

## PROFESSOR HALIBURTON'S VISIT.

On Friday afternoon Dr. W. D. Haliburton, F.R.S., professor of physiology in King's College, London, Eng., addressed an audience of physicians, medical and natural science students and invited guests in the West Hall. He was introduced by Professor Macallum as a physiologist of world-wide fame. He has written many books and pamphlets upon his chosen subject, and is quoted as an authority on certain aspects of his work. His visit to Toronto was on the invitation of Professor Macallum, to whose work along the line of investigations in chemical physiology most appreciative reference was made in his address. For the past few weeks Professor Haliburton has been delivering a course of lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. This course is the first of a series provided for by the Herter endowment, by which the greatest teachers in physiology are to be secured in turn for a special set of lectures in that college. The honor of being the first man chosen to fill the position is a testimonial to the repute in which the lecturer is held.

The lecture was technical, and therefore is not reported. It dealt with degeneration and regeneration in ed. It dealt with degeneration and regeneration in tional value and interest to those present. At the close of the lecture President Loudon presented the thanks of the University to Professor Haliburton.

## PORTRAIT OF MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

On Saturday afternoon was unveiled the portrait of Professor Goldwin Smith, recently presented by Mr. John Ross Robertson to the University. The ceremony took place in the library in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and a large assemblage, including members of the Senate of the University, and a goodly representation of the professors from all faculties.

The presentation was made by Rev. Professor Clark, of Trinity College, who represented the donor. In his address fitting reference was made to both Mr. Robertson and Professor Smith. In replying, President Loudon accepted the gift as a particularly welcome addition to the collection of portraits now adorning the walls of the library. The many valuable services rendered by Professor Smith were recalled, as well as his generosity in the contributions made by him to the Library and Convocation Hall funds. It had been the intention of the authorities to procure such a portrait, but the kindness of Mr. Robertson had forestalled the carrying out of the intention. Mr. Robertson was also referred to in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children, with various other philanthropic enterprises, and as a journalist. His career in the latter profession began when, as a boy of fourteen, he edited the College Times, in Upper Canada College, where at that time he and President Loudon were fellow-students. Professor Smith, who was present, gave a brief address, in which he alluded to the affairs of the University and the charities of Toronto as the two things to which he had given himself and his services with the greatest pleasure. His tribute to Mr. Robertson was one of which any man might be proud. Honesty of heart and intent were given as the characteristics of that well known editor and philanthropist.

The painting itself is a replica of the portrait made by Mr. Wylie Grier, and hung in the office of the Telegram. The work was done by the artist himself, and is

a worthy copy of the original. It will stand in future days as a monument to a true friend of the University, a loyal member of the Senate, a great publicist and a scholar, recognized as one of the most illustrious academic authorities of the age.

## THE SATURDAY LECTURE.

The lecture given on Saturday in Wycliffe Convocation Hall was the first of a course of six to be given in aid of the Convocation Hall scheme. A large audience, in which the undergraduates were far in the minority, greeted Professor Moulton, of Chicago, who gave the address. His topic was "The Bible as Literature." The Bible is a collection of poetry, dramas, histories, philosophies and essays, all "printed solid," and divided for convenience of the mediæval doctors into propositions or verses, which are grouped into chapters. In a word, literary form has been banished from the Bible, and must be restored, if all of its beauties are to be realized by the reader. Examples were taken from Judges v. and Job xxiii. The first passage was read with wonderful dramatic effect by the lecturer. The antiphonal choirs under the leadership of Barak and Deborah sang responsively, and in chorus the song of the battle against Sisera. In closing, Professor Moulton made a strong plea for the use of the Bible as a literary text book in the schools and universities. English literature is derived from two sources, the Greek and Latin, and the Hebrew Scriptures. It is a most incomplete training that allows the mark of the pagan to be the most indelibly impressed upon the student of literature. Vice-Chancellor Moss, Premier Ross and a number of members of the teaching staff had seats upon the platform.

## THE UNIVERSITY SERMON.

The first of the University sermons in the series arranged for this year was delivered on Sunday in Wycliffe Convocation Hall. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Ross G. Murison, of the Department of Oriental Languages. The speaker was Professor R. G. Moulton, of Chicago, who gave an interpretive recitation of the Book of Job.

This book was shown to be a dramatic poem, set in a frame of narrative story, which formed a prologue and an epilogue to the drama itself. The prologue tells of the two councils in heaven to which The Satan or The Adversary comes with the sons of God to report upon the domain over which he has the inspectorate—the earth. Two trials of the integrity of Job are allowed, and to these is added the third and more terrible trial of long continued endurance. The first solution is herein offered to the mystery of suffering with which the poem deals. It is suffering sent as a test of sainthood.

The news of Job's misfortunes has reached the ears of his three friends, and they come to comfort him. Before the majesty of his silent suffering they sit dumb until Job opens his mouth to curse his day. Then the dramatic action begins, during which the friends iterate the doctrine of suffering the judgment upon sin. Job attempts to vindicate himself, and having at length silenced the comforters, the young Elihu breaks in and in impassioned eloquence advances the same argument as they had used with the modification that suffering is a warning against sin to come. While he is speaking the storm breaks, and out of the whirlwind speaks the voice