophocles," translated in conjunction with A. W. Murray.

John McKay, B.A., '99, Toronto, "Summer Days in the Holy Land."

Correspondence.

Examinations in Music

Editor of the

UNIVERSITY MONTHLY:

Dear Sir,—In view of the establishment of examinations in practical music by the University of Toronto, and seeing that the time is approaching when the scheme will be put to its initial test, and must show its efficiency or the reverse, I venture, as an outsider, that is, one who is non-resident in Toronto, and is free from all local influence, to offer a few thoughts on the scheme, which may strengthen the support of those who are already in its favour, or may turn some who are wavering to see a real value in something which they think perhaps at present is visionary.

The action of the University in commencing these examinations is, I believe, the result of an appeal from the "Associated Musicians of Ontario," that examinations should be held by the University as a guarantee that they will be entirely free from the influence of any of the local teaching

institutions. To desire such examinations to be free from such influence is not necessarily to belittle the examinations held by the College or the Conservatory, or any other teaching institution; but it is only reasonable to ask that the standard of practical music to which the music students are asked to apply themselves all over the Province should not be set by one of several separate, unconnected, and often hostile institutions, but should be set by an institution that is of a national character, that the tests may be uniform from one end of the Province to the other, and that so the candidates may know exactly how they stand with regard to each other.

It was undoubtedly this view that led the two great English music schools, the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, to join amicable hands and form an "Associated Board" which offers one standard of examinations throughout the whole empire. The best musicians in England are their examiners, and their examinations are very searching. I speak of what I know, for I have been present on several occasions at the examinations, and have seen candidates ruthlessly plucked who would have successfully passed many a local examination. It is well known that the standard of an examination is not the syllabus as drawn up on paper, but the excellence of the performance required by the examiner. An elaborate prospectus looks very imposing; but passing candidates at a low percentage destroys the value of the examination.

If the examinations held under the auspices of the University are to take their place as the Ontario Music Standard, as I believe they will, it must be established from the outset that the candidates will be expected to present a finished performance of whatever they undertake, rather than a crude performance of something quite beyond them.

In the hope and belief that this movement is one that will conduce to a higher standard and a healthier tone in the music work of Ontario, and thanking you for your space,

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. E. P. ALDOUS,

Hamilton, April 21st, 1902.

Post Graduate Work.

A graduate of the class of '99, who has taken post-graduate work in some leading universities of the United States, writes: "I find the MONTHLY very interesting, but I think something ought to be said to urge on the growth or expansion of the University. I think the MONTHLY is not sufficiently strong in urging the development of the post-graduate department. The University of Toronto is very weak in this respect, and it ought to be stronger. In its undergraduate work it has no equal on this continent, unless it be Yale. I doubt if the great mass of graduates of our University have any idea of the superior position Toronto holds when compared with even Harvard or Yale in undergraduate work. Could there not be some means taken to show this, that the graduates throughout the United States and Canada would have a better knowledge of the greatness of their Alma Mater?"

I do not think I am too emphatic, for I have met students from many colleges and universities, most of them with a year or two of graduate work in addition to their A.B. degree, and none of them, it seemed to me, show such careful preparation in their special work as the average graduate of Toronto.

You are well aware of the opinion Harvard professors have of our graduates. I think this all goes to shew the superior undergraduate work done at Toronto. But do our graduates know that? It may be out of place for a great institution of learning to advertise itself in this way, but I believe, if some means were taken to put this fact before the people, it would do something more than create an intense spirit of pride in our University, which of itself would be worth the labor.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates in Arts, 1890.

Wm. Begg, B.A., is living in Reef, Arizona.—R. J. Bonner, B.A., is professor in Arts and Law, J. B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla.—W. C. P. Bremner, M.A., M.B., is a physician at

12 Lower Clapton Road, London, England.—Wm. Brydone, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Clinton, Ont.—D. A. Burgess, M.A., (Ob.)—Miss M. A. Cameron, B.A., is living in Oakville, Ont.—J. G. Caven, B.A., M.B., is a physician at 29 Carlton St., Toronto.—Rev. G. C. Chandler, B.A., is a Baptist clergyman in Elwood, Ind.—C. A. Chant, M.A., is a Lecturer in Physics, University of Toronto.—Jas. Colling, B.A., is a teacher in Lindsay, Ont.—J. L. Crawford, B.A., is a barrister in Tilsonburg, Ont.—F. J. A. Davidson, M.A., is associate-professor in French, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Rev. J. S. Davidson, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Blantyre, Ont.—A. T. DeLury, B.A., is Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Toronto.—Rev. H. A. Dwyer, B.A., LL.B., is an Anglican clergyman, 24 Boscastle Road, London, England.—Rev. G. R. Fasken, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman, 60 Howland Ave., Toronto.—Rev. J. J. Ferguson, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Willowdale, Ont.—Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Cranbrook, B.C.—H. B. Fraser, B.A., is living in Montreal, Que.—W. A. Graham, B.A., is a teacher, 657 King St., Ottawa, Ont.—W. H. Graham, B.A., is a teacher in Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.—W. C. Hall, B.A., is a barrister, 94 Maitland St., Toronto.—R. S. Hamilton, B.A., is a teacher in Galt, Ont.—Rev. A. E. Hannahson, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Arkona, Ont.—Rev. H. R. Horne, B.A., LL.B., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Elora, Ont.—W. H. Jenkins, B.A., is registrar, Education Department, Normal School, Toronto.—Rev. W. H. Johnston, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Chesterfield, Ont.—J. H. Kerr, B.A., is a teacher in Vancouver, B.C.—W. D. Kerswell, B.A., is at Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.—F. W. Laing, B.A., is a barrister in Nelson, B.C.—Miss G. Lawler, M.A., is a teacher and lives at 435 Jarvis St., Toronto.—J. W. Mallon, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister at 1499 King St. W., Toronto.—W. C. Michell, B.A., is a teacher in Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, Toronto.—W. G. Miller, M.A., is professor of Geology in the School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.—Rev. J. F. Mills, B. A., is a Baptist clergyman in Grand Forks, N. D.—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Barre, Vt.—H. R. Moore, B.A., (Ob.)—Rev. N. Morrison, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at North Portal, Assa.—Mrs. V. Brown, B.A. (Miss C. A. Moss), is living at 52 Huntley St., Toronto.—A. L. McCrimmon, M.A., is principal of Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.—A. A. Macdonald, M.A., is a teacher in Upper Canada College, Toronto.—P. McEachern, B. A., is living at 327 Carlton St., Toronto.—J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister at 403 Ridout St., London, Ont.—A. N. McKay, B.A., is a barrister at Salt Lake, Utah.—J. A. McKay, M.A., LL.B., is living in Saginaw, Mich.—Rev. T. McLachlan, B. A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Bolton, Ont.—D. H. McLean, B.A., is a barrister in Ottawa, Ont.—N. MacMurchy, B.A., is a teacher in Elora, Ont.—Rev. H. McQuarrie, B. A., is a Baptist clergyman in Tiverton, Ont.—A. R. McRitchie, B.A., is a teacher in Morpeth, Ont.—Mrs. Soames, B.A. (Miss M. Naismith), is living in Nassau, Bahama Islands.—A. H. Nichol, B.A., M.B., is a physician in Listowel, Ont.—D. P. O'Connell, B.A., is a barrister in Peterborough, Ont.—G. F. Peterson, B.A., is a barrister in St. Catharines, Ont.—J. H. A. Proctor, B.A., (Ob.)—W. R. Rutherford, M.A., is a teacher in Sterling, Ont.—Mrs. F. H. Sykes B.A. (Miss L. L. Ryckman), is living at 3729 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.—A. P. Saunders, B.A., is a lecturer in Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.—F. L. Sawyer, B.A., is a tutor living at 422 Church St., Toronto.—Mrs. Brock, B.A. (Miss J. T. Scott), is living in Lion's Head, Ont.—Rev. J. L. Scully, M.A., is an Anglican clergyman in Savannah, Ga.—A. H. Sinclair, M.A., is a barrister, 46 King St. W., Toronto.—J. Sinclair, B.A., is a teacher in Jameson Ave. Collegiate Institute, Toronto.—Rev. C. S. Smith, M.A., is a clergyman in Berlin, Ont.—Rev. D. Spear, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Pipestone, Man.—J. Stafford, B.A., is Fellow in Biology, University of Toronto.—Mrs. E. L. Hills, B.A. (Miss J. Stork), is living in Guelph, Ont.—A. T. Thompson, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Cayuga, Ont.—W. P. Thomson, B. A., is a florist, 624 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.—W. M. Weir, B.A., is liv-

ing at 108 Carlton St., Toronto.—T. H. Whitelaw, B.A. M.B., is a physician in Edmonton, Alta.—W. B. Wilkinson, B.A., is a barrister in Waterford, Ont.—Mrs. R. J. Bonner, B.A. (Miss A. Willson), is living in Detand Fla.—Rev. G. A. Wilson, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Vancouver, B.C.—W. A. Wilson, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in St. Thomas, Ont.—Rev. W. A. Wyllie, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Waubashene, Ont.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—Wm. Black, B.A.—J. C. Campbell, B.A.—J. A. Croll, B.A.—W. J. Healy, B.A.—T. P. Kelso, B.A.—Wm. McCormack, M.A.—A. E. Segsworth, B.A.—W. F. Seymour, B.A.—W. E. Woodruff, B.A., LL.B.

Graduates in Medicine, 1887.

Geo. Acheson, B.A., '80, M.A., '83, M.B., is a physician in Galt, Ont.—Jas. Applebie, M.D., is a physician in Parry Sound, Ont.—W. Armstrong, M.D., is a physician in Zephyr, Ont.—O. R. Avison, M.D., is a physician in Seoul, Corea.—A. D. Barnett, M.B., is a physician in St. Paul, Minn.—S. G. T. Barton, M.D., is a physician at 327 Clinton St., Toronto.—Jas. Bell, M.D., is a physician in Chicago, Ill.—J. J. Brown, M.D., is a physician in Owen Sound, Ont.—J. M. Cameron, M.D., is a physician in Galt, Ont.—Ed. Campbell, M.D., is a physician in St. Ignace, Mich.—C. T. Carle, M.D., is a physician at 381 Weybosset St., Providence R. I.—C. R. Charteris, M.D., is a physician in Chatham, Ont.—W. H. Clapp, M.D., is a physician in Woburn, Ont.—W. H. Clarke, M.B., is a physician in Lindsay, Ont.—A. E. Collins, M.D., is a physician at 441 Dearborn St., Buffalo, N. Y.—D. A. Dobie, M.D., is a physician in New York, N.Y.—C. F. Durand, B.A., '84, M.B., is a physician, Erie Co. Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.—J. H. Eastwood, M.B., is a physician in Peterborough, Ont.—A. Ego, M.B., is a physician in Markdale, Ont.—E. J. Free, M.D., is a physician in Warkworth, Ont.—H. P. H. Gallo-way, M.D., is a physician at 12 Bloor St. E., Toronto.—W. R. Gillespie, M.D., is a physician in Toronto Junction, Ont.—W. J. Glassford, M.D., (Ob.)—H. S. Griffin, M.D., is a physician in Hamilton, Ont.—O. Groves, M.D., is a physician at 17 Central

Park, Rochester, N.Y.—J. Guinane, M.B., is a physician at 104 Wilton Ave., Toronto.—T. H. Halstead, M. D., is a physician in Syracuse, N.Y.—H. R. Hay, M.D., is a physician in Elmira, Ont.—A. J. Hunter, M.D., is a physician in Orangeville, Ont.—D. Johnston, M.B., is a physician in Iroquois, Ont.—M. J. Keane, M.B., is a physician at 30 William St., Brantford, Ont.—A. E. Lackner, M.B., is a physician at 9 Cannon St. W., Hamilton, Ont.—C. F. Moore, M.D., is a physician, Bellevue Ave., Toronto.—M. J. Mullock, M.D., is a physician in Binbrook, Ont.—H. A. Macallum, M. D., is a physician on Queen's Ave., London, Ont.—J. H. McCassey, M.D., is a physician in Dayton, Ohio.—A. M. McPaul, M.D., is a physician in Stayner, Ont.—A. E. MacKay, M.B., is a physician in Portland, Oregon.—T. McKenzie, B.A., '81, M.A., '87, M.B., is a physician at 10 O'Hara Ave., Toronto.—J. A. McMahon, M.B., is a physician in Canton, Dak.—I. Olmsted, M.B., is a physician at 159 King St. W., Hamilton, Ont.—J. A. Palmer, M.D., is a physician in Ross-ville, Ill.—A. E. A. N. Perfect, M.D., is a physician at West Toronto Junction, Ont.—A. R. Pyne, M.B., is a physician at 261 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.—J. B. Reid, M.B., is a physician at Tilsonburg, Ont.—J. R. Shannon, M.B., (Ob.)—G. H. Shaver, M.D., (Ob.)—W. R. Shaw, M.D., (Ob.)—D. Sinclair, M.D., is a physician at Tonawanda, N.Y.—J. C. Smith, M.D., is a physician in Drayton, Dak.—O. Taylor, M.D., is a physician in Princeton, Ont.—J. D. Thorburn, M.D., is a physician at 329 Bloor St. W., Toronto.—M. Tovell, M.D., is a physician in Sydenham, Ont.—J. P. Vrooman, M.D., is a physician in Napanee, Ont.—W. R. Walters, M.B., is a physician in East Toronto, Ont.—W. J. Walsh, M.D., is a physician in Guelph, Ont.

The addresses of the following are unknown:—G. F. Dryden, M.B.—G. Stewart, B.A., M.D.—J. Campbell, M. D.—A. Kennedy, M.D.—P. J. Rice, M.D.—G. S. Stockton, M.D.—H. Westlake, B.A., M.D.

Graduates of School of Practical Science, 1896.

J. W. Bain, B.A.Sc., is Demonstrator in Analytical Chemistry, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—L. T.

Burwash is mining recorder, timber and Crown Lands Agent, Stewart River, P.O., Yukon.—G. M. Campbell is w.th the Westinghouse Electric and M'fg Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—J. A. De Cew is Lecture Assistant in Chemistry in the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—H. P. Elliott, B.A.Sc., is with Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—W. C. Gurney is chief engineer of the steam and hot water heating department, Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto. — H. V. Haight, B.A.Sc., is engineer, Canadian Rand Drill Co., Sherbrooke, Que.—W. F. Laing is on the engineer's staff, Algoma Central Ry., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—R. R. Lawrie, (Ob.)—C. MacBeth, B.A.Sc., is on the engineer's staff, Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit, Mich.—J. A. McMurchy is with the Westinghouse Machine Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—T. Martin, B.A.Sc., is on the engineer's staff, Ont. Rainy River Ry., Port Arthur, Ont.—R. R. Shipe is employed by the Toronto Engraving Co., Toronto.

S. P. S., 1897.

E. Andrewes, B.Sc., is manager of large slate quarries at Cayton Villa, Portmadoc, N. Wales.—J. A. Bow is employed as an explorer by the Lake Superior Power Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—H. S. Carpenter, B.A.Sc., O.L.S., is on the staff of the Trent Canal, Peterboro', Ont. — H. W. Charlton, B.A.Sc., is assistant analyst at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.—E. A. Forward, A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., is assistant engineer of Cornwall Canal, Dickinson's Landing, Ont.—A. T. Gray, B.A.Sc., is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.—W. A. B. Hicks is with the Snow Pump Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—C. F. King is on the Geological Survey, Ottawa, Ont.—H. W. Proudfoot is with the Jack Lake Mining Co., Matawin, Ont.—A. H. A. Robinson, B.A.Sc., is Fellow in Chemistry, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—W. F. Scott is an architect, McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.—R. W. Smiley, B.A.Sc., is with the Shelby Steel Tube Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—W. W. Stull, B.A.Sc., O.J.S., is with DeMorest & Silvester, engineers and surveyors, Sudbury, Ont.—M. B. Weekes, B.A.Sc., is Fellow in Mining Engineering, School of Practical Science, Toronto.—E. A. Weldon is on the engineering staff, Ont. and Rainy River Ry., Port Arthur, Ont.

Convocation Hall.

There has been a steady growth in the fund being raised to build a Convocation Hall. The weekly reports given out by the Secretary through the daily papers have shown an increase of about \$1,000 per week.

The contributions received from the various years in Arts and Medicine are as follows:

1854, \$25; 1857, \$150; 1861, \$55; 1862, \$500; 1863, \$270; 1865, \$20; 1866, \$300; 1868, \$60; 1872, \$100; 1873, \$100; 1874, \$250; 1875, \$25; 1876, \$470; 1877, \$75; 1878, \$1,100; 1879, \$175; 1880, \$350; 1881, \$240; 1882, \$500; 1883, \$330; 1884, \$75; 1885, \$50; 1886, \$575; 1887, \$175; 1888, \$295; 1889, \$76; 1890, \$25; 1891, \$222.50; 1892, \$250; 1893, \$215; 1894, \$60; 1895, \$85; 1896, \$120; 1897, \$95; 1898, \$52; 1899, \$60; 1900, \$82; 1901, \$12; 1902, \$30.

In addition to these amounts, \$2,460 has also been subscribed by members of other faculties, and by friends of the University other than graduates, making a total of \$10,109.50.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

Murray S. Fuller, S.P.S., '01, is residing at 125 East 83rd St., New York, N.Y.

Cecil H. Clegg, B.A., '97, is at present in the gold fields of Nome City, Alaska.

T. W. Standing, B.A., '91, has removed from Pembroke to Carleton Place, Ont.

Wm. Mills, D.D.S., '90, has removed from St. Catharines to 32 1-2 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Anger, B.A., '79, has removed from St. Catharines to 252 Palmerston Ave., Toronto, Ont.

D. C. Brown, B.A., '92, who is studying medicine in Chicago, is living at 775 Polk St., Chicago.

G. F. Kay, B.A., '00, is a geologist in the employ of the Algoma Commercial Company, Sudbury, Ont.

Frank K. Johnston, B.A., '96, M.A., '97, has removed his law offices to 99 Nassau St., New York.

Miss J. M. Pearce, B.A., '98, is teaching Mathematics and History in the High School, Caldwell, N.J.

Harvey J. O'Higgins, formerly of the class of '93, is contributing short stories to some New York magazines.

The degree of Ph. D. has been conferred upon B. A. Bensley, B.A., '96, by the University of Columbia, New York, N.Y.

Miss J. M. Johnston, B.A., '99, has organized a tennis and basketball team in the high school, Stamford, Conn.

Miss E. McNeely, B.A., '96, is teaching History in Miss Spence's School for Young Ladies, Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y.

Dr. J. T. Shotwell, B.A., '98, has been appointed lecturer in History at the Columbia University summer school, New York, N.Y.

L. F. Anderson, B.A., '93, is professor of Psychology and Education at the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, Mich.

Dr. H. A. Beatty, M.B., '97, M.R.C.S., has been offered the position of surgical registrar of the Westminster Hospital, London, Eng.

H. M. Little, B.A., '97, has gone from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., to Germany, where he will continue his post-graduate work.

Rev. Hugh Johnston, B.A., '65, M.A., '69, has removed from Washington D.C., and is now pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md.

W. A. B. Hicks, S.P.S. '97, formerly with the Northey Mfg. Co., Toronto, has removed to Buffalo, N.Y., where he is now with the Snow Pump Co.

A. N. Smith, S.P.S. '92, formerly with the Keystone Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is now on the staff of Julian Kennedy, M.E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Professor and Mrs. J. A. Macvannel, of the class of '93, have removed from 395 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, to 2441 Seventh Ave., New York City, N.Y.

E. F. Clarke, S.P.S., has been made captain of C Company in the Halifax Garrison Contingent. He is said to be the youngest captain in the imperial service.

J. O. Quantz, B.A. '94, Ph.D. '97 (University of Wisconsin), is at present professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at the Wisconsin State Normal College, Oshkosh, Wis.

W. B. Lane, B.A. '93, M.A. '94, Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin), is at present professor of Philosophy and Psychology in Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

J. E. McAllister, B.A.Sc. '91, formerly with the Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Hamilton, Ont., is now chief metallurgist for the Tennessee Copper Company, Copper Hill, Polk County, Tenn.

George W. Umphrey, B.A. '99, is teaching at Whitby, Ont. Mr. Umphrey spent the academic year, '01-'02, in post-graduate work at Harvard University, receiving the degree of A.M. last year.

A meeting of the Toronto University Alumnae now resident in New York is to be held during the present month at Whittier Hall, corner of 120th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York, N.Y.

Geo. E. McCraney, B.A. '92, LL.B. '95, has removed from Milton, Ont., to Rosthern, Sask. A complimentary dinner was tendered Mr. McCraney by the chief citizens of Milton before his departure.

Vincent J. Hughes, B.A. '94, LL.B. '95, barrister-at-law, late of the firm of Millar, Ferguson & Hughes, of Toronto, has been appointed secretary at the Montreal office of the National Trust Company.

J. Cassie Hatton, B.A. '61, M.A. '63, LL.B. '72, formerly of Montreal, is now in England. His address is: Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.

Frank McTavish, M.B. '99, after having spent a year in practising at Barrie, and one year in post graduate work at Edinburgh and London, is now engaged as civil surgeon with the British troops in South Africa.

W. A. Duff, S.P.S. '01, who has been on the engineering staff of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway since graduation, is now assistant to the Grand Trunk Railway engineer at Hamilton, Ont.

D. J. Armour, B.A. '91, M.B. '94, has been appointed senior assistant surgeon in Belgrade Hospital for Children, London, Eng. Dr. Armour continues his duties as senior demonstrator in the University College, London.

Alexander Taylor, S.P.S. '00, recently passed his examination as P.L.S., Manitoba. He is now at Nelson, B.C., having been appointed District Agent for British Columbia of the C. P. R. Land Department.

We learn that Neil McKechnie, M.B. '80, M.D. '80, died some time ago at his home in Holdrege, Nebraska, where he had practised medicine for about ten years. Previous to 1886 Dr. McKechnie had practised in Thorndale, Ont., and later in Iowa.

Wm. H. Metzler, B.A., '88, professor of Mathematics in the University of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. A short time ago Professor Metzler was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Miss Mabel K. Mason, B.A. '98, is Modern Language instructor in the high school at Gouverneur, N.Y. Miss Mason spent the year 1898-1899 studying at the University of Berlin, and at the Sorbonne, Paris, France. She received her M.A. degree from Columbia University last June.

Rev. Donald McGillivray, B.A. '82, M.A. '83, formerly of Honan, China, has for the past three years been living in Shanghai, where he has been engaged in a very important work of translation. Mr. McGillivray, who was gold medalist in Classics in his year, is a distinguished Chinese scholar.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, the following offices were filled by members of the University staff:—President, Professor A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph. D.; vice-president, Professor A. J. Bell, M.A., Ph.D.; secretary, Professor J. J. MacKenzie; librarian, Professor A. B. Macallum, B.A., M.B., Ph. D.

There are a number of alumni on the staff of St. Margaret's College, Toronto. Miss Louise D. Cummings, B.A., and Miss Thyrsa Wooster, B.A., teach Mathematics; Miss Florence Neelands, B.A., and Miss Bessie Lawson, B.A., teach Moderns; Miss J. E. Macdonald, B.A., English and Literature, and Miss Landon Wright, B.A., Classics.

Mr. H. P. Dwight, of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., sent an old friend (a member of the University of Toronto), his annual pass, and received the following acknowledgment:—

Another "pass"! the thought I hate—
Must come at last!
We too have learned to conjugate
Pass—passing—past!

J. E. Lehmann, M.B. '93, M.R.C.S., after practising a number of years in Ontario went abroad, and spent three very successful years in the hospitals of Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna and London, where he devoted himself almost exclusively to surgery. He now fills the much coveted position of first assistant surgeon in the German Hospital, London, Eng. His address is, No. 3 Queen's Grove Rd., Chingford, Essex County, Eng.

The late Hon. R. M. Wells, B.A., '54, whose death is referred to in another column, was the son of the late Sheriff Wells of Prescott and Russell, and was born in the county of Prescott in 1835. At graduation he was awarded the gold medal in History and silver medal in Mathematics. He was called to the Bar in 1857, and was for some time in partnership with the Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D. He was appointed County Crown Attorney of York in 1872, but resigned in order to enter the Legislative Assembly as representative of South Bruce. He was Speaker of the Assembly from 1873 to 1880. In 1882 he was elected to the Dominion House of Commons and sat until 1887, when he retired from politics. He was a partner in the firm of Wells and MacMurchy of Toronto, solicitors for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Marriages.

Mackinnon-Sampson—W. A. Mackinnon, B.A., '97, who represents the Fruit Division of the Dominion Agricultural Department in Great Britain, was married on the 21st ult. to Miss Bertha Sampson of Toronto.

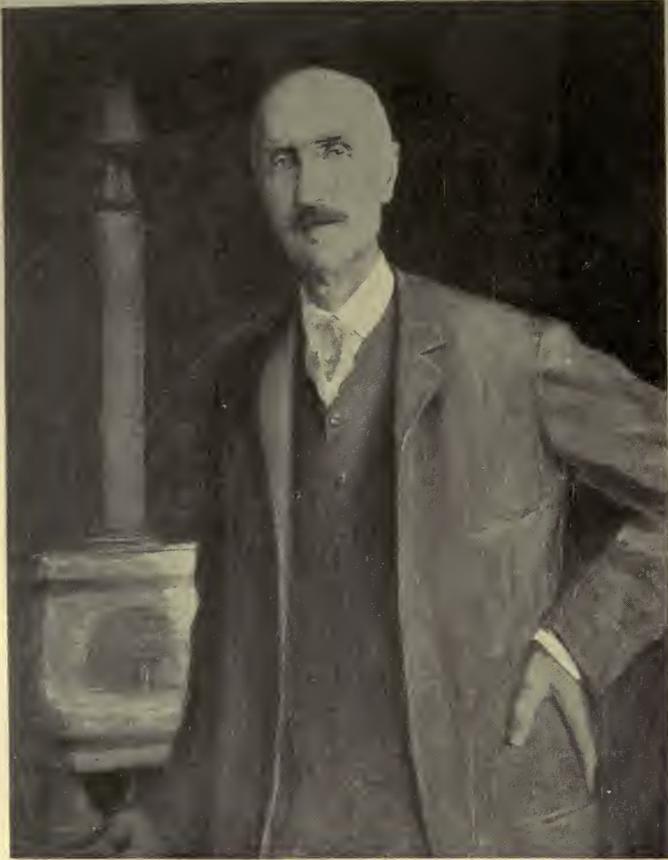
Robb-Grant—The Rev. E. G. Robb, B.A., '99, M.A., '00, of Sandon, B.C., was married on April 30th in Cascade, B.C., to Miss Mary A. Grant, daughter of the late John Grant of Pembroke, Ont.

Deaths.

Boyd—Major Alexander Boyd, formerly of the class of '84, died of enteric fever at the military hospital, Pretoria, S.A., on April 20th, 1902.

Langford—William Langford, formerly of the class of '94, died after a long illness, at his home in Owen Sound.

Wells—R. M. Wells, B.A., '54, K.C., after a short illness, died on May 11th at his home in Toronto.



From a painting by A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A.

EDWARD JOHN CHAPMAN, PH.D., LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF TORONTO, 1853-1895.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY

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EDWARD JOHN CHAPMAN, PH.D., LL.D.

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

EIGHTY-ONE years ago, towards the commencement of 1821, a post-chaise was hastening across the still wintry country between the seaport of Dover and the western suburbs of London. This post-chaise—there were no railways, even in England, in those days—held a gentleman with his wife and the latter's maid, all of whom had landed at Dover, from France, the same morning. Their object was to reach their home near London as soon as possible, but adverse fate compelled a prolonged halt to be made at a village inn on the borders of Kent and Surrey, where the subject of this memoir made his entry into this busy world: February 22, 1821. Two years later his father died.

After a few years of private instruction, the boy was sent at an early age into France, and there (with some brief intervals in Germany) he was principally educated. At Paris, he attended regularly the old College of Henri-Quatre; and subsequently, also, he followed some courses of lectures in the Sorbonne. These studies probably influenced his future career.

Continuing to reside in France, he gradually drifted, with some of his comrades of the Quartier Latin, into the French Province of Algeria, acquired by France some years previously, but held at that time only by constant fighting. There he entered the army of occupation, and, after a brief delay in the vicinity of Algiers, he was drafted into the Province of Constantine, where he took part in many a toilsome march and in several skirmishes and encounters that followed the second storming of the rocky fortress and city of Constantine. Later on, he was present at the hotly-contested passage of the Chiffa, a river which flows through a deep gorge in the Atlas Mountains. At this period, Marshal Vaele, associated with the Duke of Orleans, was in chief command; and the Duke de Nemours was a general of division.

Soon after this, our future professor found himself the inmate of a hospital, from whence he was bought out by a relative, and so returned to England. Here he took up the study of civil engineering, and worked subsequently under I. K. Brunel, the constructor of the Great Western Railway and the Great Eastern steamship, the largest vessel then afloat. His immediate chief, under Sir Isambard Brunel, in Devon and Somerset, was William Froude, a younger brother of Froude, the well-known historian. Many of Professor Chapman's friends, here, may still remember his graphic account of some amusing incidents in which he took part during his engineering days. After a year or two, professional work falling slack, he applied for the vacant chair of Mineralogy in University College, London. This he obtained, after two of the professors—one of whom was the great comparative anatomist, Dr. Robert Grant, and the other a well-known metaphysician, Dr. Hoppus—had reported favourably of a preliminary course of lectures that he was called upon to give. At this time he published a small work on Determinative Mineralogy, and many scientific papers in the *Phil. Mag.* and *Chemical News*. Curiously enough, one of the editors of the latter journal was the late Professor Croft, with whom Prof. Chapman was afterwards to be associated in our University.

But the turning-point in Professor Chapman's career had now arrived. He relinquished his post in University College, London, on being appointed to the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology in University College, Toronto. He arrived here in October, 1853, after a long and somewhat dangerous voyage of nearly a month's duration, in one of the earliest Canadian steamships, the "Sarah Sands." This vessel was lost, a year or two after, when serving as a troop-ship in the Mediterranean.

Professor Chapman was then 32 years of age. He continued to hold his chair (afterwards transferred from the College to the

University) until 1895, a period of 42 years, when his earlier colleagues—Dr. McCaul, Dr. Bevan, Professor Croft, Sir Daniel Wilson, Prof. Hincks, Prof. Young, and Dr. Forneri—had one and all passed away.

During the occupancy of his chair, Professor Chapman issued four or five text-books (published by the Copp, Clark Co., Toronto) on the Minerals and Geology of Canada, Blowpipe Practice, Assaying, etc., all of which, we believe, have reached a second edition, together with a considerable number of original papers on these and kindred subjects, in the *Canadian Journal*, the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* (of which he was one of the original 80 members), and in some foreign scientific journals.* He also published some thirty or forty printed reports on mineral lands in localities as widely separated as Colorado, Lake Superior, Algoma, North Hastings, Lake Chaudiere, the Bay of Fundy, and Cape Breton.

In 1862 the University of Goettingen, in Hanover, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.); and the degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him in 1867 by the Senate of Queen's University, Kingston—Professor Mowat, the then secretary, stating that only four of these degrees had been granted by the University during the preceding twenty-one years.

Professor Chapman has been twice married: first to a daughter of Colonel Cogan, by whom he had a son (since dead); and, secondly, to Frances, daughter of the late Captain Sutherland. Mrs. Chapman was born at Sidney, Cape Breton, where her father at the time was commandant. A three-quarter length portrait in oils of Professor Chapman, from her brush, now hangs in the library of our University.

He retired in 1895, and has since resided near Hampton Court, on the Thames, where he is always pleased to see any Canadian friends. During his period of retirement, he published, in 1899, a new volume of poems—his first poetic venture, "A Song of Charity," having been published in Canada about 1857. The new volume (published by Kegan, Paul & Co., London) contains two long poems, "A Drama of Two Lives" and "The Snake-Witch," with several shorter pieces, among others a revision of his "Canadian Summer Night," published in Canada many years ago, and inserted by Dr. McCaul, about 1860, in one of our "National Readers." His many friends were sorry to hear that Professor Chapman met with a severe accident last December, which confined him to his room for several months; but are glad to learn that he is now himself again.

* See list of these in the Bibliography of the Royal Society, by Sir John George Bourinot, 1894.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM HINCKS, M.A.

BY C. R. W. BIGGAR, M.A., K.C.

“These—molluscs—properly prepared—and served—form a delicious dish.”

ANY member of the Natural Science Classes in the University of Toronto from 1866 to 1871 will recognize these words as characteristic of a professor whose lecture room, situated on the left-hand side of the western stair, was one of the most enjoyable places in the University.

A big, florid, white-haired man, sitting at a desk at the foot of the semi-circular rows of seats, is lecturing. His ideas are antiquated; his methods are by no means up to date, but his perfect manners make up for much. In those days they appointed professors on the principle upon which Lord Thurlow appointed judges, viz., “Get a gentleman; and if he knows a little law it may be none the worse.” The Rev. William Hincks was a gentleman. His methods of teaching left much to be desired. He adopted in its entirety Swainson’s Quinary System, which was, even then, out of date; and we learned long lists in which every division of the animal and vegetable kingdoms was reduced to a series of fives set in a circle. It was simply an effort of memory, and the man who could repeat the longest list of brachiopoda, coleoptera, etc., and could write the longest examination paper, was sure to come out first. We learned to know his ways, and to make our papers suit his peculiar taste. We learned also to love the man, though we were not always kind to him. I shall never forget how we spent two whole nights in trying to bore a hole in the wall of the main building opposite his private room, in order to introduce therein the pipe of a retort charged with selenide of hydrogen. We failed, because the wall was eighteen inches thick, but we succeeded afterwards in making a small orifice into that same room from the Residence, where the wall was not of the same thickness, and we applied the retort about the hour when Dr. Hincks was expected to arrive. He came into the lecture room with a large red bandana handkerchief at his nose, and said: “Gentlemen, I am unable to lecture this morning; something has happened to my room which makes it intolerable, and has caused me to feel quite ill. There will, therefore, be no lecture this morning.”

He was born in Cork, in May, 1794, and was a Presbyterian minister at Cork and Exeter from 1815 to 1827. After that he was Professor of Natural Philosophy at Manchester College, York,

for twelve years, and at Queen's College, Cork, from 1849 to 1853. Then he came to University College, where he held the chair of Natural History from 1853 to 1871, and among all the distinguished men who then occupied chairs in Toronto University, none was more beloved than he. I examined for him for several years, and among my most valued possessions are the books which he presented to me in return for this unpaid work.

The Hinckses were a distinguished family, his brother, Sir Francis, having been one of the best Finance Ministers Canada ever had. No young Canadian should fail to read his book—"Recollections of My Life"—and his articles on the early history of railway development in Canada.

ON, HONOR, HONEST.

(After *Phocylides*).

"Get on," the world cries: "first of all get on:"
 "And next get honor, if it come your way:"
 "And last, if time and strength be not all gone,"
 "Get honest also, when you've had your day."

—*Maurice Hutton.*

LA REINE! LA REINE!

(Traduction.)

Ses yeux ne verront point, étendards déployés,
 Ses fidèles soldats rentrant dans leurs foyers,
 Après cette campagne aux rigueurs sans pareilles.
 Les uns, tombés là-bas, sont muets pour toujours;
 Les autres, de leur cri triomphal des grands jours,
 Réjouiront d'autres oreilles.

Mais dans l'ombre, au séjour morne et mystérieux,
 Où, tour à tour, chacun de ces morts glorieux,
 Sans avoir jamais vu sa face souveraine,
 Sont allés où vont tous, les petits et les grands,
 Un solennel murmure a couru dans les rangs:
 "La Reine! la Reine! la Reine!"

—*Louis Fréchette.*

THE UNIVERSITIES IN RELATION TO RESEARCH.*

BY PRESIDENT LOUDON.

IT is now many years since I came to the conclusion that the provision of adequate facilities for research is one of the prime necessities of university education in Canada; and it is with the object of accelerating the movement which has already begun in this direction that I have selected the relation of the universities to research as the topic of my remarks on this occasion.

It will perhaps be expedient for me at the outset to say that I propose to use the word research in its widest meaning, *i.e.*, as indicating those efforts of the human mind which result in the extension of knowledge, whether such efforts are exerted in the field of literature, of science, or of art. It is a common mistake to apply the term research to what we somewhat erroneously denominate as "science," meaning thereby the physical and natural sciences. This limitation is comparatively modern, and science so defined is after all only a part of human knowledge.

The limits of research in its wider sense are coterminous with the knowable, and research itself is of very ancient date. The fund of knowledge accumulated even before the Christian era was enormous. This great fund however remained stationary, or nearly so, throughout the Dark and Middle Ages. During this period of mental stagnation, authority was the watchword of the learned. All knowledge was supposed to have been already discovered, and the efforts of the schoolmen were devoted to the application of this body of truth to life and conduct. This mediæval point of view has been quaintly and aptly put by Chaucer:

Out of olde feldies, as man saieth,
Comith all this newe corne from yere to yearn;
And out of olde bokis, in good faithe,
Comith all this newe science that menne learn.

With the Renaissance began a new epoch, an epoch in the midst of which we are still living. It marked, as has been well said, "the liberation of the reason from a dungeon, the double discovery of the outer and inner world." The study of the humanities, which was an incident of the Renaissance, rendered available to modern men the wisdom of the ancients. But much of the old knowledge was found to be spurious when examined with the new light, and even the authority of Aristotle, the demigod of the scholastics, was discredited. Nothing henceforth was to be accepted on trust, and the injunction to "prove all things" became the watchword of the intellectual world.

* Address as President of the Royal Society of Canada at the Toronto meeting, May 27th, 1902.

Although the Renaissance marked the regeneration of philosophy, of criticism, and in general of the whole process of thought, it especially denoted the birth of the physical and natural sciences, and hence their rise and progress may be taken as best illustrating the working of the new spirit of research. Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century protested vainly against the despotism of Aristotle, and advocated a new and fruitful learning which should be based upon experience. In the two centuries which followed, those scholars described by Whewell as the "Practical Reformers," working in their primitive laboratories, established a sound basis for a future natural philosophy. One of these, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), both a practical and theoretical philosopher, anticipated modern science in his remark: "The interpreter of the artifices of nature is experience, who is never deceived. We must begin from experiment and try to discover the reason." Telesio (1508-1588), called by Francis Bacon "primus hominum novorum," said: "The construction of the world and the magnitude and nature of the bodies in it are not to be investigated by reasoning, as was done by the ancients; but they are to be apprehended by the sense and collected from the things themselves." These were some, but not nearly all of the forerunners of Francis Bacon (1561-1626), who by his writings, and especially by his "Novum Organum," elaborated in detail a method of research, the principles of which had been laid down by his predecessors.

From the overturning of the authority of Aristotle and the laying down of a secure basis for the advancement of knowledge, it was but a step to the inauguration of organized research, the aspect of the question to which I wish to invite your attention somewhat more in detail.

The chief agencies of modern organized research are (1) the learned societies, and (2) the universities. The former receive and publish research papers; the latter superintend and direct investigators and publish results. To these should properly be added the various journals which have been established and carried on by private effort. It is a significant fact that the establishment of modern learned societies coincides closely in time with the Renaissance movement. Telesio, mentioned above, established one of the earliest mathematico-physical societies—the Academy of Cosenza. Other Italian societies of similar scope were founded in Rome in 1603, in Florence in 1657, and the Royal Society of London dates from 1660 or earlier. Organized research in universities was of slower growth. In them the mediæval spirit was tenacious of life, and it was only in the nineteenth century, in Germany, at the close of the Napoleonic wars,

that research, not only in natural philosophy, but in the whole field of knowledge, became the basis of the German educational system, and I might remark, without going into details, that the university systems of France and the other principal countries of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, are in the main parallel with that of Germany, although not so consistently elaborated. To understand, then, what organized university research means in the fullest development which it has hitherto attained, let us turn our attention a little to Germany, of the educational system of which it forms an essential part.

We are so subject to the authority of words that it is difficult for us to realize that the organization called a university in Germany is almost entirely different in scope and object from the institution which we so designate in this country. Hitherto, at least in England and Canada, the function of the university has mainly been to impart a general and liberal education, continuing and completing the beginning already made in the secondary school. Speaking generally, I may say that under the German system the work of our secondary schools and universities combined is performed by the gymnasium, the nine or ten years' training of which leaves the young man of nineteen or twenty years of age with a much better liberal education than that possessed by the average graduate in arts of an English, Canadian or American university. How this is accomplished it is not my purpose here to explain. There is no doubt, however, as to the fact, which is substantiated both by the nature of the curriculum of the gymnasium and by the testimony of those familiar with both systems. In this connection I recall the observation made to me on one occasion by a professor here, himself a wrangler of high standing in Cambridge, who remarked that it was always a mystery to him how the German gymnasium attained such extraordinary results, results which, he added, it would be hopeless to expect in England, while on the other hand, I have more than once heard German professors express surprise at the meagre equipment of university graduates from America.

It is upon this substantial preliminary training that the work of the German university proper is based. Up to this point the young man has been a "learner"; on entering the university he becomes a "student." This distinction, expressed by the German words "lernen" and "studieren," marks the difference between gymnasium and university—the acquisition of knowledge under the teacher in the one, independent research under the guidance of the professor in the other.

The typical German university possesses the four faculties of theology, law, medicine and philosophy. The scope of the first three is evident from their designation, and with them we are not at present immediately concerned. The faculty of philosophy embraces the subjects which we include as university studies, under the head of arts and science. It is the most important of the four, the professors in it sometimes outnumbering those of all other faculties combined. The ultimate object of both professors and students is the advancement of knowledge, and the independence with which research is conducted is well expressed by the two words "Lehrfreiheit" and "Lernfreiheit"—the freedom of the professor as to what he teaches and the freedom of the student to select his special line of research. Some idea of the extent of this work may be formed from the number of universities in Germany, 21 in all, and from the fact that the aggregate number of matriculated students exceeds 12,000, in addition to non-matriculated students who are also numbered by thousands, while the philosophical faculty at Berlin and Leipzig in 1901-2 numbered respectively 207 and 120. To the 21 universities mentioned should be added the nine technische hochschulen which have now the right to confer the doctor's degree in the applied sciences.

It is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which prevails among both professors and students in their common object, and this enthusiasm is increased by legitimate emulation. The reputation of a university depends upon the progress made by its professors, the reputation of a professor upon the progress made in his department. Hence a student may be attracted from one university to another—which is allowable under the system—may choose to follow the lectures of the professor, ordinary or extraordinary, or even those of the privat-dozent in his own particular line of work. Under such a system and under such stimulating conditions it is evident that both professors and students must take their work seriously, with the result that the combined effort of a vast number of the best minds in the country is concentrated on the advancement of all the principal branches of knowledge. With regard to the research work done by the student and without which the degree of Ph.D. is not conferred, it may be objected that much of it is not important and sometimes very trivial. It may be said, however, that it must all stand the test of publication after being approved by the professor, so that its value may at once be estimated by the learned world, and the scholastic standing of professor and student rated accordingly.

The place and importance of research in the German system is further indicated by the fact that even teachers in the gymnasium

devote themselves to such work, their papers being published in the annual reports of their institutions. With such respect is the ability for research regarded that the publication of a paper of this kind may lead directly to a professorship in the university, as was the case, for instance, in the appointment of Weierstrass, the celebrated mathematician.

Let us now turn our attention for a few moments to the British university system. An extended description is unnecessary, since we are all familiar with the working of British universities themselves, or with the Canadian or American development of the original British type. Hence it may suffice if I contrast briefly the British and German systems in some of their essential features.

In the organization of the German university research has been shown to be a fundamental principle; in the British university it is as yet incidental or of sporadic manifestation. I do not, of course, ignore the very important contributions which have been made by British scholars to the advancement of learning, but it is worthy of note that the credit for their splendid achievements is rather due to the individuals themselves than to the universities with which many of them were connected. The British university is not primarily an institution for research. In its function of providing the higher grades of a liberal education the proper comparison is with the upper classes of the German gymnasium, not with the German university proper. True, we find in some of the British universities a specialization in certain subjects, *e.g.*, in honor classics and mathematics at Oxford and Cambridge, leading to higher work than that attempted in the gymnasium; but however advanced the studies may be, there is rarely any attempt to guide the English undergraduate in the direction of research. Reading and examinations are the academic watchwords, and to the great mass of students and tutors the field of research is a *terra incognita*.

The attitude of the British nation has been hitherto largely that of indifference towards organized research, and this has been true not only of the general public, but also of those engaged in academic administration. There has existed a deep-seated conviction, born perhaps of reiterated assertion, that the British university system is superior to that of Germany or any other country, and as near perfection as may well be. We are not concerned just here with the discussion of the merits of the system, which are undoubtedly many and great, but we must admit that the attitude of self-satisfaction which has prevailed, combined with the ignoring of other ideals, is at least unphilosophic. In the midst of

such an atmosphere it is not surprising that the development of a true Renaissance spirit has been somewhat tardy.

But the British nation is on the eve of an awakening, an awakening which has already taken place among certain leaders of thought. The fact is dawning upon the British mind that some vital connection really does exist between national progress and scientific discovery, and that the latter should be fostered in connection with the higher institutions of learning. Under the conviction that British commercial supremacy will be seriously threatened unless foreign, and especially German, scientific methods are adopted, universities of more modern type than Oxford and Cambridge and also technical colleges have been established. Such institutions no doubt fill a long-felt want, but they do not go to the root of the matter. On the academic side they are but a modification of the older type; on the technical side they contemplate, not the discovery of new truth, but the application of what is already known. The spirit of research is lacking, and without it no expenditure of money, no raising of examination standards for mere acquirement, will actually increase the capital account of national knowledge.

It is perhaps owing in part to the general awakening already mentioned that a rudimentary scheme of research has been recently introduced in the University of Cambridge, where students pursuing original investigations are placed on the same level as the ordinary undergraduate and may obtain the B.A. degree as a reward for work of this kind. Notwithstanding the lack of more substantial encouragement a number of students have entered these courses, being attracted by the reputation of certain professors who are themselves zealously engaged in the prosecution of research. The number of such students, however, is relatively small, nor can it be said that the movement has become general, although other universities are beginning to do something in this direction, but it may perhaps prove to be the germ of a more complete organization in the future.

The policy of the universities of the United States regarding this matter is in marked contrast with the indecision and conservatism which prevail in the mother country. The type of mind which has been developed in the century and a quarter of separate national existence is one of great vigor and originality; but these qualities have for the most part been turned aside by the circumstances of a new country from abstract investigations. Research after the almighty dollar by the nearest short-cut has been, and perhaps still is, regarded as the chief national characteristic of our American cousins, and in this pursuit they have displayed a genius

for concrete research in mechanical invention and an ability for commercial and industrial enterprise which have been an object of wonder, and latterly of anxiety, to other nations. During the first hundred years of national existence the university of the gymnasium type which has been inherited from England continued to develop and expand in the United States. Suddenly, however, almost exactly twenty-five years ago, a remarkable modification was introduced. The year 1877 marks an epoch in the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University, with research courses leading to the degree of Ph.D. as an addition to the usual undergraduate work; in other words, a grafting of the German university system upon the original stock. It is proper to state that even before that date research work had been prosecuted incidentally in some of the older existing universities. On consideration of the circumstances it is not difficult to account for this new departure. The movement was undoubtedly due to the influence of American students who had gone to Germany for special studies. This migration to and fro had been going on for some time before the founding of Johns Hopkins and still continues, the number of such students gradually increasing from 77 in 1860 to an average of about 400 annually during the last decade. The new university experiment was a success from the first. The scheme was carried out on such a high plane that large numbers of able and zealous students were attracted from all parts of the continent by the facilities for higher study and by the scholarships and fellowships which formed part of the scheme. The appointment of graduates of Johns Hopkins to positions in other universities and their success as teachers and investigators have led to a widespread demand for professors who have proved their capacity for original work.

Since 1877 many other universities, including the best of those already in operation, as well as new foundations, have added a graduate department leading to the Ph.D. degree, although none of these, with the exception of Clark University, has made the prosecution of research the sole business of the university. Some idea of the rapid progress of this movement may be gathered from the fact that the numbers pursuing graduate studies in the universities of the United States have increased from eight, in 1850, to 399 in 1875, and to about 6,000 in 1902. We must conclude from these figures, I think, either that the national mind discerns some ultimate advantage in the cultivation of abstract science, or that, for once, it has been mysteriously diverted from the pursuit of the "main chance." It is surely significant that a practical philanthropist like Mr. Carnegie has recently bestowed the mag-

nificent endowment of \$10,000,000 for the establishment of an institution to be devoted solely to the promotion of research.

As to the ultimate scientific value of what has been already accomplished in the way of research under the influence of this recent movement, there is room for a qualifying remark. It must be remembered that much of the graduate work referred to does not mean actual research, the course for the Ph.D. in many cases being no higher than the honor B.A. course with us. What is required to remedy this unsatisfactory condition is that the Ph.D. be given only on the German plan, and that the main test therefor, a research, be published. When this condition becomes absolute there will be material for the world's judgment as to the amount and quality of the contribution to the advancement of knowledge.

Organized research in Canadian universities, as a definite system, can scarcely be said to exist as yet, although within the last decade certain beginnings have been made which indicate a movement in that direction. Canada, like the United States, has derived its university ideals from Great Britain. Some of the original faculties of our universities were a transplantation, so to speak, of groups of scholars from Britain, who brought with them intact the traditions in which they themselves had been nurtured, so that we received by direct importation scarcely more than fifty years ago a system which in the United States had been developing in its own way since the founding of Harvard in 1636. I cannot better illustrate the attitude towards research of many of these academic pioneers than by quoting the remark made by an English professor—himself a classical scholar—on an occasion so comparatively recent as the establishment of the physical laboratory in the University of Toronto. "Why go to the expense," said he, "of purchasing this elaborate equipment until the physicists have made an end of making discoveries?"

In the interval the idea of research has made gratifying progress among the well-informed. Probably few scholars could now be found in Canada who would put their objections so naively as my classical friend. This progress has come in part from a natural process of evolution within ourselves, and in part also from external influences, notably that of Germany and the United States. Many of our graduates have pursued courses of study in Germany and have brought back with them the German ideal. Besides, such is the geographical position of Canada with regard to the United States, and such the community of social and intellectual life, that the universities of these two countries must inevitably develop along parallel lines; and hence, if for no other reason, we may look

forward to the gradual extension here of the research movement which is already so widespread in the neighboring republic.

That a natural and healthy demand for this kind of work already exists may, I think, be inferred from the success which has attached to the recent establishment of the doctorate degree in certain universities, but still more perhaps from the fact that for some years it has been customary in some cases to direct honor students in the final year of the B.A. course to the work of research. In illustration of what has been accomplished in this way I may state that some of the papers presented in Section III. at the present meeting have been prepared by undergraduates in arts in the University of Toronto. But whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the research movement with us, permit me to repeat what I have already said in another connection, namely, that the Ph.D. should not be given without the presentation of a satisfactory thesis, and that such research should be published before the degree is awarded.

I have confined my remarks up to this point almost wholly to the historical aspect of the question, but it will perhaps not be out of place for me to point out in conclusion some of the advantages which, in my opinion, are connected with the pursuit of university research.

Let us consider first the stimulating effect upon the individuals and institutions concerned. Among those who are affected by this stimulus should first be named the professor. Dr. Samuel Johnson was wont to compare accumulated knowledge to a heap of ice lying exposed to the summer sun, the bulk of which could not be maintained without constant replenishment. Continuing the figure, we can readily imagine that the professor's fund of knowledge, which is ample enough for the class-room teaching of immature minds, might shrink and trickle away until little is left but the saw-dust which we usually associate with the preservation of that commodity. Under the stimulus of research this is impossible, for research into the new implies a full and minute mastery of that branch of knowledge in which the research is being conducted. Hence if no other advantage resulted a good case might be made out along this line of argument.

This stimulus to the professor would react with increased force upon the student. It was a favorite saying of a certain celebrated artist that those who follow after others rarely outstrip them. To hold up before the student either by theory or practice solely the ideal of acquiring what has already been learned, is mediaevalism pure and simple; it is to teach him to creep where he might walk upright and alone;

it is to rob him in part of that intellectual birthright of independent thought which is the inheritance of every man, at least since the Renaissance. It is sometimes objected that the results attained by research students are often trivial or futile. I am disposed, however, to agree with a remark made by one of George Eliot's characters: "Failure after long perseverance is much grander (and I would say parenthetically more useful) than never to have a striving good enough to be called a failure." It is sometimes also urged that research in the immature student leads to superficiality and conceit. I cannot but think this fear ill-grounded. It has been proved on the contrary that nothing will so quickly ripen and enlarge preliminary knowledge and so effectually extinguish presumption as the hand-to-hand struggle with some special problem in the department of study in which the student is already proficient.

Apart from the professor and student, the first effect of the inauguration of research work in our universities, if of the genuine stamp, will be felt upon the teaching profession of the country as a whole. Assuming an educated and interested public opinion, the premium so long placed upon memorized knowledge will disappear, and a change in the principle of selection of teachers both in universities and secondary schools will result. The time will have gone by, let us hope, when a Huxley will be passed over, as was the case fifty years ago, when his candidature for a chair in the Provincial University was unsuccessful.

We come finally to the effect of research upon the national life. Canada, it is true, is barely on the threshold of national existence, rich, however, in natural resources, and richer still in the physical, moral and intellectual qualities of its people. Its future as a nation will depend largely upon the aggregate of intellectual effort of its population. In this sense, truly, knowledge is power. The time has surely come when we should cease to take all our knowledge at second-hand from abroad, and when we should do some original thinking suitable to our own circumstances. Under the term original thinking I do not include merely the researches of the laboratory, for the spirit of research which inspires the chemist or the philologist is one with that creative faculty which moves the poet and the novelist, a spirit which guides all contemporary movements in literature, science and art. For the development of this spirit of originality the country must look primarily to its universities, for on them depends ultimately the whole intellectual life of the people. The time is approaching, if indeed it has not already arrived, when the research university must be regarded as the only university, and

the task is incumbent upon those in authority of elaborating a university system not necessarily in imitation of those of other lands, but one which shall have proper regard to the importance of this new factor as well as to the past and future of our country.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

THE third annual meeting of the University of Toronto Alumni Association was held June 12, 1902, at 3 p.m., in the Chemical Laboratory, the President, Dr. R. A. Reeve, being in the chair.

The Secretary presented the annual report of the Executive Committee as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. *Progress*—The growth of the Association since its organization in April, 1900, though not rapid, has been steady. During the past year local branches have been established in the counties of Kent and Brant and in the District of Algoma. There are now twenty locally organized Associations whose enthusiastic co-operation with the General Committee shows that a keen interest in the affairs of the University is becoming general among the alumni.

A very important factor in the life of the local branches has been their co-operation with the University authorities in carrying out the scheme of University extension lectures. Generally, we find that these branches are becoming recognized as representing the University of Toronto in all phases of its activity, and the local direction of the extension movement is being taken up by them.

Banquets have been held during the year by the Elgin, Wellington, Ottawa and Perth Associations in St. Thomas, Guelph, Ottawa, and Stratford respectively. At St. Thomas the University and Alumni Association were represented by the Chancellor, Sir Wm. Meredith, the Vice-Chancellor, Hon. Mr. Justice Moss, Principal Hutton, and the Secretary of the Association. At Guelph the representatives were the Chancellor and Principal Hutton, while President Loudon represented the two bodies at the Alumni Dinner at Ottawa. At Stratford all of these gentlemen were present and received a most enthusiastic welcome. At these dinners there was an average attendance of over one hundred, which included not only the local alumni and representatives from organizations in adjacent counties, but also a large number of gentlemen prominent in the industrial and commercial life of the locality.

Research Scholarship Fund.—Owing to the decision of the Executive Committee to concentrate its energy on the Convocation Hall scheme, no effort to augment the Research Scholarship Fund has been made, and it remains practically stationary.

Memorial Window Committee.—The Committee who have in hand the proposal to restore the memorial window to the graduates who fell at Ridgeway have not yet reported the completion of their plans to the Executive Committee.

Harper Memorial Fund.—In order to commemorate the bravery of the late H. A. Harper, M.A., of Ottawa, the Executive Committee instructed the Treasurer to receive subscriptions for a memorial. The subscriptions received to date have not been sufficient to enable this committee to take any definite action in the matter.

Convocation Hall Scheme.—Early in the year the Executive Committee decided that the need of a Convocation Hall was so pressing as to justify them in concentrating their energies on an effort to supply the deficiency. A preliminary canvass of the members of the various Faculties was made shortly before Christmas, and the amount then promised, some \$6,000, was deemed so encouraging that plans for a general canvass were at once made. It was decided to approach the graduates through the year organizations, and committees were nominated in each year to carry out the work. In completing these arrangements, the local branches have afforded valuable aid to the central committee by giving publicity to the movement and lending it their active and hearty support.

It was decided that a suitable hall could not be built for less than \$50,000, so that subscriptions were received conditional upon the \$50,000 being subscribed. The result of the canvass of the Faculties was so favorable that no difficulty was anticipated in raising this amount by the first of the present month, and a subscription form was distributed for that purpose.

As the date approached, it was seen that the expectation of the Committee could not be fulfilled, and the subscription form was changed by removing the time limit.

The various year committees have reported from time to time to the General Secretary, enabling weekly reports of the progress of the fund to be published. The report published on Saturday, June 7th, showed a total of \$12,882.00 subscribed. During the present week \$465.00 have been subscribed, and the total of subscriptions now stands at \$13,347.00.

Already \$338.50 has been received on account of these subscriptions. It is anticipated that the interest on the cash receipts will defray the current expenses of the scheme.

Guarantee Fund.—Pursuant to instructions received at the last Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee started the subscription of a Guarantee Fund for the purpose of assisting in paying the deficit of last year in connection with the publication of the "University of Toronto Monthly." In the October number a subscription form was published, and the responses to the appeal have amounted to \$192.00, of which \$16.00 has been paid, which has been placed on deposit and on which 15 cents interest has accrued.

In this connection it may be stated that, in order to carry the indebtedness of last year and go on with the publication of the "Monthly," it was found necessary to borrow the sum of \$1,000, which was advanced by the Imperial Bank on the personal guarantee of President Loudon, President R. A. Reeve, President Mills, Principal Hutton, Professors Cameron, McPhedran, W. Iash Miller, Ramsay, Wright, Squair, Fletcher, Fraser, and Messrs. T. A. Russell, and J. C. McLennan.

Secretary's Office.—During the year much has been done in enlarging and revising the card catalogue of graduates in the Secretary's office. As it now stands, it embraces the graduates in Law, Medicine and Arts, with the exception of the graduates of Victoria University prior to confederation. In order to remedy this deficiency in the catalogue, the Secretary, together with the Registrar of the University, is co-operating with a committee of the staff of Victoria College, and a complete and accurate list of all the Arts graduates, it is hoped, will be compiled before long.

Each month lists of graduates have been prepared from the catalogue and published in the "Monthly," and the prompt assistance of the graduates in correcting errors in these lists, which they have observed, has been most helpful in keeping the catalogue up to date.

It will be seen from the Treasurer's report that \$860 was received in membership fees from June 3rd, 1901, to May 31st of this year, showing an excess of \$133 (\$860—\$727) over last year. Since May 31st \$81 has been received. The financial statement shows that one half of the fees collected during the year was set aside for the purposes of the "Monthly." This was done under a resolution of the Executive Committee (June 28, 1901). The expenses of the general association are set forth in the state-

ment which is before you, and the profit on the year's transactions is, as is there shown, \$225.74.

The collection of fees and of information regarding the doings of graduates has entailed a great deal of correspondence, but your Committee ventures to hope that much of it has been directly instrumental in uniting the alumni in promoting the interests of the University.

Editorial Committee.—A considerable saving has been effected in the publication of the "Monthly" this year by a reduction in the number of copies printed and in several other ways, such as the employment of mechanical type-setting and cheaper paper.

While the proceeds of the advertising account are very little larger than last year, considerable saving has been made in agents' commission.

The grant from the Association is larger this year, amounting to \$430 as against \$372.50 last year.

The expenses of producing the "Monthly" are set forth in the statement before you, and they are, as shown, \$112.70 less than the receipts, so that, instead of showing a large deficit, as was the case last year, the transactions this year result in a small profit.

From the steady increase in the interest taken by the alumni in the "Monthly," as expressed in the large number of letters received, the Committee is encouraged to believe that next year's progress will be even more marked than that of the present year.

On motion of the Secretary, seconded by Professor Squair, the report was received and discussed clause by clause. The clauses referring to the progress of the Association during the year, the research scholarship fund, the memorial window to the heroes of Ridgeway, and the Harper memorial fund, were adopted with very little discussion.

In connection with the clause dealing with the Convocation Hall project, Dr. Smale expressed his dissent from the methods adopted in launching and promoting the scheme. He was of the opinion that at least seventy per cent. of the desired total should have been subscribed before any publicity was given to the matter. Professor Ramsay Wright pointed out that the weekly reports issued by the Secretary had been the means of bringing the matter to the attention of many graduates who might otherwise not have been reached, and Mr. I. H. Cameron remarked that the issuing of weekly statements as to the progress of the subscriptions had been decided upon by the Executive Committee after considerable deliberation. The clause was then adopted.

On motion of Hon. S. C. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Wilkie, after the adoption of the remaining clauses, the report as a whole was adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer then presented his annual statement, which showed a net gain on this year's transactions of \$364.69, thus reducing the deficit on the two years to \$544.92. For the information of the members not present, the Treasurer's statement for the year 1901-1902 is appended:—

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 31st May, 1902.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Balance	\$225 74	Office equipment	117 85
		Convocation Hall.....	88 11
		Balance in bank	19 78
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$225 74		\$225 74
PROFIT AND LOSS.			
To Deficit last year.....	\$ 26 25	By Fees	\$860 00
" Postage.....	66 80	" Typewriting, etc.....	2 45
" Salaries.....	178 50	" Grant from University....	200 00
" Expenses	34 57	" Sundry accounts	15 30
" Commission on one-half Fees.....	15 83		
" Stationery, etc.....	82 27		
" Travelling expenses	17 35		
" Interest.....	44		
" Grant to MONTHLY.....	430 00		
" Balance.....	225 74		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,077 75		\$1,077 75

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY.

Statement 31st May, 1902.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
To Bills Payable	\$1,000 00	By Personal accounts.....	\$596 01
" Advertising unexpired ..	255 00	" Bank	89 23
		" Deficit	769 76
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$1,255 00		\$1,255 00
PROFIT AND LOSS.			
To Deficit last year	882 46	By Advertisements	\$1,441 47.
" Printing	\$ 925 30	" Pamphlets	15 50
" Salaries.....	410 85	" Casual sales.....	3 00
" Commission on adv's	111 79	" Grant from Association..	430 00
" " on one-half fees	15 82	" Deficit	769 76
" Accounts written off	44 00		
" Interest.....	47 98		
" Expense	35 83		
" Postage.....	46 15		
" Paid for Association....	15 30		
" Mailing and delivery....	74 26		
" Stationery	44 07		
" Engraving	5 92		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,659 73		\$2,659 73

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and vouchers of the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto and the University of Toronto MONTHLY and have found them correct.

Toronto, 6th June, 1902.

(Sgd.) W. A. DOUGLASS, B.A.,
Auditor.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. 249

The preceding statements show that the results for the year are as follows:

Abstract Financial Statements, 1901-1902.

Deficit Alumni Association, June 3rd, 1901	\$	26 25
Deficit MONTHLY, June 3rd, 1901		882 46
Total deficit		908 71
Surplus Alumni Association, May 31st, 1902	\$	251 99
Surplus MONTHLY, May 31st, 1902		112 70
Total surplus		364 69
Leaving a net indebtedness, May 31st, 1902		\$544 02

(Sgd) W. A. DOUGLASS, B.A.,
Auditor.

F. J. Smale, Ph.D., moved, seconded by F. B. Allan, Ph.D., that, for the future guidance of striking committees, this Association place itself on record in favor of the largest possible change in the personnel of the Executive Committee at each annual meeting, consistent with the best interests of the Association, only such officers as the Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties are, to a great extent, continuous, holding office successively for more than one year.

During the discussion the following members of the Association spoke: Messrs. Cooper, Douglas, I. H. Cameron, Embree, Biggs, Needler, W. H. Fraser, Milner, Keys, Manley, Fletcher.

The time having arrived for the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet to the memory of the late H. A. Harper, M.A., and the late H. A. Moore, B.A., the meeting adjourned at 4.45 p.m. to enable the members to take part in the ceremony, without the conclusion of the discussion or the taking of a vote on the resolution.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

The Rotunda and adjoining corridors were thronged with graduates, who stood bareheaded and in reverent attitude while Dr. Keeve presented the memorial tablet, on behalf of the Ottawa Alumni, and President Loudon accepted it for the University.

Dr. Reeve said:

"In the regretted absence of a member from the Capital, the President of the Alumni Association, on behalf of the Toronto University Club, of Ottawa, has been asked to present through you, Mr. President, to the University, this bronze tablet commemorating the heroism of two of your graduates, H. A. Moore, B.A., and H. A. Harper, M.A.

One need hardly remind a group of University men that time and again the courage and patriotism of our alumni have been

put to the test and signally proved. The Niagara peninsula, the North-West, and South Africa—Ridgeway, Batoche, and Paardeberg—amply attest the fact that college life and scholarship not only foster and promote the highest citizenship, but develop the qualities that produce the best type of soldier. But, sir, the alumni whom we laud and deplore to-day did not meet death on the field of battle, cheered and animated as they pressed on shoulder to shoulder, with hundreds of their compatriots; but each lost his life singly, in the brave attempt to save life. On the spur of the moment, each showed the instinct and impulse of true heroism, and, alas! sacrificed his life in vain. Less heroic deeds have been the theme of the poet and orator, but these simple words must suffice, Mr. President, as I commit to the safe keeping of our common alma mater the memorial tablet which we now unveil.”

President Loudon spoke as follows:—

“The duty has been assigned to me this afternoon of accepting, on behalf of the University, this memorial tablet erected by the University graduates resident in Ottawa, in memory of the heroic deed and heroic death of two of our alumni. I can assure you that I come to the discharge of this duty with feelings of sadness, not unmingled, however, with a certain melancholy satisfaction. The occasion brings again to my mind in a very vivid way the sense of personal loss which I felt on learning of the sudden and tragic death of the two noble young men whose names are here recorded. To this must be added the sorrow which arises from the reflection that by their untimely end two lives of high promise have been cut short on the threshold of a career of usefulness. The death of any young man, in the flower of intellectual and physical vigor, is in itself inexpressibly sad, but when we are called upon to mourn the loss of high abilities, of finished education, and of exceptional energy, as in the present instance, the event must strike everyone as a public calamity. In addition to these personal and general reflections, I must not fail to mention the deep sorrow felt by my colleagues on the Faculty, and especially by those who in the class-room and elsewhere came into more direct personal relations with the deceased as undergraduates. It is no more than my duty on this occasion to give public expression to this general sentiment of regret.

It is a common instinct of humanity, in the presence of bereavement, to seek for some consolatory circumstance which may serve to mitigate the force of the blow—some beauty or merit in the life or death of the one who is mourned for. In this regard there is not wanting to us here a consolation of the highest and

noblest character. It is set forth in general terms upon the tablet itself.

“ Each drowned in the effort to save the life of another.”

You are all familiar with the details, and on these I do not need to dwell, although in themselves they heighten the merit of the deed.

To perish on the field of battle is universally and properly regarded as a noble death, and yet it is questionable whether the bravery which animates the soldier, in the heat of action and in the midst of his comrades, to face the grim destroyer, is not exceeded by the calm and resolute courage of these heroes, who alone and single-handed, with full knowledge of the danger incurred, went down to almost certain destruction. Such courage is rare and admirable in the highest degree, and when we consider the motive—the effort to save the life of a fellow-being—we cannot praise too highly their noble though unavailing daring.

The alumni of the city of Ottawa, who best knew the deceased and were bound to them by ties of friendship, as well as by their sentiment of affection towards their alma mater, have considered it appropriate that some lasting and visible memorial should be erected to perpetuate their memory and to tell the story of their heroic death to all who pass within these walls. To that end they have erected this tablet of enduring brass, for which, in the name of the University, I thank them; but our young friends have, by their self-sacrificing deeds, unprepared in the memory of all those who are cognizant of the facts a *monumentum aere perennius*, and their name has been added to the roll of those who are worthy of eternal fame.”

EVENING MEETING.

The second session of the Annual Meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, Dr. R. A. Reeve in the chair.

In his opening remarks the chairman touched on a number of topics of importance to the University and of interest to the alumni. He referred with pleasure to the satisfactory progress of the “Monthly” and of the Association generally, and spoke hopefully of the growth of the Convocation Hall Fund.

Professors I. H. Cameron, Squair, Ballantyne, Bain, Baker, Messrs. Clarke, Biggs, Wilkie, Embree and W. E. Willmott, who had been appointed by the President, under a resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting, to act as a striking committee, then

reported through the secretary of the committee, Hon. S. C. Biggs, the following nominations :

Hon. President, President London.

President, Dr. R. A. Reeve.

Vice-Presidents, E. R. Cameron, M.A., Ottawa; L. E. Embree, M.A., Toronto; F. R. Eccles, M.D., London, Ont.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. McLennan, Ph.D.

Councillors—Professors James Ballantyne, H. J. Cody, A. R. Bain, J. R. Teefy, John Fletcher, C. H. C. Wright, I. H. Cameron, A. Y. Scott, W. E. Willmott, J. McGregor Young, Dr. F. H. Torrington, Miss E. N. Curzon, B.A., Miss M. H. Sutherland, B.A., Messrs. C. C. James, M.A., Geo. Wilkie, B.A., J. A. Cooper, B.A., LL.B., J. W. Mallon, B.A., LL.B., S. C. Biggs, B.A., K.C., J. M. Clarke, M.A., LL.B., K.C., T. A. Russell, B.A.

During the consideration of the report the President left the chair, Mr. Embree presiding, in order to express his earnest wish to be relieved of the duties of the presidency, which he had discharged for two years. The meeting, however, was unanimous in its desire to retain Dr. Reeve in the office for another year, and he was prevailed upon to withdraw his opposition.

The nominations of the committee for the offices of honorary president, president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer were adopted; but, on motion of Dr. Smale, seconded by Dr. Needler, it was decided by a large majority of those present that the names of the various members of the faculties of the different affiliated and confederated colleges on the list of councillors be reconsidered by the striking committee, and that the committee be authorized to substitute for these the names of other prominent graduates in the various colleges.

Those members of the committee who were present, with the exception of Professor I. H. Cameron, who declined to act, then withdrew to carry out the instructions of the meeting.

In their absence the Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, Moderator of the General Assembly, addressed the alumni. He was glad, he said, to be able to come and see his fellow alumni, to meet so many of them and have the opportunity of reviving old associations which with him dated back to '67. A number of reminiscences were given, which were told with a humor that delighted the audience. The speaker stated that the great and rapidly growing West made demands upon the time and means of the graduates in that portion of Canada which prevented their coming actively to the aid of the University as yet. They felt that they should develop their own educational institutions first, and so provide for the instruction of their expanding population, but they all were intensely interested in the welfare of the University of Toronto, and the time would come when they would be in a position

to aid her. He described in a few words the growth of the University of Manitoba, and referred to some of the chief difficulties that had been overcome in its progress to its present satisfactory position. Dr. Bryce made a strong appeal to the alumni to be true to the interests of the University to which they owed so much, and which he believed was destined to remain the leading educational institution of the Dominion.

On motion of Professor I. H. Cameron, seconded by Professor Fletcher, the meeting then extended a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Bryce for his address.

Short speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. Bradley, of Berlin; Professor McCurdy, Mr. Colbeck and Mr. Paterson.

A resolution congratulating the Executive upon the improved financial position of the University of Toronto Monthly, and putting on record the meeting's appreciation of the great labor they, and in particular the chairman of the Editorial Committee and the secretary, have given to the interests of the Association, was moved by Mr. Milner and seconded by Dr. Needler.

On the return of the striking committee it was reported that they had been unable to substitute any names for those in the original report, and, on motion of Mr. Wilkie, seconded by Mr. Biggs, the clause referred back was carried, as was also the report as a whole.

Professor Squair gave notice of motion to enlarge the Executive Committee by increasing the number of elective councillors.

On motion of Professor I. H. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Biggs, the meeting then adjourned.

J. C. McLENNAN, Secretary.

CONVOCATION.

BY S. J. ROBERTSON, B.A.

THE annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees was held in the University gymnasium at 2.30 o'clock p.m., June 13th. The warmth of the afternoon added to the discomfort of the crowd, which filled every available corner of the building. For over three hours a patient and apparently pleased audience sat listening to speeches, which were inaudible to all but the favored few, owing to the poor acoustic qualities of the building. However, we must not complain. As a gymnasium, it is almost perfect, and we hope that our Convocation Hall, when we get it, may be as admirably adapted to its purpose.

The Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, presided.

A great deal of interest was taken in the unveiling of the portrait of the Honorable William Mulock. The presentation of the portrait, painted by J. W. L. Forster, was made by Rev. Principal Caven, and it was received by the Vice-Chancellor, the Honorable Mr. Justice Moss.

Principal Caven spoke of Mr. Mulock's long connection with the University, and dwelt on his activity in connection with confederation and the bringing in of the Medical Faculty in 1887. The Vice-Chancellor, in receiving the portrait on behalf of the University, referred to Mr. Mulock's services, both as a statesman and as an alumnus. Mr. Mulock had always kept in mind the one great consideration that this University was a University of the people, established by the people, maintained by the people, and for the people, intended and designed to do its share of the work of moulding and building up the characters and minds of those who were in time to come to take their part in the maintaining and building up and conducting of the affairs of this great self-governing country of ours.

The procuring of the portrait, and all the arrangements in connection with it, were entrusted to a committee of the University Senate, composed of the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of Victoria, Knox, and St. Michael's Colleges, and Sir John Boyd, Prof. Baker, J. John King, K.C., Dr. A. H. Wright, and Dr. W. H. B. Aikins.

N. W. Hoyles, K.C., presented Hon. John Douglas Armour, Chief Justice of Ontario, for the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*. In doing so he reviewed the brilliant university and legal career of the Chief Justice.

In presenting President Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., President Loudon said that his name on the list indicated that there was reciprocity in academic matters, although not in trade. As a matter of fact, through the migration of graduates to and fro, very close relations had been established between Johns Hopkins and Toronto, with the result that several members of Toronto's faculty and many graduates were also alumni of Johns Hopkins University, some of them being also on its staff. The attraction of Johns Hopkins University for Toronto graduates lay in the fact that it had been the pioneer in research work on this continent. As such for upwards of twenty-five years it had exercised a widespread influence on other universities, and created a higher ideal of university education amongst the English-speaking people. To this splendid result President Remsen had in no small measure personally contributed by his labors as a teacher and investigator.

J. P. Whitney, K.C., M.L.A., was presented by President Loudon, who said it had been the custom of the University in granting the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, to recognize not only academic standing but public services. The first recipients of this distinction were Sir John Macdonald and Sir Oliver Mowat. Mr. Whitney had for several years devoted himself to the work of legislation in the Province by acting as leader of the Opposition. In his manner of doing this he had won the admiration of many and the respect of all. In granting this degree, the Senate recognizes, he said, with especial pleasure the sympathetic and progressive attitude which Mr. Whitney has adopted in his Parliamentary career towards the cause of education, whether in relation to the public school, the high school, or the university.

Mr. Whitney, in replying, expressed the hope that in the future the people of the Province and its public men would join together in their appreciation of the great Provincial University, so that in the future the way of the University might be made smoother and easier than it is to-day.

The other recipients of the degree were:—John Foy, K.C., M.L.A., presented by Rev. Father Teefy; Professor R. Ramsay Wright, presented by Chancellor Burwash; Principal Galbraith, presented by Mr. I. H. Cameron; Principal Hutton, presented by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Dr. R. A. Reeve, presented by Principal Sheraton.

On Professor Torrington was conferred the degree of Mus. Doc. (*honoris causa*). He was presented by Professor Baker.

On Richard Davidson and R. G. Murison was conferred the degree of Ph.D. They were presented by Professor McCurdy.

The following degrees were also conferred :

M.A.—Bollert, Miss M. L.; Cummings, Miss L. D.; Hutton, Miss M.; Wigg, Miss H. E.; Anderson, F. W.; Anderson, L. F.; Couch, I.; Cunningham, J. D.; Dakin, W. S.; DeLury, A. T.; Foucar, W. K.; Falconbridge, J. D.; Glanfield, W. J.; Henderson, V. E.; Hutcherson, E. B.; Kay, G. F.; Kilgour, D. E.; Lang, A. E.; Langford, A. L.; Libby, W. F.; Powell, E. G.; Taylor, C. C.; Taylor, W. E.; Thomson, A. E. M.; Wilson, N. K.; Wilson, W. G.

M.D.—Hicks, Everett Sayers.

LL.B.—Bishop, E. T.; Cleary, E. A.; Fisher, J. H. F.; Halliday, F. W.; Turville, W. D. B.

M.B.—Anderson, Miss E. L.; Connor, Miss E.; MacLaren, Miss K.; Archer, A. E.; Armstrong, G. H. L.; Atkin, G. M.; Bell, W. G.; Brown, A.; Campbell, J. L.; Chambers, W. J.; Dakin, W. S.; Davey, E. J.; Dreaske, G. C.; ElMott, H. R.; Esler, J.; Fisher, A.; Fletcher, G. W.; Fraser, J. J.; Fry, E. E.; Godfrey, J. E.; Graham, J. E. S.; Gunn, J. N.; Henderson, V. E.; Hoidge, E. T.; Huffman, J. L.; Irwin, J. R.; James, E. P.; Kergin, W. T.; Klotz, O.; Leader, R. W.; Logan, H.; McBane, D.; McCordic,

H. N.; McEachren, A. D.; Maclaurin, N. T.; Mitchell, W. A. R.; Moir, A.; Montgomery, C. H.; Montgomery, W. G.; Mullin, R. H.; Murdock, A.; Roaf, H. E.; Rutherford, R. W.; Saunders, P. W.; Short, F.; Smith, D.; Snell, A. E.; Stauffer, L. L.; Sullivan, H. J.; Wallace, W. T.; Withrow, O. C.; Wright, A. B.

B.A.—Allen, Miss A. W.; Amos, Miss F. R.; Archer, Miss M. A.; Bell, Miss J. M.; Bennett, Miss A. M.; Bibby, Miss M. V.; Cameron, Miss C. A.; Campbell, Miss A.; Cunningham, Miss C. G.; Downing, Miss M.; Easson, Miss J. M.; Harris, Miss R. H.; Houston, Miss J.; King, Miss E. B.; Macdonald, Miss M. A.; McKinley, Miss A. R.; McLean, Miss E. A.; McMahan, Miss M. M.; Marshall, Miss M. E.; May, Miss A.; Phillips, Miss M. M.; Robinson, Miss E. A.; Ross, Miss F. H.; Smith, Miss A. M.; Smith, Miss K.; Starr, Miss S. J.; Tapscott, Miss C. I.; Ward, Miss A. L.; Addison, W. H. F.; Allison, W. L.; Archer, W. R.; Armstrong, A. E.; Auger, C. E.; Beer, J. H.; Bell, J. M.; Bell, J. R.; Bingham, C. B.; Blackstock, W. G.; Bray, W. C.; Broder, F. H.; Brown, L. E.; Carson, E. J.; Chipman, A. L.; Clappison, F. P.; Clarry, J. N.; Cochrane, A. R.; Cochrane, R. B.; Coffin, E. A.; Cooper, J. R. R.; Coulter, J.; Craik, W. A.; Cranston, D. L.; Crockett, E.; Cunningham, J. W.; Dickinson, R. J.; Dobson, F. H.; Eckardt, L. R.; Fowler, J. H.; Fox, J. F.; Gould, C. I.; Grant, A. W.; Gray, N. R.; Green, T.; Green, W. T.; Hamilton, A. E.; Hamilton, R. J.; Homilton, W. H.; Hedley, James W.; Hedley, John W.; Helgason, Baldwin O. P.; Hodgson, G. S.; Honeywell, F. H.; Ingram, W. H.; Isbestor, A. J.; Justice, A. C.; Klotz, W. C.; Loughell, W. J.; McDairund, F. A.; McFarland, G. F.; McFarlane, W. G.; MacGregor, J. P.; McHugh, M. W.; MacKenzie, E. W.; Mackintosh, J. C.; MacLean, J.; McRae, C. A.; Magee, A. A.; Marshall, J. R.; Martin, J. A.; Moore, D. R.; Neville, H.; Nichol, W. L.; Oliver, E. H.; Paterson, E. R.; Phelan, T. W.; Phipps, F. H.; Roebuck, J. R.; Rogers, W. P.; Rolph, A. H.; Rumble, I. A.; Rutherford, W. H.; Simpson, E.; Smillie, R.; Smith, C. C.; Smith, G. E.; Soule, J. A.; Stacey, A. G.; Steele, S. G.; Stewart, R. M.; Stratton, R. D.; Symington, H. J.; Thompson, G. A.; Van Wyck, J. R.; Walker, W. O.; Wallace, H. T.; Wilson, C. L.; Woodroffe, R. W.; Younge, R. J.

M.E.—Harris, P. Elliott.

B.A.Sc.—Barrett, R. H.; Boswell, M. E.; Brandon, E. S.; Cockburn, J. R.; DeCew, J. A.; Eason, D. E.; Harvey, C.; Johnston, J. H.; McVean, H. C.; Price, H. W.; Rust, H. P.; Sauer, M. V.; Smallpeice, F. C.; Stevenson, W. H.; Wright, R. T.

B.S.A.—Black, W. J.; Christie, G. I.; Jacobs, F. S.; Murray, J.; Carson, W. J.; Halliman, E. C.; Moorhouse, L. A.

Phm.B.—MacCrimmon, Miss K. H.; Apps, E. O.; Ashton, F. B.; Beasley, T. S.; Beattie, W. H.; Becker, W. G.; Bogardus, F. F.; Broadfoot, J. B.; Brogden, A. B.; Campbell, D'Alton; Cantelon, W. F.; Cavanagh, J. H. E.; Chisholm, W. A.; Crane, R. E.; Doyle, T. M.; Dunlop, H. C.; Edmonds, G. W.; Etherington, H. S.; Ferguson, H. W.; Foster, E. B. K.; Grieve, D. W.; Hamilton, G.; Horey, J. H.; Hunter, H. G.; Johnston, S. E.; Kay, A. C.; Kellock, R. F.; Kestle, L.; Long, F. C.; Lothian, D. A.; Mitchell, R. J.; Moore, W. P.; McKay, W. S.; Neve, A. J.; Newton, C. R. B.; Parsons, A. W.; Patterson, W. J.; Phelps, W. L.; Rea, B. A.; Reeves, A.; Scatter, J. R.; Spearin, H. D.; Squires, C. S.; Stephen, A. J.; Stevenson, A. W.; Stoddart, C. J.; Terzian, S. T.; Van Valkenburg, W. M.; White, J. S.; Wilson, F. F.; Wilson, R. L.

Mus. Bac.—Briggs, Miss A. M.; Wilson, Miss R. E. A.

B. Pæd.—Davidson, J. H.; Gill, J.; Moshier, D. D.

THE GARDEN PARTY.

BY MISS M. LANDON WRIGHT, B.A.

THE old saying, "Good wine needs no bush," might well be applied to the University garden party, which has now become a welcome annual event on the afternoon of Convocation. The timely occasion and delightful informality of the gathering, to say nothing of the loadstone of affection for the *alma mater*, are themselves sufficient to attract the graduates and friends of the University back to the old familiar spot. And so it was that, on Friday afternoon, the garden party commenced under most favorable auspices, which were not proved false in the event.

The gathering had all the appearance, as well as the reality, of being a distinguished one. The weather had become seasonable for the occasion, and in the sunshine the rainbow-tinted hoods of the learned vied with the Highland costume of the military band, even surpassing in brilliancy, if not in elaboration, the gowns of those whose privilege it usually has been to bear off the palm for warmth of coloring.

To one who stood apart and looked on, the groups of people absorbed in conversation had their interest. The graduating class had an opportunity of bidding farewell—a very indefinite farewell—to one another, while many of the graduates of several years' standing, who become scattered over the country on graduation, as if propelled by an explosion, had returned again to their starting-point, and were glad to see their old comrades. Besides these, there were the honored guests, who had been newly admitted into the ranks of the alumni, and were the centre of groups not less animated.

Such evident display of enthusiasm as was shown on that day, although so largely of a social character, must suggest to all that, in the end, it makes for the unifying principle in college spirit.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER.

BY F. F. MANLEY, B.A.

THE third annual dinner of the alumni of the University became a thing of the past at the seasonable hour of 11.30 p.m. on Friday, June 13th.

It was once said by a knowing fellow:—"If you want to hear my opinion of an institution, show me its men at dinner!" What would he have thought of the gathering of the University's men, and a very few of its women, on the night in question?

A dinner may be analysed under two heads—who are there, and what did they get! The latter consists of solid food and mental food. As to the company, were it not invidious, it would be interesting to point out a few who were not, but who should have been there.

The faculties were fairly well represented, but the attendance of the laymen was disappointing. Half a dozen would cover all the “grads.” up to 1870, and the next ten years were not “in evidence” with more than one or two from each.

It is hard to give a reason for this. It must be remembered that University men, as well as others, go to a dinner to be amused as well as instructed, and to the fact that this has not always been done in the past may be attributed the small attendance.

The speeches of the evening were more breezy and much shorter than usual, a continuance of which policy will increase the number of diners next year.

Mr. Whitney's speech in response to the toast “The Empire,” proposed by Mr. T. D. Delamere, K.C., was, perhaps, the “piece” of the evening, but even his remarks on political and University affairs will be forgotten when his story of “Under the Hay” will be repeated.

He said the traditional modesty which had always been the badge of the legal profession had made him hesitate when asked to speak to this toast, and the only thing which had made him promise to do so was the intimation that his remarks must be brief. Canadians had a right to be proud of their British citizenship. They enjoyed the finest climate under the sun, the freest institutions, and a moral standing as high as could be found anywhere. Every Canadian could paraphrase the old Roman motto, and need only say: “*Civis Britannicus Sum*” to bring about him the power, majesty, and protection of the great British Empire. God's blessings had been meted out to us with no niggardly hand, and all should appreciate these blessings. It had been said by Lord Rosebery of Canada's greatest son that he had recognized the British Empire as the greatest secular influence for good in the world. Canadians should proudly look forward to becoming one of those outlying auxiliary kingdoms which in the future would be able to buttress and sustain the great Empire of which Canada formed a part.

He wished to digress from his subject and say something about Toronto University. The degree which had been conferred on him in the afternoon was, he felt, an honor second to none that might come to a citizen of Ontario. He wished to ask of the

men of Toronto University, "What have you been doing in the past twenty years?" He did not wish to blame or to charge anyone with negligence, but had the interests, the necessities, and the possibilities of the University been laid before the whole people? Was it not true that it had rather received the "go-by"? Had the attention of the community been called to its needs in a manner commensurate with the importance of the institution? They should see to it in future that the public were given due notice of its requirements; that they were made to realize the ties which connect with the people, the peculiar claims it had upon the people. These matters were a sealed book to the average man. Dotted over the province were hundreds of graduates of the institution; each might become a nucleus of influence. If they availed themselves of their opportunities to influence the public mind, public men would be found equal to the occasion when the time came.

It would be hard to say whether it was Mr. Goldwin Smith's great name, or his presence, that carried the audience to their feet on his rising to propose the toast of "Alma Mater." "Alma mater," he said, "is a very sweet title. It is a title fraught with pleasant recollections that will endure to the end of life, if the University has been indeed an alma mater and the student has been a worthy son. Old as I am, and dull as the ear of old age is, the chimes in the tower of my old college at Oxford often come to me across the sea. Now, the University of Toronto has of late been rather buffeted by the waves of misfortune. She has had to call, and, I hope, has not called in vain, upon the loyalty and the strenuous assistance of her sons; but now a turn of good fortune seems to have come. If I may accept as true what I see in the public journals, Trinity College is disposed to come into confederation. One of the speakers to-day, in convocation, said that he did not know where confederation had its birth. I could have told him. It had its birth in the halls of Trinity University, to which I was invited, soon after I had settled in Canada, to speak upon that subject. For many years I tried to bring the subject under the attention of the Provost, but without much effect, until one afternoon the late Sir Casimir Gzowski and I were walking together, and he deplored the want of opportunity for education in technical science."

Mr. Smith proceeded to say that it was then suggested that the only way to secure this was to combine the whole resources of the Province to build up a really great university. So long as

classics and mathematics formed the curriculum, two or three professors and a few book cases sufficed. Science required large funds, and if the Province would supply these funds the University would three and four times repay that to the Province. A multi-millionaire had said that a university education spoiled a man for business. For some kinds of business he hoped it did—but it did not spoil him for that science which commerce and business of the higher kinds needed. There had been discussions about the proper office of a university, whether it was culture or instruction in practical subjects. The two were not mutually exclusive; high instruction in practical subjects brought culture with it. The proper duty of a university was to teach high subjects of all kinds, not handicrafts or trades; not brewing, as one old country university undertook to teach, but high subjects of all kinds. This was expensive, and the Government must feel its duty to the Provincial University, and not deprive it for denominational institutions. Mr. Goldwin Smith detailed the circumstances of Trinity's secession, which he regarded as a great mistake, and urged the graduates to exert their influence for the University's good.

Dr. R. A. Reeve, President of the Alumni Association, responded to the toast. The face of alma mater, he said, had more than beauty. Her face had character in it and the light of perennial youth. They should have a common bond of unity, fealty to their alma mater, and desire to advance her interests. He appealed to them to unite their efforts to produce some tangible evidence of their love for their alma mater.

Mr. John A. Paterson, B.A., K.C., also responded to the toast, and, by his flights of pleasant oratory, recalled his rank as prize speaker of the "Lit." in his day. He urged the alumnae and alumni to be more independent, and not to rely on the Government for everything. He urged them to make a special effort to advance the Convocation Hall project.

The Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He said he was glad to see that the alma mater societies in other cities were taking an active part in University affairs, and he was glad to call on Mr. George Wilkes as one of those to respond to the toast. He also welcomed President Remsen. He knew that Dr. Remsen would carry back the message that he found here a happy, contented, prosperous people, especially satisfied with its form of government, but anxious to live in amity and friendly rivalry with the great republic to the south. Whoever had read his books had learned to love and

respect Dr. Drummond. Besides giving us books that were a pleasure to read, the doctor was doing a great national work in teaching our people to know the habits of the people of Quebec, to know them as they appeared at their best, and, knowing them, to feel we were brethren in the common cause of building up our nation.

Mr. George Wilkes, of Brantford, President of the Brant County Alumni Association, spoke of the usefulness of the local associations, and urged the graduates to be active in advancing the Convocation Hall scheme.

The bright and happy speech of the President of "Johns Hopkins," as well as his smart story, divested him for the dinner hour of his exalted position—much to the delight of his hearers. He was greeted with "Yankee Doodle" and the college yell of Johns Hopkins from a group of Toronto men who have studied at that institution. He spoke of the many bonds of connection between the two universities, mentioning by name many Toronto men who have achieved distinction at Johns Hopkins, and many who are members of their staff. "Among all the students who come to us," he said, "we always expect the greatest things from those who come from Canada. . . . When asked what we have at Baltimore, I reply that we have Osler."

He re-echoed what the Chancellor had said about the friendship of the two nations.

Dr. Drummond recited "Johnny Courteau," and was compelled to give an encore, so enthusiastic were his hearers.

The toast of the graduating year was proposed by Rev. Father Teefy and responded to by A. E. Hamilton, B.A., and V. E. Henderson, M.B.

President Loudon's surrender of the "chair" to Dr. Reeve, the President of the Association, was a nice feature of the evening, that was not overlooked by the sharp-eyed "grads.," as was also Dr. Remsen's quick recognition of his University's "call" as it burst out from one of the tables at the opening of his speech.

The "Knights of the Round Table," under the baton of Mr. Parker, dispensed short, smart, and well-timed college airs that will bear repetition on every such occasion.

As to the menu, it was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. By a statute of the University, no alcoholic beverages are now allowed in the gymnasium, at dinners, or other functions, and whether a knowledge of this detracted from the attendance "deponent sayeth not!"

As the attendance was not up to the guarantee to the caterer, there will be a deficit, which may be gallantly overcome by those graduates to whom tickets were sent on approval remitting the price, although they did not attend.

The thanks of the alumni are due to the committee of the Association which had charge of the dinner. The members of the Dinner Committee were:—

Geo. Wilkie, B.A. '88, chairman; F. J. Smale, B.A. '92, Ph.D., secretary; S. Casey Wood, B.A. '92; J. C. McLennan, B.A. '92, Ph.D.; W. S. Milner, B.A. '81, M.A.; Professor Alfred Baker, B.A. '69; George Dickson, B.A. '72; Major F. F. Manley, B.A. '74; W. G. Eakins, B.A. '76; R. U. McPherson, B.A. '83, LL.B.; Professor J. McGregor Young, B.A. '84; J. C. Fields, B.A. '84, Ph.D.; John Kyles, B.A. '85; A. D. Crooks, B.A. '86; H. J. Crawford, B.A. '88; F. Tracy, B.A. '89, Ph.D.; Rev. G. R. Fasken, B.A. '90; H. M. Ferguson, B.A. '91; W. S. McLay, B.A. '91; W. R. P. Parker, B.A. '93; S. M. Wickett, B.A. '94, Ph.D.; Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, B.A. '95, M.A.; Rev. A. F. Barr, B.A. '96; J. G. Merrick, B.A. '96; H. L. Jordan, B.A. '97; T. A. Russell, B.A. '99; G. G. Nasmith, B.A. '00; E. F. Burton, B.A. '01; R. J. Young, B.A. '02; C. C. James, B.A. '83, M.A.; D. R. Keys, B.A. '78; M.A.; T. A. Haultain, B.A. '79, M.A.; A. E. Hamilton, B.A. '02; S. B. Chadsey, '03; J. R. L. Starr, B.A. '87; D. J. Gibb Wishart, B.A. '82, M.D.; P. W. H. McKeown, B.A. '87, M.D.; A. J. McKenzie, B.A. '96, M.B.; A. R. Gordon, M.B. '90; D. McGillivray, M.B. '97; F. A. Cleland, B.A. '98, M.B.; V. E. Henderson, B.A. '99, M.B.; J. McDougall, B.A. '80; J. D. Shields, B.A. Sc. '94; A. F. Macallum, B.A. Sc. '93; W. E. Willmott, D.D.S. '89; C. F. Heebner, Phm.B. '92; Mr. W. K. George; Professor J. Ballantyne; Rev. Father Teefy, B.A. '71, LL.D.; Professor H. J. Cody, B.A. '89, M.A. 90.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Alumni of the University of Toronto, who are not already subscribers to the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY or who have not paid their annual fee to the Alumni Association, should send one dollar to the Secretary at once. This will insure the receipt of all publications issued by the Association during the present year. The presence of the word "Paid" in red ink on the wrapper of this issue shows that the receiver's fee for the year ending with the present issue has been paid.

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ilton, Ont.

Campus and Corridor.

The Vice-Chancellor, the Honorable Mr. Justice Moss, entertained the candidates for honorary degrees and a number of the chief executive officers of the University and others at luncheon in the University dining hall before Convocation. About thirty guests sat down to a tastefully spread table, and a very pleasant hour was spent.

The numerous dinners, suppers, etc., during Convocation week, which were served from the University dining hall, reflected great credit upon the stewardess.

The Treasurer of Wycliffe College received a short time ago a cheque for \$3,000 from Jas. F. Robertson, Esq, St. John, N.B., for the endowment of scholarships, which the College Council has decided to call after the name of the generous donor.

The new Convocation Hall and Library building for Wycliffe College is now well under way. The estimated cost is about \$19,000, of which \$17,500 has been subscribed.

The examinations in music in the University began on the 16th June. The active co-operation of a very large number of the teaching bodies in Ontario seems to promise a much greater number of candidates next year.

Alumnæ Association.

To the women graduates one of the most interesting events during Convocation week was the reception of the Alumne Association of University College for the women of the graduating year, in the Faculty Union, Dean's House, Thursday, June 12th, to which the graduates residing in the city were also invited. The object of holding the reception was to bring the graduating class and the alumnæ together with a view to securing the interest of the former in the work of the Alumni Association. Owing to the illness of the president, Mrs. Jeffrey, the guests were received by the first vice-president, Mrs. Briggs, and Miss Salter. The large attendance was a source of gratification to the committee. Amongst those present were Mrs. Bonner, '90; Mrs. Gourlay, '88; Mrs. Pakenham, '92; Miss

Hillock, '92; Miss Balmer, '86; Miss Hamilton, '94; Miss Hillock, '95; Miss McMichael, '97; Miss Lang, '00; Miss Hunter, '98; Miss Forbes, '97; Miss Montgomery, '98; Miss Bell, '99; Miss Little, '99, and nearly all the members of the graduating class.

Faculty Changes.

W. J. Loudon, B.A., formerly Demonstrator in Physics in the University of Toronto, has been made Associate-Professor of Physics.

J. C. McLennan, B.A., Ph.D., formerly Demonstrator in Physics in the University of Toronto, has been made Associate-Professor of Physics.

A. T. De Lury, B.A., formerly Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Toronto, has been made Associate-Professor of Mathematics.

The Royal Society.

The recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in the University of Toronto was very successful. A feature of the session, of peculiar interest to the people of Toronto, was that many of the papers were presented by undergraduates of the University, and this was particularly the case in the Mathematical and Chemical section.

On Tuesday evening, May 27th, the President, Dr. Loudon, delivered the Presidential address in the Chemical Building, on "The Universities in Relation to Research," after which Mrs. Loudon gave a reception to the fellows and delegates at her residence on St. George Street.

Wednesday evening was the "Canadian Poets' Evening," when, in the University main building, the poets, Rev. F. Geo. Scott, W. W. Campbell, Charles D. G. Roberts, and Mr. Duncan C. Scott, favored a large and very appreciative audience with some of their most recent contributions to Canadian poetry. After this meeting a reception by the President and Faculty of the University was held in the Faculty Union. During Wednesday afternoon Dr. Coleman conducted a number of the Fellows of the Geological and Biological Sections to the Scarboro' Heights, and there showed them some of the more important interglacial deposits. The cliff formation at Scarboro', although

known to but few residents of Toronto, is among the most remarkable and interesting in the Dominion.

On Thursday evening what is termed the Popular Science Lecture, and which is always an important feature of the Royal Society meetings, was delivered by Dr. E. C. Jeffrey, "On the Forest Trees of Canada." The Fellows of the Society were unanimous in voicing their appreciation of this most instructive lecture, which indicated the thoroughness of Dr. Jeffrey's investigations and his intimate knowledge of the subject.

On Friday some fifteen or twenty members of the Royal Society, accompanied by friends, visited Niagara Falls, and while there were the guests of the Canadian Niagara Power Company. The works of the company, which are under construction, were visited, and the party were entertained at luncheon by the company.

The works of the Niagara Falls Power Company were visited in the afternoon.

Class of '82 Reunion.

The gathering of the Class of '82, in the dining hall of the old residence on the evening preceding Convocation, will prove in many respects a memorable event. The class assembled in the Students' Union at 7.30, with their guests, Principal Hutton and Professors Baker and Ellis, and, after electing Dr. Wishart as toast-master, proceeded to the dining hall. The menu was simple, but the viands were good and well served, and the meal was in startling contrast to some which various of the men present had eaten in the same room.

The toast list was a short one. The King; our Alma Mater, University College, proposed by J. M. Clarke; the Residence, and Our Professors.

Principal Hutton responded to the toast of "University College," in a speech full of reminiscences, all of which were pleasing, and yet some were in the minor key. He spoke of the poet of the class, some of the absent faces, and the fact that a son of the late Mr. Vines was now farming in Nova Scotia. The remaining toasts were responded to by Professor Baker and Dr. Ellis, just as of yore.

The chairman then proceeded with

the "roll-call" of the class, and the following answered to their names, and sketched their view of life after twenty years away from college:—J. Baird, barrister, Toronto; W. H. Blake, K.C., Toronto; J. M. Clarke, K.C., Toronto; H. L. Dunn, barrister, Toronto; W. T. Evans, barrister, Hamilton; Dr. W. J. Greig, Toronto; Major J. F. Grierson, barrister, Oshawa; Major E. F. Gunther, barrister, Toronto; Rev. R. Haddow, journalist, Toronto; Rev. J. Hamilton, Goderich; T. Hepburn, manufacturer, Preston; H. W. Mickle, barrister, Toronto; A. McMurchy, barrister, Toronto; Surgeon-Lieut. A. Y. Scott, Toronto; Rev. T. Trotter, President Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.; Rev. C. B. Wiltsie, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Wishart, Toronto, and H. Wissler, barrister, Elbra.

As each name was called, in the cases of those absent, information was given by the chairman as to their whereabouts and occupations, and letters were read from the following:—A. F. Amès, superintendent of public schools, Riverside, Ill.; Rev. A. Blair, Nassagaweya; L. C. Corbett, teacher, Sarnia; E. P. Davis, barrister, (*on dit*, that E. P. has twice had the refusal of the Chief Justiceship of British Columbia); Rev. W. A. Duncan, Sault Ste. Marie; W. Elliot, High School, Mitchell; C. T. Glass, agent, London; E. G. Grahame, barrister, Brampton; J. Grey, teacher, Kincardine; A. H. Gross, barrister, Chicago; Rev. J. A. Jaffray, McLeod; Dr. W. J. Logie, Paris; Rev. D. McGillivray, Shanghai, China; J. McGillivray, professor, Queen's University, Kingston; C. A. Mayberry, principal Collegiate Institute, Stratford; Rev. A. R. McDonald, Springfield; Rev. R. McKnight, Peterborough; Rev. W. H. Rowand, Fort William; F. C. Wade, crown prosecutor, Dawson City; H. J. Wright, barrister, Toronto.

It is impossible to give any account of the reminiscences that were called up, but not one name was forgotten, and the class lived over again the days of the "Antigone," "K. Company," and the "Kingston parade," "the Holmes, Henderson and Hunter trial," with its terrible list of killed and wounded, and its newspaper controversies." "O'Meara as a recruit,"

"Hayter and Second Year Mechanics," "how Davis lost his degree, vicariously suffering for another's sins," "Fred Wade and Litoria," and other incidents too numerous to mention.

Loud and unanimous were the lamentations over the disappearance from the college walls of "old Grimes" and K. Com., and last, but not least, the residence itself, and before the class separated this feeling crystallized itself into the following motion, which was unanimously agreed to:—"The class of 1882 are of the opinion that the most pressing need in University affairs to-day is the erection of a well-equipped residence for University College, and that this resolution be forwarded to all the proper authorities."

The deaths of our college mates, E. A. Vines, in California; J. C. Elliott, in Mexico; W. F. W. Creelman, in the Philippines, and O. L. Schmidt, in Ontario, were feelingly mentioned.

The gathering dispersed shortly after midnight, after singing Old Grimes and Litoria, and appointing a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wishart, Mickle and Blake, with power to add to its number, to arrange if possible for another gathering in 1907, keep up correspondence with all the members, and give effect to the resolution above referred to, and enlist the support of the University College men to their college.

D. J. GIBB WISHART.

Class of '92 Reunion.

Ten years ago, on a Friday, the 10th of June, Convocation was held in the old Pavilion in Allan Gardens, and the Chancellor, then the Hon. Edward Blake, conferred the Bachelor's Degree upon the members of the class of '92, which celebrated its "tin wedding" on Thursday, June 12th, in the Dean's house (old residence).

Distance and duties had prevented the coming of many of the former classmates, but from the absent came greetings. There were twenty-two who sat down to supper, most of whom live in Toronto or in near-by towns. One, however, has his home in Mexico.

The delightful privilege of unlimited "shop" and the disproportion in

numbers of men and women, combined with the odor of coffee to call up during supper visions of class receptions.

This important function being at an end, the party adjourned to another room, and proceeded to the "business" meeting. The old minute-book of the class society was brought out, and the minutes of the last meeting discussed. Such a space of time had intervened since the last meeting that the book seemed a relic of a bygone existence, and the minutes ancient history. No one venturing to dispute, the minutes were approved, and the society passed on to an attack upon the constitution—a proceeding which, in fidelity to its traditions, '92 could not omit. Then followed the election of officers—whose term of office may last ten years, or longer! President, F. J. Smale, Ph.D.; sec.-treasurer, J. S. Carstairs; poet, Peter McArthur; historians, Mrs. W. P. Firth and A. E. Coombs.

After this there were speeches concerning the Convocation Hall project. The sum of \$350 (already subscribed by the year) was, after a few minutes, increased to \$755.

A decennial reunion is naturally a time for reminiscence, a time, too, for telling of things achieved in the interval of absence; and, indeed, there was much talk of this sort. But '92 has scarcely attained those years when age lives again the scenes of youth, and youthful achievements are glorified in a long perspective.

Laura Pakenham.

The Class of '97 in Medicine.

The class of '97 in Medicine held their reunion dinner Thursday, June 5th. The vice-president, Dr. J. H. Elliott, occupied the chair. A pleasant evening was spent, recalling incidents of University life and relating the experiences of the first five years in practice. Letters were read from almost all the members of the class who were unable to be present. But one death has occurred in the five years since graduation, that of Dr. J. J. C. Hume, who was president of the class association, a man highly esteemed and much beloved by all who knew him.

The following are the new officers of the class:—President, Dr. J. H. Elliott, Sanatorium, Gravenhurst; vice-president, Dr. J. S. Wright, Little Valley, N.Y.; second vice-president, Dr. W. L. Yeomans, Bucyrus, O.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. A. Beatty, Simcoe St., Toronto; first assistant, Dr. D. McGillivray, Carlton St., Toronto; second assistant, Dr. J. E. Lundy, Portage la Prairie, Man.

The action of the class in reference to Convocation Hall scheme was left to the committee.

A booklet is being prepared, with items referring to the various movements of the members of the class during the past five years, which will also contain their present addresses, with a report of the speeches given at the dinner, and the letters that were read. A full list of the present addresses of the members of the class follows:—

A. H. Addy, M.B., is in Binbrook, Ont.; W. R. Alway, M.B., is in Everett, Ont.; W. H. K. Anderson, B.A. '93, M.B., is on the staff of the Quarantine Office, Vancouver, B.C.; Geo. Balmer, M.B. '98, cor. John and Adelaide Sts., Toronto, Ont.; H. A. Beatty, M.B., 207 Simcoe St., Toronto; J. F. Boyce, B.A., Calgary, N.W.T.; A. M. Burgess, M.B. '99, Bala, Ont.; Miss Katherine Bradshaw, M.B., 34 Madison Ave., Toronto; G. I. Campbell, M.B., Grand Valley, Ont.; W. J. Clark, M.B. '98, Orangeville, Ont.; W. E. R. Coad, M.B., Franklin, Man.; J. A. Corcoran, Parkdale, Toronto; R. Culbertson, M.B., Dauphin, Man.; J. A. Cummings, M.B., Bond Head, Ont.; W. F. Cunningham, M.B., Seattle, Wash.; J. H. Elliott, M.B., Superintendent Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.; Wm. Elliott, M.B., Escanaba, Mich.; F. J. R. Forster, M.B., Caistorville, Ont.; J. M. H. Gillies, B.A. '93, M.B., Teeswater, Ont.; Jas. Grant, M.B., Victoria Road, Ont.; E. A. P. Hardy, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Basil C. H. Harvey, B.A. '94, M.B. '98, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Hassard, M.B., Harrow, Ont.; Harry L. Heath, Ipswich, England; J. J. G. Hume, M.B. (Ob.); G. H. Jackson, M.B., Union, Ont.; J. E. Klotz, M.B., Espanola, New Mexico; J. E. Lundy, M.B., Portage la Prairie, Man.; G. H. Malcolmson, M.B., Pincher Creek, Al-

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J. H. ELLIOTT.

Class of 1902, Arts.

This year's graduating class in Arts met shortly before the examinations and formed a permanent class society with the two-fold object of preserving the class's identity and keeping up old associations, on the one hand, and of giving organized support to the University, on the other. Reunions will be held at intervals—the first in June, 1905—and a "1902 Fund" has been established for the purpose of endowing scholarships or otherwise assisting Alma Mater as the class may from time to time see fit. No special object to which the first contributions to this fund shall be devoted has yet been decided upon. The members of the class are being asked, however, to subscribe individually to the Convocation Hall Fund. The executive committee for 1902-1905 is as follows: President, A. E. Hamilton; first vice-president, W. H. Hamilton; second vice-president, Miss F. H. Ross; secretary, H. T. Wallace; assistant secretary, Miss K. Smith; trea-

surer, A. H. Rolph; historian, C. L. Wilson. Members are reminded that it is their duty to communicate with the secretary before the first of May each year, whether they have changed their addresses in the meantime or not. The secretary's permanent address will be University of Toronto, Toronto.

Class of 1902, Medicine.

According to time-honored custom, the members of the graduating class in Medicine held their annual banquet on the evening preceding Convocation. At the appointed hour almost the entire graduating class had assembled, together with some of the recent graduates and a few undergraduates. The depression naturally consequent upon the severe strain of too recent examinations seemed to have entirely given place to the desire of all to forget the past, disregard the future and enjoy the present. Needless to say, such desire was fulfilled to the utmost, and this year's graduates leave their Alma Mater with the memory of a most pleasant evening of farewell.

After justice had been done to the menu provided, the remainder of the evening was spent in speeches and songs. In response to the toast list as presented by Chairman Dakin, some excellent speeches were made, showing that medical students may acquire during their course some knowledge of the art of public speaking. The songs, as well as the speeches, were much enjoyed, and all present agreed that one of the most pleasant events of their course was the graduating banquet.

The Lacrosse Team.

For several reasons the lacrosse season which has just ended was more important than usual. In the first place the Varsity team played for, and won with comparative ease, the Inter-collegiate Championship of America; and in the second place, the team succeeded in defeating, for the first time in about seven years, their old rivals, the Crescents of Brooklyn. Several games were played in Canada before the tour proper commenced, of which Varsity won about half. On Wed-

nesday, May 28th, Messrs. Martin (captain), McKinnon, Kearns, McEvoy, McHugh, O'Flynn, Gladney, McIntyre, Leacy, McKay, Challies, and Wood, in charge of Manager G. F. McFarland, left for the trip to the United States. Hobart College was easily defeated the same afternoon, and on the following day the team continued the journey to New York. On Friday, May 31st, Decoration Day, Varsity met the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, before a crowd of about three thousand. The game was one of the finest exhibitions of our national game that had been seen in New York, and the Blue and White won a well-merited victory. Score, 7-6. On the following day the two teams met again, but the strain of two games in succession was too much for the young Varsity players, and the Crescents were the victors. After enjoying the unfailing hospitality of the members of the Crescent Athletic Club for a couple of days, the team returned to Toronto.

In the meantime, a game had been arranged between Johns Hopkins and the University of Toronto, to take place in Baltimore on June 11th. The former university was generally acknowledged to have the strongest college team in the United States, and the game was played to decide the college championship of the continent. The Varsity team left Toronto on Monday evening, June 9th, and arrived in Baltimore the following afternoon, to find themselves the "lions of the hour." Advertised as "inter-collegiate champions of Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland," "the strongest team in all Canada," etc., etc., it was little wonder if the wearers of the blue and white soon realized that the reputation of the whole British Empire was in their keeping. The game was played at the American League Baseball park, before an audience of some five thousand people. The Varsity team outplayed and outstayed their southern opponents. The score at the end of the game stood at 6-2 in favor of Toronto.

On Wednesday evening the members of the Varsity team were the guests of the Johns Hopkins Club at a most enjoyable smoker. On Thursday morning the Canadians went to Wash-

ington, and spent the day visiting the points of interest in that beautiful city. The return journey was begun on Thursday evening, and the team reached Toronto on Friday morning in time to attend Convocation.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Secretary of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and by the Secretaries of local organizations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if University of Toronto men everywhere would contribute to it. The correction of any error will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Graduates in Arts, 1880.

G. Acheson, B.A., M.B., '87, is a physician in Galt, Ont.—J. H. Balderson, B.A., M.A., '89, is living in Perth, Ont.—Rev. Jas. Ballantyne, B.A., is professor of Theology, Knox College, Toronto.—I. J. Birchard, B.A., M.A., '83, is teacher of Mathematics in Jameson Ave. Collegiate Institute, Toronto.—Rev. Jas. Blatford, B.A., is a Methodist clergyman in Thamesville, Ont.—H. S. Brennan, B.A., is a lumber merchant in Hamilton, Ont.—Rev. Jos. Builder, B.A., (Ob.)—A. Carruthers, M.A., is a lecturer in University College, Toronto.—Wm. Cook, B.A., is a barrister, Freehold Loan Bldg., Toronto.—Rev. C. H. Cooke, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman at Smith's Falls, Ont.—Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.A., is an editor living at 80 Bedford Road, Toronto.—A. B. Davidson, B.A., is school inspector in Newmarket, Ont.—Rev. T. Davidson, M.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Mount Forest, Ont.—J. L. Davison, B.A., M.D., C.M., is a physician at 20 Charles St., Toronto.—W. H. Doel, B.A., is an European exporter living at 372 College St., Toronto.—F. J. Dolsen, B.A., M.B., (Ob.)—J. M. Duncan, B.A., is a barrister in Alliston, Ont.—H. A. Fairbank, B.A., (Ob.)—John Ferguson, M.A., M.D., is a physician, College St., Toronto.—W. H. Fraser, M.A., is Professor of Italian and Spanish, University of Toronto.—T. H. Gilmour, B.A., is a barrister in Winnipeg, Man.—Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., is assistant rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, Que.—Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman, Ottawa, Ont.—W. H. Hunt, B.A., (Ob.)—Geo. Inglis, B.A., is an editor at 4844 Pul-

ask Ave., Germantown, Phil.—W. J. James, B.A., (Ob.)—G. F. Lawson, B.A., (Ob.)—W. J. Loudon, B.A., is Associate-Professor of Physics, University of Toronto.—A. S. Lown, B.A., is a barrister at Drayton, Ont.—J. M. Lydgate, M.A., is living in the Sandwich Islands.—I. N. Marshall, B.A., is a barrister in Brockville, Ont.—S. H. Might, B.A., is mail clerk at Moose Jaw, Assa.—A. J. Moore, B.A., is a teacher in Goderich, Ont.—Rev. John Mutch, M.A., (Ob.)—Rev. R. H. Myers, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Emerald, Col.—A. B. Macallum, B.A., Ph.D., M.B., is Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto.—E. A. Macdonald, B.A., is a merchant in Seattle.—Jas. McDougall, B.A., is a civil engineer, Court House, Adelaide St., Toronto.—A. McGill, B.A., is an analyst in the Inland Revenue, Ottawa, Ont.—C. F. McGhillivray, M.A., M.B., is a physician in Whitby, Ont.—W. Maclean, B.A., is editor of the "Toronto World," Toronto.—W. F. Maclean, B.A., M.P.P., is editor of the "Toronto World," Toronto.—Rev. D. M. Ramsay, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Ottawa, Ont.—T. H. Redditt, B.A., is a teacher in Barrie, Ont.—W. A. Shortt, M.A., is a barrister at 32 Broadway, New York, N.Y.—W. K. T. Smellie, B.A., is a teacher in Deseronto, Ont.—W. A. Stratton, B.A., LL.B., is a barrister in Peterborough, Ont.—Rev. J. Stuart, B.A., is a Presbyterian clergyman in Monon, Ind.—A. Sutherland, B.A., is an hotel proprietor, 66 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.—Rev. R. Y. Thomson, M.A., (Ob.)—J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., is a civil engineer in the Yukon, N.W.T.—W. C. Widdifield, B.A., is a barrister in Newmarket, Ont.

The address of the following is unknown.—Peter MacTavish, B.A.

Graduates of the School of Practical Science, 1898.

W. H. Boyd, B.A.Sc., is in the geological survey department, Ottawa, Ont.—W. E. H. Carter, B.A.Sc., is secretary of the Bureau of Mines, Toronto, Ont.—E. H. Darling is with the Canadian Bridge Co., Walkerville, Ont.—W. F. Grant, B.A.Sc., is with Willis Chipman, Esq., civil engineer, 103 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.—T. S. Kormann, B.A.Sc., is assistant resident engineer for the G. T.

Ry., Toronto, Ont.—J. E. Lavrock is with the Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.—D. Mackintosh, (address unknown).—F. W. McNaughton, O.L.S., is town engineer of Cornwall, Ont.—J. H. Shaw, O.L.S., is a surveyor in Pembroke, Ont.—A. E. Shipley, B.A.Sc., is with the United Coke and Gas Co., 277 Broadway, New York, N.Y.—F. C. Smallpiece is Fellow in Electrical Engineering School of Practical Science, Toronto.—R. W. Smith, P.L.S., is a surveyor in Rossland, B.C.—J. A. Stewart, M.A., is with the McClintick-Marshall Construction Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—H. L. Vercoe is on the engineering staff of the Manitoba and Northern Ry., Swan River, Man.—T. A. Wilkinson is on the staff of the Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.—D. A. Williamson, B.A.Sc., is on the staff of the McClintick-Marshall Construction Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Personals.

Every alumnus of the University of Toronto is invited to send to the Editor items of interest for insertion in this department. News of a personal nature about any alumnus will be gladly received.

W. D. Young, B.A. '97, is living in Toronto.

R. R. Bradley, B.A. '97, is living in Ottawa, Ont.

Rev. R. Martin, B.A., is living in Hamilton, Ont.

A. W. Smith, B.A., '98, Kemptville, Ont., is dead.

T. B. Benyon, B.A. '80, of Virden, Man., is dead.

Rev. Wm. Dewar, B.A. '86, is now in Whitewater, Man.

G. E. Buchanan, B.A. '97, is living in Copper Cliff, Ont.

E. N. Coutts, M.B., '00, is living in Manchester, England.

R. Y. Parry, B.A. '96, M.B. '00, has gone to South Africa.

C. C. Tatham, M.B. '00, is a physician in Pinkerton, Ont.

Jno. M. Rains, M.D. '70, is a physician in Willmar, Minn.

R. B. Thomson, B.A. '99, is living at 34 Henry St., Toronto.

Rev. A. L. Burch, B.A. '99, has removed to Winnipeg, Man.

Rev. George Gerrie, B.A., '92, is living in Claremont, Minn.

C. G. Cowan, B.A., '99, is living at 198 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

G. W. McColl, B.A., '88, has removed from Oshawa to Odessa, Ont.

J. F. Dawson, M.B., '88, has removed to 490 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

J. A. Jackson, B.A., '97, has removed from Toronto to Blyth, Ont.

W. C. Chafee, M.D., '84, has removed to 614 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Miss A. T. Dunn, B.A. '99, is living at 369 Wilton Ave., Toronto.

J. S. Thorne, M.B. '96, is practising medicine in Bobcaygeon, Ont.

A. W. Anderson, B.A. '98, M.B., is living in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Rev. J. Burnett, B.A., '92, is Presbyterian minister at Rosseau, Ont.

Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., '92, is living at 205 Mance St., Montreal.

S. E. Charlton, M.B. '00, is practising medicine in Hespeler, Ont.

H. LeGear Collins, M.B. '00, is practising medicine in Kinloss, Ont.

J. H. Purdy, D.D.S. '01, has removed from Colborne to Cobourg, Ont.

G. F. Colling, B.A. '97, has removed from Caledonia to Seaforth, Ont.

J. Jordan, M.B., '00, is on the staff of the General Hospital, Toronto.

W. G. Lumley M.D. '70, has removed to 100 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.

W. F. Hansford, B.A. '98, has removed from Toronto to Nelson, B.C.

W. B. Scott, B.A. '97, has removed from Gore Bay to Little Current, Ont.

G. B. Henwood, B.A. '96, has removed from Colborne to Port Hope, Ont.

Miss E. W. Gould, B.A. '99, has removed from Colborne to Waterford, Ont.

C. A. Campbell, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, is practising medicine in Copper Cliff, Ont.

Rev. J. C. Smith, B.A. '95, has removed from Rathburn to Uptergrove, Ont.

H. Dittrick, M.B., '00, is on the staff of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. C. Hendrick, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, is a physician on College St., Toronto.

Rev. J. M. Baldwin, B.A. '86, has removed from Toronto to Toyohoshi, Japan.

J. H. Trout, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, is on the staff of the General Hospital, Toronto.

Geo. A. Elliott, M.B. '96, is practising medicine at 92 Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.

J. W. McBean, B.A. '00, is principal of the manual training school, Brantford, Ont.

Mrs. J. G. Stanbury (Miss M. O. Eastwood), B.A. '97, is living in Exeter, Ont.

A. E. Wickens, B.A. '95, M.D., is a physician at 136 James St. S., Hamilton, Ont.

R. D. Couÿts, B.A. '94, formerly of Harriston, is now teaching in Georgetown, Ont.

Rev. N. A. McDonald, B.A. '95, has removed from Cedarville to Lorneville, Ont.

Mrs. W. T. Allison (Miss A. J. C. Dawson), B.A. '98, M.A. '00, is living in Toronto.

Dr. C. W. McLeay, B.A. '95, formerly of Watford, is now practising in London, Ont.

J. McCool, B.A. '95, M.A. '98, is a teacher in the collegiate institute, London, Ont.

Rev. Wm. G. Clarke, B.A. '95, has removed from Colborne, Ont., to Honeye Falls, N.Y.

Miss M. H. Sutherland, B.A. '95, has removed from Church St. to Bloor St. W., Toronto.

O. J. Brown, B.A. '73, M.A. '77, has removed from Hamilton, Ont., to Woodbury, Tenn.

V. H. McWilliams, M.B. '00, is on the staff of the Asylum for the Insane, Orillia, Ont.

Geo. R. Pirie, M.B. '01, is on the staff of the St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N.Y.

Rev. D. A. Fowlie, B.A. '95, has removed from Davisburg, N.W.T., to a charge in Erin, Ont.

Miss K. Bradshaw, M.B. '97, has removed from Spadina Ave. to 34 Madison Ave., Toronto.

J. H. Elliott, M.B. '97, is superintendent of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.

F. A. Cleland, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, is at present on the staff of the Emergency Hospital, Toronto.

Mrs. L. H. Tasker (Miss H. B. Mills), B.A. '97, M.A. '99, has removed from Almonte, Ont., to New York.

Miss E. M. Perrin, B.A. '96, who has been teaching in Lindsay, Ont., has removed to Edmonton, N.W.T.

Miss E. Grace Swanzey, B.A. '98, has removed from Regina, Assa., to Pickering College, Pickering, Ont.

C. Chaisgreen, B.A. '95, is a clerk in the San Antonio office of the San Antonio & Avansas Pass Railway, Texas.

J. S. McLean, B.A. '96, has removed from Port Hope, and is now on the staff of the Wm. Davies Co., Toronto, Ont.

J. F. Howard, B.A. '91, has lately been on the staff of the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas.

A. H. Smith, B.A. '87, having left the teaching profession, is now publisher of "The Spectator," in Moosomin, N.W.T.

Rev. Lawrence E. Skey, B.A. '88, M.A. '91, Merriton, Ont., has been elected to the rectorship of St. Anne's Church, Toronto.

V. E. Henderson, B.A. '99, M.A. '02, M.B. '02, has been appointed fellow in Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Rev. C. J. James, B.A. '81, M.A. '95, of Hamilton, Ont., has been elected to the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto.

J. Montgomery, B.A. '95, formerly of the firm of Symons & Montgomery, is now with Messrs. McPherson, Clark, Campbell & Jarvis, Barristers, Toronto.

Rev. David Junor, B.A. '66, M.A. '69, formerly of Berlin, Wis., has removed to the Manse Huguenot, Borough of Richmond, New York.

At the recent elections in the North-West Territories, Wm. Elliott, M.B. '93, was elected for the Wolseley District, Assa., by a very large majority.

D. McGillivray, M.B. '97, is a Demonstrator in Anatomy in the University of Toronto Medical Faculty, and is living at 42 Carlton St., Toronto.

Wm. Prendergast, B.A. '88, inspector of Roman Catholic Separate Schools for Toronto, has removed from 43 Howland ave. to 121 Empress Crescent, Toronto.

H. Rushton Fairclough, B.A. '83, M.A. '85, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), professor of Classical Literature in Stanford University, has been appointed head of the Latin Department in that University.

Wycliffe College is being congratulated on the winning of the John Macdonald scholarship in Philosophy by G. F. B. Doherty, B.A., and the S. B. Sinclair prize in Philosophy by E. A. McIntyre, B.A.

W. J. Abbott, B.A. '97, M.B. '01, and B. A. Cohoe, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, who have been assistants in Anatomy in Cornell University Medical School, have been appointed instructors in Anatomy, and will remain in Ithaca for another year.

The following graduates of the University, having passed the necessary examinations and having conformed to the by-laws, have been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England:—G. W. Howland, B.A. '97, M.B. '00, and E. A. Jones, M.B. 99.

J. H. Cornyn, B.A. '93, is at present visiting a number of the colleges in the Northern States and Canada. Mr. Cornyn is director of the Mexico City Grammar School and High School; he is also editor and part proprietor of "La Tierra De Mexico," which is published in Spanish.

A. Harp Montgomery, B.A. '98, M.B. '01, who has been assistant in Anatomy in Cornell University Medical School, Ithaca, N.Y., has been appointed to a similar position in the senior branch of the same school in New York. He will also open an office and practice in New York.

W. Graham Brown, B.A. '98, who was on the staff of the Bank of Commerce while taking his course in Political Science at the University, and has recently been in the New York office of the bank, has been appointed manager of the Montreal branch of the new Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Marriages.

Gardiner-Whitfield—W. J. Gardiner, B.A. '81, hardware merchant, Millbrook, Ont., was married recently to Miss M. Whitfield, of that village.

Gilmour-Turner—In Hamilton, Ont., June 4th, W. A. Gilmour, B.A. '94, LL.B. '95, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C., was married to Miss Agnes Turner, of Hamilton.

Lingelbach-Lane—At Bainbridge, Indiana, on May 31st, W. E. Lingelbach, B.A. '94, was married to Miss Anna Lane.

Roper-Fiske—At Coaticooke, Que., on June 18th, W. P. Roper, formerly of the class of '98, S.P.S., was married to Miss Nina Beatrice Fiske, Coaticooke.

Shepard-Reynar—A. A. Shepard, B. A. '94, M.B. '98, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was married on June 3rd to Miss Fanny E. Reynar, daughter of Professor A. H. Reynar, of Victoria University.

Present day conditions in business render modern appliances essential to success. The manufacturer could not hope to succeed unless he availed himself of the latest devices in his department of production. Many people, however, fail to recognize that labour may be saved in an office and business made more profitable by the employment of the various filing, cataloguing and storing devices which are now to be seen in the offices of the most progressive business men.