

the pinnacles on the apex of the building, not the building itself. The professorial system is but ill-adapted to the temperament of Canadian students, nor could it in any case exercise the smallest influence on the manners and bearing of a class of youths who certainly, in a democratic country like Canada, need to be saved from the cramping and hot-house atmosphere of a narrow sect. Plainly the immature and crude scheme of the Bishop has proved a terrible *fiasco*. A University with thirty matriculants attending lectures! This speaks for itself. *Solvuntur tabule lacrimis*. The attempt was well meant but a disappointment. A Keble, a Whately, or any other old Oxonian familiar with the necessary elements which go to form a University, might have attained a qualified success, albeit of course on entirely divergent lines; yet even at its best, until Anglicanism has multiplied a hundredfold among the more intellectual order of Canadian society, such a speculation could but have drawn heavy bills on the bank of hope—bills which, after all, might be destined to be dishonored at maturity.

It is from no motive of unkindliness towards the Anglican Church and her children in this country that we write unequivocally on this theme. He who dispels an illusion is the enemy neither of man nor creed. We will add, therefore—subject to correction—that if Trinity University had any *raison d'être* at all, it must be sought in the possible conviction that Toronto University would fail to meet the just educational requirements of the Anglican laity. It is an open secret that two alternatives were proposed, whereof the feebler, involving the Strachanite *fiasco*, was adopted; whilst the other, which would have planted a college at Toronto, was tabooed. That the Anglican laity vastly preferred their sons to be associated with the young life of the nation, to be elevated to a fair level of scholarship, and to enjoy the numerous benefits secured for them by State interference, which Toronto bestows so lavishly—this went for nothing. The Toronto scheme was dubbed un-Anglican, a mere machination of miserable converts, who lusted after the flesh-pots of Egypt. Moreover, a large element in the ministry opined, with acute prescience, that the outcome of a large infusion of real academical blood into their ranks would be the total extinction of their own importance. Hence, human nature being weak and human vanity strong, the proposal to found an Anglican college in perhaps the most Anglican-minded university in America was vetoed, and the parturient mountains labored and brought forth the muscicular abortion which may be fitly termed "The University of Thirty."

This has proved a very cruel and ungenerous policy for the Anglican gentry. Their gravamen against Trinity, *et id omne genus* is multiform. Already Anglican laymen of eminence have determined to send their sons to Toronto, and the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School is the consequence of the determination. To be candid, the Anglican youth is itself indisposed to be experimented upon, and the "glorious thirty" of Trinity like neither themselves nor their *alma mater* of the miniature proportions. Besides which the concern does not pay, and, to be perpetuated, requires to be heavily subsidized. It may therefore be regarded as—bar the advent of some *Deus re machina*—not merely a mushroom, but a puff-ball. It should subside gracefully, and its place should be supplied by a superb college of the McMaster type at Toronto. Surely the High Church laity never sincerely desired that their sons should sulk in seclusion and vegetate ingloriously at Trinity.

We are to have a History of Western College Journalism from the students of Knox College, Galesbury, Illinois. The editor, no doubt, is making a sacrifice of himself for the occasion, as his circular suggests; but it suggests more, the inference being that it would be a

pity to place the editing of such an undertaking in the hands of a man who calls upon us to "sling the work," and get a man to "earn a few dollars" by so doing. Judging from the style of the prospectus, we may look for a compilation savouring much of the style of the dime novel, for it calls particularly for the "weaving in good stories" amongst the other matter.

Nothing could be more clearly defined than the desire of the framers of our constitution to make University College and the University of Toronto distinct and separate. It is just as clearly defined that no Professor of the former institution shall be one of the University Board of Examiners, yet year after year this decree is violated. This error cannot be attributed to the difficulty of obtaining examiners. The selection is obviously unfair to men who have not attended their lectures, for it is well known that Professors will examine more from the work they have taken their students over, than generally from the text-books prescribed, thus placing outsiders decidedly at a disadvantage. The great wonder is, however, that this direct violation of a statute passes so often unnoticed and uncorrected.

The vocations taken up by students after leaving the University are little known to many. The following statistics, taken from the report of the Minister of Education for 1881, show what an extraordinarily large percentage of graduates undertake the duties of the teacher: Among the students who have completed their training in University College, and proceeded to a Degree in Arts, a number have taken high standing in the University Honour Lists; and from among those some have not only distinguished themselves at the Bar, but have risen to high judicial positions, while others occupy seats both in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament. Of the others, nineteen have been entrusted with the responsible duties of Principals, Professors, and Lecturers in the Colleges and Normal Schools of this and other Provinces; and eighty-four are Masters and Teachers, fifty of them being Head Masters in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province.

The petition so numerous signed by the undergraduates, the majority of whom were honour men of the various years, for the abolition of scholarships and medals, has not yet come before the notice of the Senate. There seems to be a leaning on the part of this body towards striking off the scholarships but leaving the medals. It is certain, however, that at the next regular meeting, a prominent member of the Senate will move the resolution in this amended form. All arguments that stand against the permanence of scholarships are just as severe against the maintenance of medals, save that of expense, somewhat modified. It will be interesting to learn on what ground the discrimination will be made.

If the University dinner be given by the graduates of the institution, why in the world are those Professors who are not graduates called on to subscribe, or why are those members of the Senate who have only an honorary connection with the University asked to put their hands in their pockets too? Surely there are enough graduates of the University of Toronto to get up a dinner without the need of subscriptions at all. 'Tis true that the undergraduate element is a large contingent on the occasion, but it does not follow that their interests must be guarded by keeping the price of the ticket within their reach. The affair can be made self-supporting by raising the price of tickets to meet the expenditure, and this obviates the necessity of dunning the graduates, or those on whom such an undertaking has no claim for subscriptions, to buy dinner for others. If necessary, cut out the whole list of complimentaries rather than call on the generosity of foreigners to furnish the means of invitations to guests. The present system adopted by the committee has been severely criticised, and calls for such a change as in the future will not leave their plan so open to comment.

Dr. Starr, the donor of the Starr medals, left by his will a farm, the proceeds of which were to furnish 3 gold medals for Pathology, Anatomy and Physiology. They were expressly to be given to graduates who might in this way be induced to continue a post-graduate course in the three above mentioned subdepartments of medicine. Why, then, do we find instead one gold and two silver medals given for a general course in medicine to undergraduates? This is directly opposed to the intention of the giver, and if his wishes are not worth consulting, probably his money is not worth having; so, why not either concede to his wishes or turn the revenue over to his heirs. Such gross carelessness in carrying out Dr. Starr's intentions is infamous, and would rather turn others away from following his example than induce them to enable deserving men to follow a post-graduate course.