

make the transfer, since Toronto in June and July, 1897, will be no longer Toronto the Good, but rather Toronto the Gaudy.

To be sure men entering divinity will be *sur le champ* in the fall, in any event, but in the case of the students-at-law the position is not the same. The possession of the affix B.A. endows the owner with the privilege of remaining away from Toronto and Osgoode Hall during his first year, should he wish to do so, and although Toronto offers many inducements and attractions, a year's respite from its calls monetary and social are found by far the majority of men to be a greater advantage. Besides, we need not attend lectures during that year! Need we say more?

There is a point in the plan, of which the change of Convocation Day is a part, which is to be greatly commended, and to which reference was made in the last issue, namely the opening of term on October 3rd. Here Corporation has shown true appreciation of and sympathy with undergraduate spirit and its desire to do what it can to further the interests and increase the reputation of our College. In compensation for the seven days which are lost to vacation at the beginning of term, and the three others which are devoured by examinations in June, the vacations at Michaelmas and Easter are to be lengthened. The earlier opening recommends itself so well that it is worth considering on its own merits, and should Corporation decide next year that Convocation were better as it was, we trust that the opening of College on October 3rd will not be lost sight of.

Convocation Service, Convocation Dinner, and the Annual Meeting of Convocation are, we believe, to take place at the same time, and it is expected that our graduates will attend these functions in larger numbers than ever. The supposition seems to be that men will return to at least the first two or three Convocation Dinners in any case, and that their degrees might then be conferred, without inconvenience on the graduates of the previous June. The considerations which will here govern are likely to be monetary ones, and it is doubtful whether a man who has not previously intended putting in an appearance at the dinner will be induced to do so on the ground that he is to have his degree conferred. He would prefer, it seems to us, not to travel—from Ottawa for instance—a long distance to take his degree when he may do so *in absentia* without extra fee—for we scarcely suppose that it is the intention of Corporation to strictly enforce this extra fee in the case of men who would have been present in June to take their degrees in ordinary course, but who now find it hardly possible to travel to Trinity expressly for that purpose.

The October ceremony seems to promise a larger attendance of graduates, alumni and dignitaries with a somewhat fuller "gods"—pray do not mistake our meaning—and the ceremony will perhaps be more imposing. What the ceremony will gain in solemnity, it will, to some extent, lose in wit. The third year with the weight of only ten days of dignity as seniors upon its shoulders cannot handle the affair with the adroitness it requires and may be lacking in that tact and respectful consideration which the outgoing graduate in the Trinity gallery on Convocation Day has always shown. Hitherto the peculiarities and manners of the platform have been handled lightly and artistically after some weeks consideration by a select committee who congratulate themselves on their success, if event passes off with not too much row, some wit, a few alarms, and a fair sprinkling of songs. At present we must

lose something of this, which, venerable gentlemen of the Corporation, is worthy of consideration.

But why, we may ask again, has 1897 been chosen for the change? Will there not be a crowd of distinguished foreigners who might well grace the dais of our wainscotted hall—the scene of mirth and misery—at the Annual Convocation? It is only due to them that Trinity should be more to them than a name. Show them the Tiger! Let them see the procession; let them observe the gallery, and how we do things on this side of the ocean. There need be no hunt for a longer Latin essay; the present length is very commendable; the prayers are in order; the machinery is sufficient, and the bursar has some new gowns which might be borrowed, should any fastidious person or persons unknown take objection to the ordinary venerable relics.

No. It is scarcely clear why the change has come in '97, or, in fact, at all. Despite our commiseration for the examiners, who, we think, might have avoided this means of easing their burdens; despite the "idle week," with its dread threatening of anarchy; despite the fact that a few graduates will return to enter divinity and fewer to enter law; yea, despite the splendour of the procession, with its variegated silken housings—of which an excellent view may be obtained from the gallery—despite all these advantages, some of which seem not too well founded, we shall look with apprehension upon an Annual Convocation in October until custom has proven that the *disintigration* of College in the last weeks of June, and the loss of *esprit de corps*, which our old Convocation nourished, is fully made good by the new.

## REMINISCENCES—II.

One of the most illustrious of the prelates of the Church of England in the present century was Henry Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, popularly known as Henry of Exeter. He was very far advanced in years when the present writer had the privilege of his acquaintance, and although he was almost blind, his mind was wonderfully active and acute. He could detect an undistributed middle, or an illicit process of the major or minor with extreme readiness. It is well known that he was, for the time, a rather decided and energetic High Churchman, although the development known as Ritualism was hardly known during his administration. He was the first in these later times to fight a question of Church doctrine as affecting the status of a parish priest. He refused to institute Mr. Gorham into the vicarage of Bramford Speke, because of his views on baptismal regeneration. The Bishop was defeated; but still refused to institute Mr. Gorham, which was done by the Archbishop of Canterbury; thereupon the Bishop practically excommunicated the Archbishop! This Gorham case was the first of a series of doctrinal trials—the Denison case, the Bennett case, the Essays and Reviews case—begun with the intention of shutting out certain extreme views from the English Church, but ending in the vindication of High Churchmen, Broad Churchmen, and Low Churchmen alike as having a right within that communion.

The stories told of the Bishop are innumerable, and he was himself, to the last, an admirable story teller, having a rich and beautiful voice, splendidly modulated. Once in the Cathedral at Exeter a professional reader was struck by hearing the Bishop, and wondered how such a wonderful reader came to be there; and thought on the spot of securing his help for some dramatic recitations!

In his later days he lived in a beautiful house, surrounded by its own grounds, looking out upon the English chan-