

minent, gave sufficient guarantee on the one side, while his success in carrying Dundee through the difficulties and complications of its younger days, assured the governors that Dr. Peterson was not lacking in administrative ability. He is now settled to work in McGill and seems to be realizing every anticipation. We welcome him to university life on this side of the Atlantic.

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Trinity also rejoices in a new head, the Rev. E. A. Welch, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, having been appointed Provost. He is spoken of as a man of distinguished scholarship—attested by the high classical and theological honors he obtained at his university—of wise and sound churchmanship and of practical skill in the administration of affairs. The fact that the choice was placed by the council in the hands of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Lordship the Bishop of Durham, reminds us of the diversity of our higher educational institutions. As an organ of the Church of England Trinity has her own place to fill. If, as organs of truth, our universities learn more and more that their aim is one, variety of method should only add richness to the learning of the Dominion.

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Upper Canada College seems to have been peculiarly fortunate in the choice of a new principal. Dr. Geo. R. Parkin is a well-known Canadian. A native of New Brunswick and a graduate of Fredericton University, he brings to his important task educational gifts developed by years of successful teaching in his own province. Having sojourned and studied in England, he has intimate acquaintance with the educational methods of the old land. He has travelled extensively through the Australian colonies and has written on colonial affairs and on Canada. As an enthusiastic advocate of Imperial Federation, he has lectured in the cities and towns of the Dominion. A man of such experience has surely much in him worthy of admiration and we should be loyally glad that our country can produce such men. His opening address presented to the boys a lofty ideal—that of truth in all things—and had the sterling ring of a strong, sympathetic character, likely to call forth the latent hero-worship of the boys and to secure that personal attachment to a worthy leader so essential to the development of true manhood.

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The death of Professor Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, while yet in his early prime, has robbed America of one strong influence for literary development and culture. Being a man of intense enthusiasm and thorough knowledge, he was always an interesting and successful college teacher, but it was not in this

function that he was best known. We Canadians more readily think of him as a most versatile writer, especially of stories for the young. As a story writer he was no spinner of fairy tales; he rather championed the contentions of the realistic school. "If, while young," he said, "your thoughts move among absurd and lurid unrealities and your eyes become accustomed to the Bengal illumination of romance, you will be likely to tumble about like a blundering bat in the daylight." But the realism of Boyesen is never melancholic or pessimistic, for with the eye of genius he saw the ideal in the real. His activities, however, were not limited to teaching and literature. As a lecturer on literary themes, perhaps he was as popular as any of his day. He seems to have been a man of exceptional vitality and all his work bears the impress of his character. As far as man could judge a long life of usefulness to his adopted country seemed to be his inheritance. His death, therefore, at the early age of forty-eight, when one might have hoped for a score more years of service to education and literature, must be a matter of sincere regret to every lover of culture in our land.

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A few weeks ago, in the seventy-third year of his age, there passed away another great man of science Dr. Pasteur. This famous French chemist and bacteriologist has earned not only a great name among physicists, chemists, biologists and doctors of medicine, but a widespread, popular celebrity as well, owing to the practical nature of his discoveries. France delighted to honour him. He possessed the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was a member of the French Academy. In 1874 the government granted him a pension of 20,000 francs.*

His father was a farmer and poor; but, as young Louis early revealed a practical fondness for drawing—by painting a sign-board for his father—and an aptitude for the study of mathematics and chemistry, it was determined that he should have as good an education as was within reach. This resolve was carried out with marked success. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed a college professor, and occupied positions of growing importance as the years went by. His special experiments may be said to have commenced in 1857, when he became scientific director of the Ecole Normale. He discovered the part played by microbes in contagious and infectious diseases; thus his name is closely associated with the important modern science of bacteriology. His discovery of the successful treatment of hydrophobia by inoculation made his name known throughout the world. He was an immediate benefactor of mankind, as his discoveries result in the saving of many lives.