

papers are annually sent from Toronto across the Pacific for this purpose.

Amongst the most important indirect effects of Trinity has been the foundation of Residential Colleges for boys and girls, similar to the great Public Schools of England. Trinity College School at Port Hope, originated in the year 1865, has largely through the high ability and devotion of the present Head Master, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., D.C.L., become one of the leading institutions of the Dominion. A similar work for girls has been done by the Bishop Strachan School in Toronto, founded in 1867, and it is generally recognized that in calling public attention to the advantages of Residential Education on a religious basis, these and similar institutions have done good service to the community at large. The opening in 1888 of St. Hilda's Residential College for Women in affiliation with the University seems likely to supply a felt want, and the College may reasonably look forward to the same measure of rapid success which has in such a marked manner accompanied similar institutions in Oxford and Cambridge.

A sketch of Trinity would hardly be complete without some notice of the affiliated Theological School for the special training of candidates for the ministry of the Anglican Church. This was originally a completely separate institution, having been established at Cobourg in 1841 by Bishop Strachan, under the able headship of the Rev. A. N. Bethune, afterwards Archdeacon and second Bishop of Toronto, then Rector of that important town. This remained the recognized Theological College for the whole Diocese of Toronto until the foundation of Trinity University, when it was decided to remove the School to Toronto, and make it an integral part of the University.

The advantages of such connection

are undoubtedly great, both to the University and to the Theological School. Each reacts healthily upon the other, although through various circumstances it seemed at one time that the Theological School was unduly prominent in the minds of the public to the detriment of the work of the University. This has however ceased to be the case in any appreciable degree. There are now five Professors and Lecturers specially connected with the Theological School, and amongst the 200 clergy who have been trained in it are to be found a large proportion of the most able, devout, and diligent clergy of the Dominion. The object which Trinity sets before itself in this school is, above all things, to train *men*—men thoroughly equipped for their special work in the Anglican ministry, and with sufficient manly independence to prevent their sinking down into one rigid groove of thought or action.

Amongst many pleasing signs of recent growth may be noticed the movement for the extension of the Convocation of the University both amongst the graduates who, under the provisions of the Royal Charter, alone form its legal members, and by enrolling associate members amongst the other friends of the University. There are now over five hundred members and associates, and the number is growing rapidly. This body elects year by year a considerable number of representatives on the governing body, and in this way the control of the University will, in increasing measure, pass into the hands of its graduates and supporters. It may be questioned whether an institution which can voluntarily draw a large measure of support from the people of the Province year by year is not as much an institution of the people as one which has received a large endowment from the representatives of the people once for all.