

which was held at the opening of the Convocation Hall. Such a festal meeting would form another bond of union, and afford an opportunity for all our men to express their views on College matters. We would like to hear from our graduates on the subject, especially from those to whom the present dinner owes its origin.

B. C. L.

Perhaps the lack of uniformity in value of the degrees granted by the several Universities of the Province—notwithstanding their literal identity—cannot be better exemplified than in the contrast presented by the Degrees in Law granted here and elsewhere. The Provincial University has a set course, a *bond fide* curriculum followed by candidates for the degree of LL.B.; Trinity has not. Worse: she does not, in default, leave the lawless science of the law alone, but grants a degree avowedly equivalent only to the Law Society's certificate. To be plain, we may state that, as at present constituted, our so-called Faculty of Law will grant a degree to any Bachelor of Arts who for three years shall have exercised the inalienable privilege pertaining to that degree—that of yearly paying five dollars into the 'University chest'—shall, in addition, have been called to the bar, and (all important points) enriched his mercenary acquaintance 'the chest' to the extent of twenty-four dollars. Briefly stated, these are the conditions of degree. Neither have we added nor omitted any salient feature. Though long denied officially, they may now be studied in their rich simplicity by all students of our calendar, page 36. In effect they offer to any graduate in arts, being a barrister, a recognized status in the profession, a legal credential and advertisement, a degree—at thirteen dollars a letter. Further, a legal essay indited to the CHANCELLOR and sixty-five dollars down will make our Bachelor friend of five years' standing a consequential D.C.L. This is outrageous. The only redeeming feature in such a prostitution is that few have listened to the voice of the charmer.

At our last Convocation Mr. J. A. WORRELL received the degree of B.C.L., having presumably complied with the above onerous conditions. Among the 'Present Society' at the time were some six B.C.L.'s, besides Doctors, honorary and otherwise. Since that time a circular has been received by those interested of the Alumni, signed by Mr. WORRELL, asking suggestions for the draft of a University Statute, which he proposes immediately to introduce, mending matters, making a future degree in Law the result not of capital simply, but of labour and skill as well, putting a stop to creations on the old plan. We are keenly alive to the value of his undertaking and trust he will establish the Faculty of Law on an honest basis and ambitious scale. We cannot do better than follow our sister University's example in the arrangement of the curriculum.

CONVOCATION.

A question invariably asked Trinity men by outsiders is, why do you hold your Convocation at such a peculiar time of year, and on such variable days? In January one year, in the middle of November the two following years, in December last year, and your last one on November 4th? The question is very natural, and appears at first sight unanswerable, but has some reason upon closer inspection. The latter part of it, viz., the variable date, is owing to several causes. The middle of November is, we believe, the time when it is supposed to be held, that of the College year of 1876-7, having been removed to January 15th, in order to make it coincident with our Twentieth Anniversary; that of 1879 being delayed till the Provost's return from England, while the corporation no doubt have some good reason for their early meeting this year. The former part of the question is, we admit, harder to answer satisfactorily—'why should the convocation be held at this season at all?' We—and we speak in this the opinion of a large number of students and graduates—we would gladly see the date fixed at the end of June or the beginning of July. It is said against any such change that those who have passed their Matriculation examination, are then articulated formally. But when they can wait one, two or three months for this form of admission to College privileges, why should a delay of nine months be objected to since it interferes with them in no possible way? The authorities tell us next that the honour men could not receive their degrees in June since their Honour examination is held in October. Is it indispensably necessary that this should be in October? If so, it is a comparatively new discovery. Is it just that on account of the minority, which unhappily the class men are, the great bulk of the men should be kept waiting six months, to whom the immediate receiving of their degree is generally important; in many cases so much so, as those entering the law, that they are compelled to go to the great trouble and expense of a private convocation. Again, the same question may be put concerning them as the Matriculants—why, if they can wait till January, (possibly) should they not put off their graduation till June? But if the few months are important to them, are they not better able to have a private convocation than the vast majority of pass-men?

Lastly, the authorities tell us that the candidates for Supplementary examinations would be put to great inconvenience if the alteration were made. Supposing they would be, is this *against* the change? Quite the contrary we should imagine; since it would materially diminish their number, if they knew that by neglecting one subject there would be nothing left open to them but the alternative of a year's delay or a special convocation.

The chief opposition would come no doubt from the under-graduates who furnish the gallery performance, since in the midst of examinations and other closing preparations, they would have some difficulty in sustaining