

first examiner, however, Professor Ritter, of Vassar College, in the State of New York, obtained leave to publish the first set of examination papers in an American musical journal, the *Key Note*, when they were copied into the *Musical Standard* in England. The papers attracted a good deal of attention, and we were urged to extend such examinations, equal in musical knowledge to those of the home universities, but freed from a large number of their literary requirements, to England. The experiment was tried, and we have now about 100 undergraduates in music. The world-wide reputation of the English examiners, amongst whom are Dr. Hopkins of the Temple Church, Dr. Longhurst, organist of Canterbury Cathedral, is a sufficient guarantee that the character of our degrees will not be a whit behind that of the English universities. The first candidates for the final examinations have been Canadians, and their presence to-day shows the excellent position they took, and I am sure that while congratulating the candidates on their successes, I may be permitted to remind them that it is in the service of religion that music has achieved its highest triumphs, and been incited to its noblest efforts, and to express the hope that the wider development of musical knowledge among Canadian composers may tend to raise the whole tone of sacred music throughout the country. At present we are the only Canadian university with a course for degrees in music, and we are, therefore, in a position to offer the most friendly co-operation with any conservatory of music or training school which may be established, inasmuch as such schools of practical music would naturally group themselves around a university in which a scientific knowledge of music is fostered and encouraged. The Chancellor then sketched the history of the negotiations with the Government in regard to confederation, which fell through owing to the determination of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues, that the public money, sacred to higher education, which is the common property of *Churchmen as well as others*, should be the exclusive monopoly of Toronto University and its sectarian college associates.

Rev. Provost Body said that the contention that the number of existing universities hindered the advance of higher education had been met again and again. Still, he might say a word or two. Their first appeal should be to the actual experience of the older countries of Europe, where for centuries university education had been satisfactorily fostered. The utmost efforts were constantly made there not only to maintain the existing universities, but to increase their number from time to time. Everybody, of course, knew about Victoria University in England, and of how the Scotch people rallied when the proposition was made to reduce the number of their universities. The experience of older lands had taught them that they should not reduce their universities, but to foster their free development according to the historical position of the country in which they were stationed. It had been argued that far too many universities existed in the United States. The conditions in the United States had no parallel whatever in the circumstances of Canada. For a long time the United States were isolated in educational matters from the continent of Europe. They endeavoured to invent a system for themselves, and it was possible that in this process too many universities were created. But in Canada they had been in the closest intercourse with the older universities of Great Britain. It was the glory of the Canadian universities that they were so closely connected with the universities of Great Britain and Europe. It would be seen, therefore, that they had a strong tendency to prevent the lowering of the standard here. Canadian degrees were hence highly valued in the United States. As to the re-opening of the Federation question, Trinity had taken a just stand. They had not refused confederation, but had simply claimed that their necessary expenses in connection with the removal of the buildings should be defrayed by the State, in the interest of which confederation was proposed. They had received no answer to their offer, and hence had inferred that it had not been accepted. Trinity was receiving day by day increased support from members of the Church of England and from fair-minded people of other denominations in the stand they were making for liberty, as opposed to a cast-iron State monopoly. That being the case, they intended to go on with their work with good heart and courage. The work Trinity had been doing for years would have cost the province large sums of money had it devolved upon the State, and for that reason he had faith that the just claims of the institution would be recognized by the Legislature.

The proceedings then terminated with the benediction.

EAST OF THE DON.—*St. Matthew's Church*.—Will you allow me through your paper to acknowledge the generous gift of \$600 to this parish, from three true friends of the church: Mr. Harry Goulding, \$400;

Mrs. George Goulding, \$100; and Mr. Samuel Platt, \$100. The heartfelt thanks of the church people east of the Don, are extended to these generous benefactors, and we pray that God may bless them for their good deed. This handsome start will enable us to carry out a much needed improvement, viz., the enlargement of the school house. About two years ago we built our present schoolhouse at a cost of nearly \$1,200. This building, which was 55x25, soon became too small for us, and for some time past the church has had to be used as well as schoolhouse, to accommodate the children. The addition which we have already begun to erect will give us a main room 80x25, and a transept 30x25, which is divided into three, giving a library 10x25, and two class rooms 10x20, these can be thrown into one if necessary, or into the main room by means of glass folding doors. This building when completed will help us very much, and will, we trust, be a great blessing to the young who are growing up around us.

Langtry v. Dumoulin.—Another point in the history of the well known case of *Langtry v. Dumoulin* was reached on the 8th November, when the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, which was in favour of the plaintiffs. The case has been so long and prominently before the public that the facts are pretty well known. Quite early in this century the lands which are the subject in dispute, became vested in trustees, of whom the present rector of St. James' Cathedral is the successor. The congregation or parishioners of St. James', whose rights are represented by the defendants in this action, claim that the lands are held in trust for them. The plaintiffs, who represent nearly all the city rectors except the rector of St. James', claim that under certain Acts of Parliament they are the beneficiaries, and this view has so far been sustained by the courts. The lands are of great value and yield a large and increasing income. The action was tried in June, 1883, before Mr. Justice Ferguson. The trial lasted about two weeks, and resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs. On appeal to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, this judgment was confirmed. At this point the Rev. Canon Dumoulin, rector of St. James' Cathedral, desired to drop out of the contest, but the church wardens wished to continue it. They applied to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal notwithstanding Rev. Canon Dumoulin's withdrawal. The Court of Appeal refused the application, but the leave desired was afterwards obtained from the Supreme Court. The appeal was then carried to the Supreme Court, and the case was argued on May 25th and 26th last. On Monday last, Mr. Justice Gwynne delivered the judgment of the court dismissing the appeal, and the other judges concurred.

The question now is whether this unanimous decision of the Supreme Court will be appealed to the Privy Council. The wardens of St. James' are authorized by the vestry to go to this expense, and seeing how that vestry is manipulated by lawyers to whom this suit has been a golden harvest, we should not be at all surprised, at their endeavouring to reap another crop of fees, for win or lose the St. James' vestry lawyers would suck out no small advantage from further litigation. The confidence, however, hitherto reposed in Mr. Blake's advice must have been shaken by these repeated adverse decisions, most especially by the unanimity of the Supreme Court judges! There is an aspect of this case of extreme gravity. The funds so decisively declared to be not the property of the rector of St. James', never were the property of the rector of that church. Yet an enormous private fortune was built up out of those funds by one to whom they did not lawfully belong, and who knew that his possession of them was challenged. Should not restitution be enforced? Equity demands that this unlawfully acquired money shall be restored to the legal owners.

Ladies Missionary Association.—At Home.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the "At Home" of the Diocesan Board of the Woman's Auxiliary Missions in St. James' schoolhouse, Toronto, on the evening of the 11th November. They were received by Mrs. Sweetman and Mrs. Dumoulin. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Toronto, who, in a few opening words, spoke of the important work which was being performed by the women in missions. The Bishop of Algoma gave an address, dealing principally with the Church disestablishment question. A short address was also delivered by Rev. Canon Dumoulin. A poem, entitled "Last Year and This Year," was read by Miss Churchill. It was written especially for the occasion by Miss E. Pauline Johnston, of Brantford.

The company were provided with refreshments, and found much enjoyment in social intercourse. We shall at all times welcome and insert with pleasure, reports of this association, and of branches throughout the country.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS SOUTH.—The 1st of November is always a gala day in this pretty village, it being the Anniversary Festival of the Church there. The interior of All Saints has lately been re-decorated—a decided improvement—which, with the addition of choice flowers in vases on the retable, gave the Church a bright festive appearance. Clergy from the neighbourhood and from St. Catharines had assembled to do honor to the occasion. Rev. E. M. Bland (St. George's), Rev. A. W. Macnab (St. Barnabas), Rev. G. Gribble (Port Dalhousie), Rev. G. B. Bull (Stamford), were present. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 10.30. The service was well rendered and the congregation devout. The choir acquitting themselves exceedingly well. An excellent sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Geddes (Chippawa), upon the Communion of Saints, in which he made a touching allusion to the loss the parish had sustained during the past year in the removal, by death, of their Rector, Rev. C. L. Ingles. In the course of the afternoon a short service was held at the grave of the late Rector, when that beautiful hymn was sung—"Hark the Sound of Holy Voices."

For a number of years it has been the custom of the parish to give a free tea to all members of the congregation and their friends, on this day; the elegant abundance of this repast served in the Town Hall was only equalled by the enjoyment of the guests who in large numbers partook of it. Afterwards an entertainment was given, consisting of music—vocal and instrumental—in which both ladies and gentlemen distinguished themselves, and gave much pleasure to an appreciative audience. A humorous reading by Rev. Mr. Bland, and a couple of recitations by Mrs. A. W. Macnab, of St. Catharines, were very warmly received.

The new Rector, Rev. G. A. Bull, who endeared himself greatly to all in his former parish, has been cordially welcomed by the Church in Drummondville; his amiable wife and family ably seconding his efforts to establish friendly relations between themselves and their people.

HURON.

There was a large attendance at the Diocesan Sunday School Convention which opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, October 27, in Bishop Cronyn Hall. The Lord Bishop presided and gave the opening address, speaking of the origin and progress of Sunday schools. This work, like the great work of missions, had a very small beginning. The people of that age seemed to think that the privileges of the Gospel was to be confined to England; but the work progressed, and wonderful results have followed. So was the beginning of Sunday schools limited, but God has blessed the work until now there are 16 millions of scholars and 190,000 teachers. Many important questions would be brought before the conference. There are prejudices to be overcome, and there is need to show to families and the Church the essential value of schools. Secondly, we have to consider the best methods of enlisting the sympathies of Christians in the work. There is need of more spiritual power being put forth on the Lord's day. Thirdly, there is a want of a proper system of teaching. Teachers cannot hope to succeed unless they come prepared. The Bishop gave some useful hints to teachers, and hoped, earnestly, the Convention might result in some good to the great cause of Sunday schools. "A retrospect of Sunday schools" was then made by Rev. John Downie. He referred to the difference between the Sunday schools of his early days and their present teaching. He thought the lessons were better learned in the earlier time, and the duty was perhaps better done.

The effort now appears to be to make the Sunday schools attractive, and many of the measures introduced for this purpose are such as cannot be commended. Few of the scholars to-day understand the principles of the Church, which is at once historical, apostolic and scriptural. He suggested the formation of a diocesan society of teachers. The paper was well received and led to a brief discussion.

"The Order of Sunday School Services" was the next in order, by Rev. Jeffrey Hill. He dealt chiefly with the management of Sunday schools and their relation to the Church. Where children came a long distance to the Church, it is, he said, a good plan to commence with a number of hymns. An effort should be made to get the children to attend the morning services of the Church, and to make the sermons suitable for them. The *Sunday* is, he said, the best missionary agent of to-day. The paper was bristling with points of great practical utility to Sunday school teachers. The paper brought on much discussion. Revs. J. Moorehouse, J. B. Taylor, W. Craig, M. Johnson, Principal Fowell, Cannons Smith and Innis took part in this discussion.

Rev. W. Craig read a paper on "Prayer Book In-