

the Teutonic race. Classics then, has nothing to fear from the presence of her younger fellow-workers; they are not rivals, but members of the same family, mutual aids and helps in the great work of Education, dissimilar in form, and yet not unlike. In the words of an old friend:

"Faciles non omnibus una.
"Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum."

A word or two about the subjects prescribed for honors. One feature of the course, is the presence of several of the great Masters of Modern French and German Literature. As a rule, the works read, hitherto, in these languages, have been confined to a few stock plays, and a very narrow circle of novels. This will be so no longer. While the great Masters of the French and German Drama will continue to occupy their legitimate position, such Masters of French and German Prose as George Sand, Georges Ohnet, and Victor Hugo; Marlitt Ebers, Schubin, and Auerbach, will not be neglected or forgotten; and due prominence will be given to Conversation and Composition.

But more important even than these, as far as the origin, structure, and development of the languages are concerned, is the attention which will be bestowed upon the older authors and the earlier works. While the early lyrists Marot, Villon, Ronsard, and Charles D'Orleans, will receive due appreciation, the *Chanson de Roland*, the oldest and most important of the French *Épopée*, the *Beowulf* of French literature, will be read through, and the student thereby thoroughly grounded in the structure of the tongue. This we think is in every way a wise proceeding, and one preferable to dipping here and there into a number of old authors, and reading a dozen or so of fragments, all of which, taken together, fail to give the student a complete outline of the grammar of the *Langue d'Oïl*, while from its length, and the connected and harmonious character of its narrative the *Chanson* is admirably adapted for such work.

In German, the works of Watter von der Vogelweide, Hartmann von Aue, and Roland's *Liet*, will engage those in attendance upon the Lectures. The latter work, Roland's *Liet*, will be especially interesting taken in connection with the French poem already mentioned, viewing as it does, the hero from a different standpoint.

For the first time, also, as far as we are aware, the study of Anglo Saxon, will find a place in a Canadian University; a subject which will be of even greater importance than it is now when the Chair of English Literature is founded, which, we trust, will be ere long.

REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.

We desire to lay before our readers a clear statement of the movement for the Revival of Convocation, which was so successfully inaugurated on June 2nd ult.

In the Royal Charter of Trinity College Convocation is declared to be composed of the Chancellor, Provost, and Professors of the said College, and all persons admitted

therein to the Degree of Master of Arts, or to any Degree in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and who shall pay the sum of twenty shillings annually towards the support of the College—in return for which they are to have certain privileges.

It is quite evident that the intention and aim which those who designed this provision had in view, was to enroll if possible, all, or at least a large proportion of the Graduates as members of Convocation, in order that there might gradually be formed a large body of men throughout the country who should have the interests of the University at heart, should afford material pecuniary aid by payment of the annual fees, and should in short, wherever they might be, act as representatives of their Alma-Mater.

This aim was, however, never fully realized. We need not stay to enquire why, but will pass on to consider the movement now in operation, and already highly successful which is intended to accomplish it, and which is known as The Revival of Convocation.

The first meeting was held at Toronto, on June 2nd. It was largely attended, thoroughly enthusiastic, and it was apparent that nothing was needed but continued systematic labour on the part of all to achieve the objects towards which their energies were directed. Before the evening was over Convocation numbered forty-five members. A committee of nineteen members was appointed to draft a constitution, to nominate officers, and in general to thoroughly organize the movement. Before proceeding to record the results of their labours, it will be well to give the salient points contained in a statement of the objects to be obtained by the revived Convocation, and of the ways in which it can aid the University. In the first place then it will be a medium through which Graduates, and, as will be seen later, all friends of the University may give expression to their views and wishes with regard to its general policy. Next, by means of annual or semi-annual gatherings of the whole Convocation, the attachment of Graduates and friends will be continued and strengthened. Members living in country districts will no longer feel isolated, they will go from such gatherings with renewed zeal for their work and confidence in the life and vigor of the University.

Then, again, the annual fee of five dollars, paid by a large and continually increasing number of Graduates, will put the University in possession of a materially increased income, by means of which new professorial chairs may be founded—new fellows appointed, and funds for the provision of scholarships or exhibitions be available. In view of the progress already made, it is no wild flight of imagination to suppose that at least three thousand dollars may be raised annually by this means, a sum equivalent to an endowment of fifty thousand dollars.

The Committee decided that it was highly desirable that Local Associations should be formed throughout the