

tacked, but the whole fabric of the Faith. And this has necessitated a change of front on the part of its Defenders—obliging them to show that not only is Christianity compatible with the most recent discoveries in the fields of science, but to further prove that one is the complement of the other. In consequence of this, study in every department of Theology has received an impetus. Biblical criticism and its kindred subjects have been made the subject of the minutest investigation with the natural result of a vast increase of knowledge.

As a University whose most distinctive feature is its Theological training it was of course necessary that this new state of things should be recognized and provided for, particularly as regards the qualifications required for exclusively Theological degrees, such as B. D. and D. D. This necessitated a change in the statutes formerly governing the admission to those degrees, which, though excellent for the time at which they were instituted, are now inadequate. Hence the new statute, which, although in one particular we considered open to hostile criticism is as regards the lines of study laid down, most admirable. It is not our intention to reproduce its features in any detail. Our graduates will probably receive a copy of the statute itself, but we think it as well to note its mere salient characteristics. The first thing in the scheme that attracts one's attention is the encouragement given to proficiency in some one department of study; a recognition of the fact that the field has become so wide that it is almost impossible for any one man to do justice to it. We find that a candidate for the degree of B. D. can take up for his degree any one of the five principal departments of Theology, viz.: Old Testament and its language; New Testament and its language; Patristics and Ecclesiastical History; Liturgies and Dogmatic Theology; or Apologetics. The books prescribed indicate that a searching knowledge of the selected branch will be required, comprising as they do the latest works in each department. The course for the D. D. degree is on the same lines widened and extended, with the additional requirement of a Thesis on some important point connected with the branch selected.

We feel confident that any one studying the requirements under this new statute for the Theological degree will be convinced that it has been drawn up with the utmost attention to the needs of the present day, and that holding of a B. D. or D. D. degree from Trinity College will be a guarantee of sound, accurate Theological knowledge.

THE last two years, indeed, mark an epoch in the history of our University. The advent of the present Provost was looked forward to with a great deal of interest and hope, and our hopes were much more than realized. Already the Chair in Divinity is very ably filled, and the Supplemental Endowment Fund is advancing with such rapid strides that every prospect is held out to us of Chairs of Science and Modern Languages being founded

in a very short time. Although, up to the present, we have not had Chairs in the above-mentioned branches, it must not be thought that we are altogether asleep; but, of course, proper attention could not be paid unless more time was devoted to them, which was impossible without professors of the respective subjects. In both French Science and the Arts' Divinity, there is now an Honour course, and in the first a most thorough one, under the able superintendence of M. E. Pernet, and yet, we regret to say, no mention is made in the degree of those who have devoted much time and distinguished themselves in one or both subjects. Supposing, under the existing regime, a man matriculates who had a particular talent for modern languages, and takes the ordinary pass course, with the addition of the honours set down in modern languages. It must be remembered then, that he is taking work extra to the passman's course, nevertheless, even if he becomes extraordinarily proficient in this extra work, when he goes up to Convocation it is entirely ignored, except, perhaps, the passing comment is made before the audience that "Mr. So-and-so did very well in such a branch;" that is, he receives the same notice as a man who has distinguished himself in the mathematics, for instance, of the Pass course. It would not be possible to make a regular tripos, as in classics and mathematics, but still we should suggest that something akin to an Honorary Fourth might be made use of until we have the proper Honour course.

AS the majority of candidates for this year's matriculation examination received their training at various High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, throughout the Province, there can be no doubt, that the knowledge of our advantages as a University is being more widely diffused. The council did well in their mode of advertising, but they did better in arranging their curriculum to harmonize with the work done in High Schools. Until the present year, head masters in these Institutes were not able to give sufficient attention to men preparing to matriculate at Trinity, because the work required was not what they were authorized to engage in, consequently, many churchmen who would have given Trinity the preference, chose to enter other Universities where the matriculation work was the same as that done in the upper schools. Now, however, with our optional groups, we are all on the same footing, and head masters will no longer find any inconvenience in preparing their pupils for our Arts or Divinity course. The prejudice and ill feeling of past years against Trinity is fast dying out, and even during the last year, her advantages, her curriculum, and her manifold improvements have gone far in raising her in the estimation of the general public. To have a preparatory school is a good thing, but to place too much dependence on it is ruinous. For years Trinity school has sent up its traditional average of a dozen men, while the High Schools collectively, seldom send