

out adopting each other's political constitutions. The question of Viceroy or President matters little compared with the blessings of peace and quietness. At the same time, we Canadians feel a special throb of very real sympathy when the great bell of St. Paul's tolls for a royal family which has, as a whole, endeared itself to the rank and file of the nation—may we not say the same of the whole English-speaking world, even including our good friends south of the Lakes?

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES IN CANADA.

BY PRINCIPAL ADAMS, LENNOXVILLE.

A movement of the above name has been started in Canada similar to the very successful movement in England which owes its inception to the work of the University of Cambridge; in this work Oxford has proved a worthy seconder, so that now there are in England not less than 40,000 attending the Lectures of the several Universities in at least 250 different centres. The same movement has lately been extended to the United States, and is in some respects comparable to the well-known Chautauqua movement, which has made considerable progress in the great republic. The system of University Extension consists in organized and often connected courses and series of lectures on scientific, literary or historical subjects—given by University lecturers or men guaranteed and endorsed by a University—in some centre outside of the University itself. A course consists of at least ten to twelve lectures on any one subject. Immediately before or after the lectures a *class* is held in which the subject is discussed in greater detail and difficulties are elucidated; also written answers to the questions appended to each lecture are criticised by the lecturer. Besides these weekly papers an examination is held by the University authorities at the end of each course and certificates are granted to the successful candidates. The class work and examination are both voluntary. Each centre forms a local committee which takes all the responsibility as to finance, rooms, tickets, printing; advertisement is often needed and a syllabus is always provided for each course. There is a regular fee charged by the University to the locality for the lecture course, and in many cases the travelling expenses of the lecturer must be met. Such is a brief summary of the Extension Scheme in its working. It has been described as a system of educational irrigation proceeding from the great reservoirs of the Universities, and may also be described as a living specimen of University teaching localised and brought near the homes of those who cannot spend the time or the money required for obtaining a full University course.

A conference called to consider the inception of such a movement for Canada, was held in Toronto in November last, the outcome of which was the appointment of a Dominion Council to promote University Extension lectures for the Dominion. On this Council, besides certain officers such as President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary, each Canadian University was asked to nominate three representatives besides one from each affiliated college. The Council thus constituted was called together to meet at the Educational Department, Toronto, on the first Wednesday in January. The Chancellor of Trinity University (the Hon. G. W. Allan) was called to the chair; Wm. Houston, Esq., M.A. (Toronto), being Secretary. The representatives of the two Church Universities of Trinity and Bishop's present were: Trinity, Provost Body, Prof. Jones, Prof. Rigby (St. Hilda's); Bishop's College, Principal Adams

and the Rev. Dr. Langtry; the Chancellor of Bishop's College, R. W. Heneker, Esq., D.C.L., being unavoidably absent. The other Universities were represented as follows:—

McGill, the Vice-Principal (Dr. Johnson) and Prof. Cox.

Queen's, the Chancellor (Sandford Fleming, Esq., D.C.L.), Messrs. Macdonnell and MacTavish. Fredericton, Prof. Duff.

Victoria, (the Chancellor) Dr. Burwash.

McMaster, Principal Rand, Dr. Goodspeed.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, was also present, and has taken a great interest in the movement. The chief business of the day was the appointment of an Executive body. This Executive is composed of all the representatives on the Council of the Universities, besides the permanent officers named above. Sub-committees for each Province were formed with executive powers, by taking for each Province the representatives of those provinces. These sub-committees will report to the Central Executive and Council annually, and will fully recognise the autonomy of each University. Trinity has already done something in the line of distributing its learning—partly by its well-known Friday lectures, and quite recently by a course of Saturday afternoon lectures in Toronto, now being repeated in Hamilton; which though not fulfilling all the special conditions of University Extension lectures, form a connected and so far educational course. Fredericton has established lectures in St. John, N.B. There one of our clergy, the Rev. J. De Soyres, M.A., himself a former Cambridge Extension lecturer in England, has given one of the courses and has taken a leading part in the movement locally. Queen's University has had two autumnal courses of lectures in Ottawa.

It is hoped that Bishop's College may be able by the co-operation of local authorities to organize courses in some of the more populous parts of the Eastern Townships, in such places as Sherbrooke, Coaticook and Waterloo for example. The Executive at its meeting which took place on the same day as that of the Council, passed resolutions adopting the lecture and class system, the weekly questions, the final examination and the syllabus system. It was also resolved that no lecturer or examiner should be appointed except after recognition by one of the Universities. Resolutions were also adopted as to local guarantees and minimum stipends to lecturers.

The movement seems hopeful and healthy. It is hoped that the Church Universities will through their staff or their graduates be prepared to take no inconsiderable part in working out the scheme, their interest in which has already been shown by the proportionately considerable number of their representatives at the Council meeting in Toronto.

REVIEWS.

THE ADVERSARY, HIS PERSON, POWER AND PURPOSE, A STUDY IN SATANOLOGY. By W. A. Matson, D.D. Pp. 238. Price \$1.25. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison.

Our connection with the unseen and spiritual world will always form an enticing study, and Dr. Matson's presentation of the subject is entirely satisfactory. He writes with great clearness and power, and there is an agreeable sobriety in all his statements. In the earlier chapters we find a careful summary of the Scripture argument for the existence and personality of the spiritual world. The question of Satanic possession is very fully and ably discussed, and its relation to lunacy and kindred forms of nervous disorder. The exorcist was a recognised official in the early Church, and an office for exorcism had its place in our

first Book of Common Prayer. But Dr. Matson takes also up the cry of the present day, and discusses the whole question of Spiritualism, though neither as an accuser nor as an advocate. He rather tries to discover the amount of truth and imposition in it both in Christian and non-Christian lands. There is an evident fairness in the way in which he deals with his themes, and we heartily commend the work to the notice of those who are interested in demonology. The work of the printer and publisher is all that could be wished.

THE RIGHT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO HER PROPERTY, asserted (in 1826) by the Roman Catholic Bishops in Great Britain, with Notes on The Forged Decretals of Isidore, &c. By G. H. F. Nye. Pp. 8x16. Price 6 cents. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd.

A POPULAR STORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By G. H. F. Nye. 5 ed. With illustrations. Pp. 91. Price 6d. London: Griffith, Faran, Okeden & Welsh.

We class these two works together, not only because they are both from the pen of the Financial Secretary to the Church Defence Institution, but as they traverse the same field, and are issued alike for the information of the members of the Church of England. Were she allowed, at home and abroad, to pursue her course with sympathy and goodwill, she would not expend her energy in polemical literature. But she has enemies round her on all hands, and if her members do not possess the special information that is required to meet the various attacks upon her, her friends who have the means must come forward to supply the want. The first named pamphlet contains a *verbatim* copy of a rare document which the Roman Catholic Bishops in England and Scotland put forth to explain their doctrines and position; to this the Editor adds a note to show that the faith of the Roman Church is not now what it was, say, in the 6th century; that her consolidation is based upon forged credentials, that the Church of England was never a Roman fief, and that her present property was always her own. The second and larger pamphlet goes over the same ground, but in fuller and historical detail. It follows in chronological sequence the condition of the Church of England from its earliest inception to the present time, and proves that the Roman sway in England was always felt to be a foreign aggression; that the work of the Reformation was but the throwing off a cloud that should never have overshadowed her—that the Reformers never imagined they were setting up any new Church, and that the Church of England of to-day was the nurse of the Kingdom in its earliest infancy and has never changed her identity. As against the misrepresentations of the Church's foes, and on behalf of those members who would wish to know more of the Church's history and exact position, we would especially recommend the second of these pamphlets. The Church endures unknown injury from the ignorance of her own children. While others are trained in controversy and speak with assurance, whether they are right or wrong, our Church people leave the history to the learned by intuition, and forget that we are living in the "Church militant." The whole Christian faith has its setting in history, and there is not a more remarkable article in the Creed than "Suffered under Pontius Pilate." The Church of England to-day has no stronger defence than her historical position, and therefore her enemies combine in decrying her attempts to rely on it.

ARROWS FOR THE KING'S ARCHERS. By the Rev. H. W. Little; will be shortly published by Thomas Whittaker.

It is a collection of pulpit aids. The author is not unknown, having issued a similar work under the title "What Shall I Say?" which reached a sixth edition.

MAGAZINES.—The *Churchman Magazine* has a very wholesome tone this month—a steady advocacy of the traditional view of Inspiration being the dominant note. Articles on "The Knowledge of Christ, The Church and Social Questions, and The Use of the Old Testament in the New," prove that this magazine keeps well abreast of the times,