

may be instructive for us to consider a few of the types of the parishioner with a grievance. It generally happens that the vicar of a parish, on first taking up the reins of government in his new sphere of work, is at a loss to know how to set about making the acquaintance of the members of his flock. Except in the case of his church officers, he will usually wait until those in his own social station have called before he visits them. This arrangement, especially if he is a married man, is accepted as the natural course, and is what the majority of the parishioners approve and expect. He must not, however, be surprised to find that in so doing he has given grave offence in several quarters. The old lady who prides herself on being the oldest resident, is indignant that he should not have paid his respects to her before he entered the house of her neighbour, who has only been a few years in the parish. She takes care to let him feel her displeasure on the earliest possible occasion. This reception is, to say the least of it, chilling, and does not encourage the priest (who feels that something is wrong, but is totally ignorant of the cause of offence) to go out of his way to call upon the lady again, until he has become acquainted with most of the other members of the congregation. Nor is the imaginary grievance of priority of visiting confined to the wealthier residents. The poor have a dignity in this matter which must be jealously guarded. The vicar, in the innocence of his heart, may decide to make a house-to-house visitation, commencing with the district of which he has the most complete report from the district visitor. He is warmly received, and the welcome afforded him is very gratifying. At length, when he least expects it, the thunderbolt falls. He enters a cottage with a friendly smile and a cheerful word of greeting. He is confronted with a reception which almost succeeds in petrifying him. After considerable circumlocution, it is conveyed to him that his predecessor had always paid frequent visits to that particular cottage, and that four months having elapsed since he was appointed, during which interval he has never been near the house (although it is less than half a mile from his own residence), he must not be surprised if his neglect is felt bitterly, and correspondingly resented. Another fruitful source of imaginary grievances is "curate-worship." The curate, an eligible bachelor, is a persona grata in many houses, especially where there is a quiverful of unmarried daughters. The daily invitation to lawn tennis or croquet is sometimes interfered with on account of a funeral which has to be taken, or sick people who must be visited. The fact that the vicar is at work in some other part of the parish, or in consultation with the churchwardens, or presiding over an important committee meeting, is entirely ignored. The indignation at the drudgery and uninteresting work thrown upon the assistant priest is very great. It is universally agreed that the young man is too good-natured, and that he ought not to allow himself to be "put upon." The result is shown in the diminution of friendliness towards the vicar at his next meeting with the family in question, which he is unable to understand, and for which he is totally unprepared. The

openly-expressed dissatisfaction with the young clergyman's ecclesiastical employer does not tend to improve their relations with each other, or to foster a spirit of loyalty. The experience of most parish priests, especially in country districts, is that the largest portion of the heavy work, in addition to organization, correspondence, etc., falls upon the vicar, and not upon the curate. The above are more or less imaginary grievances. But there are real grievances which are experienced by some parishioners, the most important of which is in regard to the services. Many people at the present day, more particularly the younger generation, are fond of a musical service. The old-fashioned methods, when the singing was confined to three hymns and possibly the canticles, are out of date. At the same time, a strong minority regard with genuine regret the slightest departure from the exact arrangement to which they have always been accustomed. How is this difficulty to be solved? The only course is to adopt a via media, to introduce as much music into the service as will make it bright and hearty, but, at the same time, to take care that the chants used are simple and well known, so that everyone will be able to join in the singing. This plan sounds much easier than it really is. There is a powerful factor to be reckoned with, about which little is known to the body of worshippers. The factor in question is the organist and choir. They demand the occasional encouragement of learning and practising an anthem or some piece that requires care and study. Again, it sometimes happens that a clergyman, after being instituted to a living, is unwilling to burden the parish with more branches of work than are absolutely necessary. There may be a general desire for at least occasional week-day services; there may be a growing wish for the establishment of a club and institute for workingmen; a strong feeling may exist that some provision should be made for the youths and lads, to keep them from running wild in the streets during the evening. The suggestion, whatever it may be, is accompanied by the offer of voluntary help, both in workers and money, so that no responsibility will be entailed on the rector, and all he is asked to do is to accord his sanction and to include the venture in the list of his parochial organizations. Yet, for some reason or other, he is unwilling to take up the matter himself, and is averse to allowing others to take it up for him. Fortunately, such cases are now very rare, but where they exist they constitute a real hardship, and give scope for the highest exercise of Christian forbearance and charity. One more grievance may be mentioned—viz., the want of cordiality and welcome so frequently felt by those who visit a strange church. Who of us has not experienced the humiliation and discomfort of standing in the aisle until the service is half over, with no verger or sidesman to come to one's assistance, while a glance at the vacant places in the pews around calls forth an indignant frown from the occupants of the seats? If this grievance were removed, one of the greatest hindrances to the winning of "the masses" as regular church-goers would be overcome.—Illustrated Church News.

THE NEW ENGLISH COURSE AT TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

The subject of the establishment of a new course in English and of the foundation of a fellowship, lectureship or professorship in connection therewith has been under consideration by Corporation. At last a plan has been formulated and adopted, and it will be put in operation next term, but meanwhile it is to be worked out by present members of the staff, as sufficient funds have not been raised as yet to warrant the appointment of a new professor.

The Dean, who has been indefatigable in his efforts on behalf of the new departure, is for the present in charge of the department. To announce that the Dean has taken the matter up, even temporarily though it be, means that vigour and enthusiasm will both be displayed in abundance by the head of the department, and that the English prose works to be read will prove highly interesting. Professor Huntingford has offered to deal with rhetoric and composition, Professor Cayley has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures on the history of literature, and Mr. Young will lecture on the poetical works prescribed. Messrs. Bedford-Jones and White have also made offers of assistance in any form in which it may be required.

All of the gentlemen concerned are already well supplied with work and already have many demands upon their time, so that it is not to be expected that their offer can be taken advantage of for more than two years at the most. By the end of that time Convocation and Corporation will, it is hoped, be in a position to look about for a permanent member of the staff who will be able to devote his whole time to the department, for, good though the present arrangement may be, it is not the best possible.

Looking to the importance of the subject in itself, the necessity of catering to the demands of the public in the province, and to the requirements with which students of the university must comply if they wish to obtain specialists' certificates as teachers, Corporation has done wisely in establishing this new course. Looking to its successful working, Corporation must likewise get the best possible man to take charge of it. To get the best possible man means that money must be forthcoming to pay an adequate salary. A Fellow would probably do the work well, but a fellowship is necessarily anything but a permanency. It is easier to establish a professorship, sufficiently endowed, at the outset, than it is to raise either a fellowship or a lectureship to a professorship later on. Therefore, the aim should be to appoint a professor two years hence at a salary of not less than \$2,000, for, according to present appearances, professors seem to be forsaking Trinity's old-time ideal and to be becoming more and more charmed with the married state. It is a commonplace to say that the cost of living in Toronto tends to increase rather than to decrease.

As to the course itself, an outline of which is subjoined, it is evident at a glance that it has been drawn up on the sound scientific principle of working from the known, through the less known, to the unknown. Everybody knows something of Pope, Dryden, Swift, Goldsmith, Milton, and Shakespeare, but not everybody knows Burke, Johnson, Spenser, Marlowe, Bacon, Hooker, and the authors of the middle and early English periods. The nineteenth century is taken up in the third year, as it is considered more difficult to form sound judgments upon in our day than is the case with the eighteenth century. Besides, after the training received in the first and second years, students will be better able to appreciate the literature of their own century, as they will then understand the causes that produced it, and will be less likely, therefore, to