

He also took a very prominent part in the work of the Theological and Missionary Association and, both as a student and afterwards as one of the city Clergy, rendered valuable services to that organization.

During the first two years of his College life he was almost constantly engaged in Sunday duty, but in his final year he was organist of the College Chapel.

His brief but busy career as a clergyman was spent as follows: From the time of his ordination (January 12th, 1890) till February, 1895, he was in charge of the large and scattered Mission of Aspdin, in the diocese of Algoma. For the next three years he was curate of St. George's, Toronto, and since February, 1898, he has been Rector of the Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, at Calgary. In all of these positions he has laboured most faithfully and won the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

In February, 1898, before leaving for Calgary, he was married to a daughter of John Carter, Esq., of Toronto.

His death, which was caused by heart failure, following a severe attack of pneumonia, is a very severe blow to all his relatives and friends and he will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him. But the whole Church is the loser as well, for he was a man who possessed quite exceptional gifts and used them well in his Master's cause. His ability as a preacher was remarkable and though only in his thirty-seventh year, he was generally considered one of the most powerful preachers of the Church of England in Canada.

His work at Calgary was meeting with marked success, especially among the young men who abound up there. He was, in fact, just the type of priest to win men, for his own Christianity was of a strong manly type, marked by complete fearlessness and utter sincerity. He never hesitated to say or do what he felt to be right, and he had a horror of all unreality and sham. He could not bear to be thought other than what he was, and his character was able to stand the test of being read and known of all men. One of his contemporaries at college, a man quick to discern faults, and who never went behind anybody's back to speak of them, once remarked to another man, "Lowe is white." And those who knew him will admit the truth of the remark. Not that he was perfect; he himself would have been the first to rebuke anybody who suggested such a thing, but he was a man with very high ideals and he honestly tried to realize them, and by the help of Him who strengthens man's weak efforts, he met with a large measure of success.

Another College year has drawn to a close, and with it the partial severing of friendships made in Trinity. As every year comes round and we see the list of men who are leaving, there is always more or less a feeling that good men are going whose places will be hard to fill. This is true of course, but we can rest assured that no man ever leaves the College without leaving just as good a man to fill his place if he will only bestir himself to fill it. This year quite a number of men are leaving who have held prominent positions in every branch of College life,

so let those who are left behind work all the harder, and we can rest assured that Trinity will hold the same proud position that she has always held in the past.

## Book Reviews.

THE FOWLER. By Beatrice Harraden. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., 1899.

Miss Beatrice Harraden made her first success with, "Ships that Pass in the Night." If there was something of morbidity in that book, the present story is in some ways an atonement, though Theodore Bevan's attempts at "mental seduction" are abnormal enough. He is the Fowler, and lays his snare for Nora Penhurst, who before meeting him is a type of radiant health and buoyancy. Bevan has extraordinary powers of mental influence, and he gradually undoes Nora's ideals, and detaches her from all her friends and former occupations. Meanwhile her father, a fine old musician, her lover, Bryan Uppingham, and her friend, "Nurse" Isabel, stand by helpless, watching the little viper at his hellish work. Will he succeed? The interest of the plot centres here. The book is relieved by the charming study of Nurse Isabel, and also by the humour of Mr. Parrington's courtship of Mrs. Mary Shaw. It is only necessary to add that the bird escapes out of the snare of the Fowler. If Miss Harraden will only abjure the abnormal altogether, she has it in her power to charm thousands of readers. Brilliant as this book is, it leaves a bad taste. But it is undeniably interesting.

AN ENEMY TO THE KING. By R. N. Stephens. Toronto: Musson Book Co., 1899.

This is a capital story of the type of Stanley Weyman's "Gentleman of France." It has already reached its seventeenth edition, a sufficient proof of merit in a story of this kind. The scene is laid in France during the days of the Catholic League. M. de la Tournoire falls in with many very interesting persons at the Court of Henri III., among them Catherine de Medicis and her flying squadron of pretty women. His first love affair lands him in difficulties, and he has to fly from Paris with the help of the wife of Henry of Navarre. His tremendous ride to the Huguenot Camp is full of interesting adventures. La Tournoire now takes service under the future king, and is sent by him to help the Huguenots of the Province of Berry to escape the vigilance of M. de le Chatre, the Governour of the Province. From this point on the story increases in interest, and ends breathlessly at Clochoune, the stronghold of the Governour. Taken altogether, this is one of the best stories of its kind we have seen for some time.

ANGLO-SAXON SUPERIORITY. By Edmund Demolius. Toronto: Church of England Publishing Co., 1899.

The remarkable thing about this book is that it is the work of a Frenchman. M. Demolius is a student of the school of Le Play, whose principles of social science lie behind the work before us. The English translation is from the tenth French edition. Such a success means that this is a book to be read. All the leading journals of France, both in Paris and in the provinces, have taken it seriously, and this in spite of the fact that the main assumption of the book is that the Anglo-Saxon social formation is superior to that of any other, the aim of the author being to examine into the causes of this superiority by a vigorous