

to comment on this conduct; but wish to say a few words concerning the creatures who so far forgot their manhood as to be guilty of such a demonstration. In the first place, they ought not to be in the medical department of Michigan University, and would not be there if a proper examination were required of all applicants for admission. They are men and boys who learned to read out of GRAY'S Anatomy, who have never known woman except as a milker of cows, and churner of butter, and a tender of babies, and who come here with the hay seed yet in their hair and the dirt on their hands to study medicine, because they are too lazy to farm, and, whether sprawling at full length on the benches of the lecture room, hissing professors and fellow-students, or whittling seats in the clinical amphitheatre, and laughing at the groans of an unfortunate patient, they are ever marked by an exhibition of intense selfishness, a complete disregard for the feelings of others, and an entire lack of all sympathy and finer sensibilities which a true physician should, above all other men, possess. . . . In the present undeveloped state of University journalism, a decision as to the exact demarcation of its province cannot be fairly arrived at. We nevertheless hold it fully established, that fulfilment of censorian duties is as extensively involved in the proper management of a university paper as of the public prints.

UNIVERSITY MEN YOU KNOW.

I.—THE EX PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Farewell! a word that must be and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger;—yet— Farewell!

The opening of the present academic year will be remarkable, if only because it marks a conspicuous blank in the roll-call of the College professoriate. One of "the old familiar faces" will be seen less often now, and there will be missed in the cloistered halls, through which well nigh half a century of University history has streamed, the venerable form of one who will long be kindly remembered by many generations of gownsmen. The Revd. Dr. McCAUL has been so long identified with the College and the University, that it is almost impossible to realize that his active connection with both has ceased. But age with its growing infirmities must tell on men of the best physique, and these come all the sooner when more than an ordinary lifetime has been spent in arduous and faithful devotion to the public service. It is "the inevitable" which all must anticipate, and to which all must submit. Our late Professor of classical literature has vacated permanently the Chair which he adorned with his learning, and dignified with his many public and private virtues. To the youngest and the most vigorous professor on the staff there will come a day when he, too, must lay down the wand of office, however wisely swayed, and retire from his place in the lecture room, however honourably filled, to a well earned repose.

The severance of the tie which bound Dr. McCAUL to the College could scarce have been made, on his part, without a pang of genuine regret. To not a few men who passed under his hand in this course of nearly forty years of collegiate work, and who are now scattered far and wide in the world, the announcement of his permanent retirement will be felt even more keenly. It will seem like the reluctant, tender closing up of more than one chapter in this record of old college days, and will suggest many a bright thought and pleasant memory of his genial, manly influence and ready mother-wit, of acts of friendship done when most needed, and courteous and thoughtful consideration for the hard-wrought struggling student. To graduates and undergraduates everywhere it marks the close in College history of a long and eventful epoch. The history of education in older countries has repeated itself here. There have been stirring incidents, and many vicissitudes of fortune, in those by-gone years; there have been denominational snarls to perplex and worry, perils to meet and multiform obstacles to encounter, and there have, too, been chivalrous champions to stand in the breach; but those years have seen solid progress, much real promise, and many cheering encouragements. Above all, the King's College of the past, when our Ex-President was in his prime, with the educational ostracism of which it was the standing monument, is fast becoming a tradition. Trammelled by the fetters of creed and sectary, in a young and free country, where no favored church should bar the entrance to any liberal school of learning, it has burst those unseemly bonds, thrown wide open its doors to all sects and denominations, and become, in the largest sense, the People's College and a National University.

In all those varied changes which have helped to make our educational history, Dr. McCAUL was a prominent figure, and bore a decided part. Several years have elapsed since the main facts of his career have appeared in the public press. A complete summary, we believe has never appeared. The present seems a fitting time to recall them. He was born March 7th, 1807, in Dublin, the intellectual centre and literary metropolis of Ireland, and a famous University city. In his early boyhood he was a pupil, first at "White's School," a well-known private school there, and afterwards at the "Maravian School" in Antrim. He returned to WHITE'S for a twelvemonth before entering the University of Trinity College, which he did in 1820 while he was yet in his fourteenth

year. During the first three years of his course he devoted himself specially to Mathematics, in which, as we have heard himself say, in Convocation Hall, he gained his first College prize. Dr. SANDES, afterwards Bishop of Cashel, was his mathematical tutor. In his fourth academic year he gave especial attention to classics, and obtained, besides several valuable prizes, a scholarship of £20, tenable for five years, and which entitled him, in addition, to free rooms and furnished meals in Residence. His College career, up to this point, had been a series of brilliant successes, and he graduated with the highest distinctions which the University could bestow, viz: the gold medal for Classics, and the BERKLEY Greek medal. Two of his competitors for these well-won honours were the late Dr. GREIG, Bishop of Cork, and the late Dr. HAMILTON VERSCHOZLES, Bishop of Killaloe, both of whom were, and continued to be, as long as they lived, his warm personal friends. Upon obtaining his degree, he gave much of his time to "coaching" pupils for the University, and achieved so many signal successes in this capacity that, upon receiving his degree of M.A. in 1828, he was appointed University examiner in Classics. Continuing to live in Residence, and devoting his whole time to the study of Classics and Classical literature, Dr. McCAUL supplied a long-felt want by writing and publishing a series of works on the metres of HORACE, TERENCE, and the Greek Tragedians. These were, for many years, the only text-books on their respective subjects used at Trinity College, Dublin, and are still acknowledged as valuable authorities amongst classical scholars. He subsequently published his editions of LONGINUS, THUCYDIDES, and the Satires and Epistles of HORACE, the edition last named being at once adopted as the standard text-book by the Grammar Schools of Ireland. In 1835 the degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by the University, upon his undergoing the prescribed tests, which were, as they should be everywhere, real tests of merit, while the special and very rare compliment was paid him of remitting the fees exacted for those degrees. He had previously been admitted to holy orders—to the Diaconate in 1831 and the Priesthood in 1833, and was frequently called upon to officiate in chapel and elsewhere. It was at this time he reached an important turning point in his career. From far across the Atlantic a request came for the appointment of a Principal for the only College that could then find a seat in the chief city of the Upper Province of old Canada. The post was offered him, and accepted, and in 1838 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—with whom the appointment rested, by order of Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—Principal of Upper Canada College. In November, 1838, he sailed for Canada, arriving in Toronto while the lurid fires of civil commotion were yet smouldering, and after the battle for responsible government had been fought and practically won. The recommendations which Dr. McCAUL brought with him for his new post of duty were of the highest character, and it is no flattery to say, that probably no scholar of the mother country ever landed on our shores, for such a purpose, with more enviable testimonials of eminent ability, scholarly accomplishments, and private worth. But the College to which he was appointed was then little more than a public school. The young Irish scholar's ambitious dreams all but vanished; he was, as any one in his position might well be, not a little disappointed and discouraged. Canada is indebted to one of her own daughters for reconciling the waverer to his new home, and the enlarged sphere of usefulness which lay before him. In October, 1839, he was united in marriage with a daughter of the late Judge JONES, of Brockville, and thus, in the haven matrimonial, found an anchorage here, at once happy and secure. In Upper Canada College Dr. McCAUL found many things to try his mettle, and prove the stuff he was made of. But he was in every way equal to the task. He found the College an unfallowed field, but the earth was kindly, the chief husbandman was skilled, and he left it a comely vineyard, strong, vigorous and abounding. For his record there we must go to the "old boys."

J. KING.

GERMAN SCIENCE.

It is only with a certain sense of shame that an Englishman is brought to confess that any other nation is superior in anything which Englishmen undertake. Every one, however, studying the physical sciences must acknowledge that, both in the quality and quantity of her original scientific work, Germany has far outstripped any other nation; and not only original work is this the case; German scientific text books are, in nine cases out of ten, the best existing. Whether German superiority is confined to the physical sciences I leave to others more qualified to judge than myself.

By far the greater part of the scientific work of Germany emanates from the Universities, and we must, therefore, seek the source of German pre-eminence in science in the German system of University education.

At the outset we find great and striking differences from our own. A German student before he matriculates must pass an examination,