

## COLLEGE ITEMS.

THE building of the Society is still without a name.

THE Conversazione will be held on Friday, February 6.

MR. FRED W. JARVIS has won a bursary of £20 per annum for three years since going to Edinburgh.

THE energy shown by the College Council during the past year in taking care of the grounds has been officially recognised by the trees, for several of them have already put forth their buds. But perhaps the weather had something to do with it.

A MEETING was held on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Glee Club. There was quite a number of students present. The following officers were elected: President, W. A. Shortt; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Laidlaw; Committee, W. T. Herridge, W. S. Milner, D. J. G. Wishart, W. Wright. An instructor is to be engaged and practice commenced immediately on the opening of the Easter term. Those wishing to join the Club should hand in their names at once.

OWING to the length of time taken up at the meeting on Friday night in questions of business, the literary part of the proceedings were dispensed with. The debate is accordingly adjourned till the next private meeting of the Society, when the same speakers will take part in it. However, there is some talk of having the subject chosen thrown out as being political. The question is: Is Protection for the benefit of young countries. We fail to see how Canadian politics must necessarily enter the discussion.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Society met on Friday evening last, the vice-president, W. T. Herridge, being in the chair. Mr. A. Wissler was declared a member of the Society. Mr. James Ballantyne nominated Mons. Emile Pernet as an honorary member of the Society.

A recommendation was brought in from the General Committee by the secretary, A. E. O'Neara, recommending that this Society hold its next public meeting on Friday, January 16th, 1880, and its annual conversazione on Friday, February 6th, 1880. This report was passed.

Another report was brought in by Mr. Brennan, on behalf of the House Committee, recommending that the Society's building be known in future as 'Crooks Hall.' Amendments were made to this report; one by Mr. Tyrrell, suggesting that it be called 'Moss Hall,' and one by Mr. Milner, recommending the name of 'The Society Buildings.' Both these amendments and the original motion were lost. Afterwards, under new business, Mr. Acheson moved that this building be known as 'McCauley House.' Other names suggested were 'McCauley Building' and the 'McCauley Institute.' These names were also rejected.

Mr. F. W. D. Hill asked for the opinion of the chair concerning Mr. E. P. Davis' election last Friday evening, and moved, seconded by Mr. Ponton, that this election be declared void. Considerable discussion arose on this motion, which was ultimately lost.

Election for readers, speakers, etc. at public debates, resulted as follows: Essayist, Mr. J. M. Lydgate; reader, Mr. H. R. P. Hamilton; debaters, D. McColl, B.A., T. G. Blackstock, B.A., A. C. Courtice and R. Y. Thomson.

## AN EXPLANATION OFFERED.

I have no objection to giving 'Lucius' an explanation of my meaning when I state that, because the Blake Scholarship is evidently doomed under the present arrangement to become a prize for competition among pass men, the noble object of its founder is certain to be to a great extent defeated. Perhaps if you had said 'pass men only' my position would have been better understood, for that is what I meant. Surely 'Lucius' will not say that when a man founds a scholarship for the encouragement of a certain branch of learning in a university his object will not be to a great extent defeated, if, by force of circumstances, a considerable proportion of the undergraduates—and these not the least intelligent or capable—are practically debarred from the competition. The number of honor men in the third year is always a large percentage of the whole class, and if they must choose between working for honors in some other department, with a view to graduation and competing for the Blake scholarship, with the prospect of taking out a pass degree as the result, what need of argument to show that in some way the object of Mr. Blake has been defeated? That is all I am now contending for; the remedy for this state of affairs I have already shown to be the creation of a new graduating department, a change that is extremely desirable on far higher grounds than this.

M. A.

## COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

St. Peter's College, also called Peter House, the most ancient college in the University of Cambridge, was founded in the year 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. Its charter, which was granted in 1284, was revised by Her Majesty in 1849.

Clare College, which was first known as University Hall, was founded in 1346. The buildings having been destroyed by fire, they were rebuilt in 1347 by the Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Gilbert, Earl of Clare. This lady also endowed the college and named it in honor of her brother. Clare College is mentioned by Chaucer as Solere Hall.

Pembroke College was founded in 1347, by Marie de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, in memory of her husband, Aymer de Valence, who was slain in a tilting match upon their wedding day. It was originally known as Marie-Valence Hall, but afterwards received its present name.

Caius College, also called Gonville and Caius College, was first founded as Gonville Hall by Edmund Gonville in 1348. In 1350 it received from William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, the name of the 'House of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.' In 1557 it received a new charter from Dr. John Caius, under the seal of Queen Mary, and it has since been called by his name.

Trinity Hall was founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, with the special intention of instructing young men in canon and civil law.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1352 by the united guilds of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary; as one of the guilds worshipped in St. Benedict's Church, Cambridge, this college is sometimes called Benedict College.

King's College was founded in the year 1441, by King Henry VI. The chapel, which is one of the most beautiful in the world, was commenced in 1447 and completed in 1544.

Queen's College was first founded as the College of St. Bernard, by a charter from Henry VI., in 1446. A second charter was granted in 1447, which was revoked by a third in 1448, which gave license to Queen Margaret to found the Queen's College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard. Queen Elizabeth further endowed this college in 1465.

St. Catharine's College, also called St. Catharine's Hall, was founded in 1473, by Dr. Woodlark, at that time Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Jesus College was founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, under license from Henry VII. The building of the suppressed nunnery of St. Radegonde (which had been founded by Malcolm IV. of Scotland), were granted for this purpose.

Christ's College, which was originally called God's House, was founded in 1439, by Bingham. In 1446 it was endowed by Henry VI., and called Henry the Sixth's College. In 1505, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, under license from her son, Henry VII., re-established it under the name of Christ's College.

St. John's College was founded on the site of the hospital of St. John the Evangelist, in accordance with instructions in the will of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, who died in 1509.

The College of St. Mary Magdalene, commonly called Magdalene College, was founded by Thomas, Lord Audley, in 1542, on the site of Buckingham House, the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, who was executed for high treason in 1551.

Trinity College was founded by King Henry VIII. in 1546, out of the revenues of several smaller institutions, the principal of which were Michael House and King's Hall. Both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth contributed largely to the endowment.

Emmanuel College was founded in the year 1585.

Sidney Sussex College was founded in 1588, according to instructions in the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. New statutes were granted by Queen Victoria in 1861.

Downing College was founded in 1800. By the will of Sir E. Downing, dated 1717, instructions were given that on the failure of his heirs, his estates were to be appropriated to an endowment of a college in the University of Cambridge.

It is understood that gongs, sounded simultaneously by electricity at the expiration of each lecture hour, are to be placed in every lecture and recitation room in the New York School of Mines, and the new college building, for the purpose of securing uniformity, in the commencement and conclusion of lectures.