Burwash Microfilm Finding Aid

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TELEPHONE HAYMARKET 802

4 ASHBURTON PLACE

Boston, June 6, 1907.

Pres. N. Burwash,

Dear Sir:-

A letter was sent you from this office yesterday recommending several candidates for your vacancies in French and English. I am confident that any one of the men suggested would suit you well.

Mr. Ralph C. Super, now teaching in Middletown, Conn., comes of excellent stock, his father having been president for years of the Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and Mr. Super has made an excellent record for himself as teacher in the University of Cincinnati and in Wesleyan University. He has taught about seven years, five years at Wesleyan University. He is well equipped in Spanish and German, as well as in French, though French is his leading specialty. He has taught all these languages. I do not know personally the other men named.

Dr. Albert Leonard of Houghton, Mifflin Company, who has known Dr. Super for years, says, " His preparation has been exceptionally full and thorough. He seems to have inherited from his father, Dr. C. W. Super, an unusual fondness for the study of the languages and has studied long and faithfully at home and abroad. His record abroad is, as I happen to know, exceptionally good. I rank him as on the whole the best prepared teacher of Modern Languages of his years I have met. ----------He has a pleasing personality, is high minded,

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4 ASHBURTON PLACE

Boston,

and would prove a most desirable member of a college faculty. You will make no mistake in recommending him to any college president". Mr. Super is about thirty years of age.

Mr. Robert T. Kerlin, 397 Elm St., New Haven, Conn., is a Ph. D. of Yale University and has taught English Literature as assistant in Yale University for about three years and is very highly recommended. Both Mr. Super and Mr. Kerlin received a year ago $1000 salary. Possibly they may have been advanced a little beyond this, but their positions as assistants would not admit of very large advance probably. We will advise them to write you and give you further particulars about them if you are interested. We have quite full papers bearing on their records, but think it best not to send them in view of the fact that you speak of the possibility of your elections being made this week.

Yours truly,

Everett O. Fisk.

Department of Romance Languages
Williams College

June 10, 1907.

President N. Burwash,
Victoria University,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir :-

Messrs. E.O.Fisk & Co. of Boston write me that they have recommended me to you to fill a vacancy in French in the Faculty of Victoria College. The object of the present letter is to lay before you a statement of my qualifications.

My father, the Rev. Ernest de Beaumont, Ph.D., officiating at the Église du St. Esprit (Episcopal French Church, New York City), also connected with St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, is a Frenchman. My mother also was French, and both have taught French in this country. So that even before taking up the scientific study of the Romance languages, I was perfectly bilingual and thoroughly versed in both colloquial and literary French.

I received my preliminary preparation at Trinity School, New York City, entered Columbia College by examination without condition, held a competitive scholarship through my college course in which I devoted a large share of my attention to the classics and modern languages, and obtained the B.A. degree in 1901.

I then studied the Romance languages and Latin in the School of Philosophy of Columbia University. This specialized study was supplemented by continuing Greek and German, and by courses in comparative literature, Sanskrit, comparative philology, and the science of education. In 1904 I completed my required residence at Columbia for the Ph.D. degree. Meanwhile the University conferred on me that of M.A. My dissertation is well under way and I expect to obtain the Ph.D. degree early in 1908.

I have tried to keep a proper balance between the literary and philological sides of Romance studies. At the university and subsequently I have also striven to be thoroughly practical and to fit myself to meet as well as possible the actual conditions of teaching the Romance languages, whether for mastery or from the point of view of general culture.

I have visited England and Germany, spent some time in Italy and Spain, but my residence abroad was devoted mainly to study in France.

Since September 1904 I have been Instructor in the Romance Languages at Williams College, teaching the French language and literature. I have also taught a little Spanish. The College Entrance Examination Board has appointed me one of its readers (in French).

The following gentlemen are best acquainted with my scholarship and ability:

Adolphe Cohn, Professor of the Romance Languages
and Literatures, Columbia University,
(New York City),
Henry A. Todd, Professor of Romance Philology,
Columbia University.

I take the liberty of enclosing by way of credentials copies of open letters given me by the President and the Dean of Williams College. I shall be glad to furnish further information or references along whatever lines you may be pleased to indicate.

I was brought up in New York City, am in my twenty-eighth year, and my health is excellent. I am married and have two children.

Will you communicate to me the main facts in regard to the vacancy at Victoria College, and what you desire? At any rate be kind enough to let me hear from you at your early convenience.

Very sincerely yours

Victor de Beaumont

P. O. Box 554,
Williamstown,
Massachusetts,
U. S. A.

June 13 1907

My dear Dr Burwash:

I am reading Cambell's Book on Human Nature among the Blands. It is rather rare and I have been able to get it only this year. You will find that quite a valuable handbook of "Rogers' Golden Bough" is to the Cambell Book. I hope you can find some use of it.

Yours by

W R Riddell

REV. J. H. SHARLAND, M.A., D.D.
PRINCIPAL

REV. A. STEWART, D.D.
VICE-PRINCIPAL

WESLEY COLLEGE

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Winnipeg June 13th 1907.

My dear Chancellor Burwash.

I will probably be in your city sometime next week. I am wanting a man for junior Mid-terms and some other work. - possibly some of the applications that you had for the position you recently filled in French & English might be of service to me. If you should be out of the city, could you send me the names at the Booth Room. If you are at home I would like to have a chat with you on this matter.

Most faithfully yours

J. H. Sparling

Have written "recommend"

Washington Pa June 14th

Dr N Burwash
Chancellor Victoria University,
Toronto, Ont

Dear Dr Burwash

I received your letter concerning the position of lecturer in Victoria College and I think you very much for writing me about it. As you know I get very anxious to get back to Canada and would like above everything else to work in Victoria. However as you know I should be taking a position of lecturer in place of professor and would receive $500 instead of $800 and indeed it will probably be $900 after this year as the trustees expect to raise all the salaries very soon. I would not let the money consideration influence me too much if I were assured of a permanent position later and a better salary, provided of course I proved myself competent. I am not afraid to take chances on my competency. I have been successful both in Washington and Jefferson and at Wesleyan and would be glad to refer you to President Moffat of W & J and to President Raymond and Professor Richmond of Wesleyan

If I were a single man I believe I would take the chance but as I am married I feel I can hardly afford to do that I am practically through my work here and could come to Toronto if it would do any good as I am coming up in a week or so anyway. If there is any further light you could give me on the subject I wish you would do so if it does not take too much of your time I would be glad of your advice in the matter also. Thanking you again for the interest you have taken in me I am

Yours sincerely

Harry E Ford

---

357 Nassau Ave.

Winnipeg, June 15/07

The Rt. Chancellor Burwash, D.D.

Victoria College

Toronto.

My dear Dr Burwash

I am sending you my letter regards L. Nobbs, but I fear he will not be available for the position you name. Though he graduates at Oxford this year, it is too infirm to take some post-graduate work, partly perhaps at Oxford, but chiefly in Germany. If he carries out his plans it may

be three years before he will
be ready to take up his
work as teacher.

If I am misinterpreting his
intentions he will write to
you, but should you hear
nothing further from him,
or me, you may regard
my answer as correct.

I am grateful for your
kind enquiry, and should
it ever occur that
Methodist can serve

will
his

his

Methodism through our
of our colleges shall be
pleased.

With kind wishes,
Yours sincerely,

S. P. Rose

63 Highland Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

15 June, 1907.

President N. Burwash,

Victoria College, Toronto.

Dear Sir:--

The Fisk Teachers' Agency of Boston has informed me that you need a teacher in English. I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the vacant position.

I am a Canadian, a native of Prince Edward Island. I fitted for college at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; I was graduated at Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S. with highest honors in English and with the Governor General's medal for general excellency; and since that time I have studied for two years at Harvard University, from which institution I hold the degrees of A.B. and A.M. From 1903 to 1906 I was Instructor in English at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine and last year I was Assistant in English at Harvard. For next year I have been appointed to the James Savage Scholarship ($300). I am thirty-one years of age and married.

I am very eager to live in Canada and to work in a Canadian institution. But I should like to remain at Harvard for another year, during which time I could fit myself definitely for the work to be done at Victoria College, and get so close to my Ph.D that I could finish the work at my leisure. If you are interested in my qualifications, however, I shall try to meet your wishes.

I enclose a copy of a letter written to Dean Briggs of Harvard by President Chase of Bates College. I shall be glad to furnish other references if you care to have them.

After June 25 my address will be Box 2, Pittsfield, Maine.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. McNeill

NAME M. Burwash | No. Box 4 File 27

Correspondence 1907 June 16 - June 29

REVERSO
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OFFICE PHONE 14. RESIDENCE 84

OSHAWA, ONT., June 17, 1907 190

The Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D.D., LL.D.

Rev. and dear Sir:-

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the Lectureship in English. I shall as briefly as possible present my claims for consideration.

1. I am a Prince of Wales' Gold Medalist of Victoria University.
2. Am a Specialist in English and Classics, of the Educ. Dept.
3. Had successful experience as Assistant at Guelph H.S.
4. Am Principal of Oshawa High School, a position I have held for 25 years.
5. Have for years received the highest grading fromthe High School Inspectors on my work, and commendations on the condition of my school.
6. Have for 25 years taught all the Senior Leaving and Honor work of the H.S. course, as well as that for Jun. Leaving and III Class.
7. Have been Chairman of the English Literature Section for Sen. Leaving, Jun. Leaving and III Class.
8. I for six successive times set the papers in Pass and Honor English for The Normal College.
9. Have set English papers for The Agricultural College, Guelph.
10. For the last three years have been Chairman of the Senior Classical Section.
11. Studies in Greek, Latin, French, and German literaturehave been of almost invaluable assistance to me in my work in English.
12. I have repeatedly had students take high honors in English. A. A. Scott in addition to standing first in Classics and Moderns at Toronto University, was 4th in 1st Class Honors in English.
13. I have conducted reading circles in Shakespeare and Tennyson, and frequently ladies from the town join my school classes.
14. English has always been a passion with me, and I may be pardoned if I mention that some of my own work has met with commendation from men that ought to be competent to judge. I have long desired an opportunity to devote my whole attention to what would be my chosen field of work.

I refer you to the following who have either had opportunities of seeing my work, or have been associated with me in educational matters:- Dr. Seath, the late Inspector Hodgson, Dr. Reynar, Dr. Bell, Prof. Fletcher, Dr. Alexander, The Rev. Dr. Shorey, The Rev. Thos. Manning.

If appointed I shall devote my best energies to making my department a success, in which I feel the more confident as I have never had any difficulty in gaining and retaining the interested attention of my classes.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
Lyman C. Smith

BOARD OF EDUCATION

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PRINCIPAL HIGH SCHOOL
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SEC.-TREASURER
OFFICE PHONE 16 : RESIDENCE 84

OSHAWA, ONT., June 17, 1907 190

Chancellor Burwash, D.D., LL.D.,
My dear Dr.,

Seeing your advt. for a lecturer in English I am sending herewith an application. I have long wished for just such an opportunity, and feel that I can do some work in that line that may meet with approval from you. If you wish a personal interview, I will come up some evening or on a Saturday

If there are others that I should see, I will try to do so.

If I am unsuccessful, please do not have it made known that I am an applicant.

Yours very truly,

Lyman C. Smith

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OFFICE PHONE 16 : RESIDENCE 84

OSHAWA, ONT., June 17, 1907 190

Chancellor Burwash, D.D., LL.D.,
Rev. and dear Sir:-

I notice in to-day's Globe an advertisement for a Lecturer in English. I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the position. I shall briefly mention my qualifications for the same.

1. I have for 25 years taught all the English for Junior Leaving Senior Leaving and Honor Matriculation. I have on many occasions had pupils take very high honors in English. A. A. Scott several years ago ranked 4th in first class honors in English, in addition to all his high reading in other subjects. He won first place in Classics and Moderns.

2. I have on a number of occasions acted as examiner at the Dept. Examinations in English Literature. Have been Chairman of the committee, for all grades, old III. Class, II. Class, and Senior or First Class.

3 On six occasions I prepared and examined the papers for the Normal College, for Pass and Honor English.

4. Have also prepared and read papers for Agr. College.

5. Hylong attention to Greek, Latin, French and German literature, I have found a very great help in my teaching of English.

6 Works of my own have met with some recognition from competent authorities.

7 Though a part of my time has been occupied with the Classics, English has always been my preference, and if I may be allowed to say so, has always been one of the attractions of my School. Many citizens of the town have come to my School for the lessons on Shakespeare and Tennyson. I have also, in addition to giving addresses on English to various organizations of the town, conducted for literary clubs, classes in Shakespeare and Tennyson. I think I can claim that I have made literature a pleasure for my High School students, and can hope to do the same for students at College.

As I am personally known to you and Dr. Raynor and some other members of the Faculty, I do not deem it necessary to send references. I might refer you to Dr. Seath, Inspector Hodgson, who have inspected my work often. I may also mention Dr. Alexander who may know of my work as examiner, and also Inspector Wetherell.

I am Rev. and dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
Lyman C. Smith

Upper Canada College
TORONTO

June 15th 1907.

The Rev. Dr. Burwash,

Chancellor, Victoria University.

Toronto.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—

I have the honour to apply for the position of lecturer in English in Victoria College.

In 1895 I graduated from the University of Toronto with First Class Honours in English, and the Frederick Wyld Page for the English Essay. The following session I attended the School of Pedagogy, and received a Specialist's certificate in English and History. Since then I have been teaching; first for three years in the Arthur High School, then for three years in the Chatham Collegiate Institute. During the last five years I have been Senior English Master, in charge of English and History, in Upper Canada College.

Since leaving the University I have been a pretty consistent student of English Literature and History, particularly the great authors of the Elizabethan Period and the Nineteenth Century. I have also made critical studies of certain writers, and of particular works. For example, I have studies of the "Ancient Mariner", and "In Memoriam" with which I am very well pleased, and I would submit them for examination if it is desired.

As a teacher I have had (I believe) quite remarkable success, in preparing students for examinations and also in obtaining a high standard of work from day to day. Some of my classes in Composition have made excellent progress, and it has been a great satisfaction to hear at times from the University Professors that the ablest writers among the undergraduates are former students of mine.

In reference to my success I would respectfully submit the names of gentlemen who know something of my work.

John Seath, Esq. B.A. D., Superintendent of Education.

H. W. Auden, Esq. M.A. Principal of Upper Canada College.

Prof. G. M. Wrong M.A. University of Toronto

The Professors of English, University College, Toronto.

Another kind of testimonial I might offer from the records I have at hand. During the last three years twenty-five of my students have competed for honours and scholarships at Matriculation. Two of them took the examination for McGill (1904, 1905) and both of them gained scholarships in English, French and Mathematics. Two others have taken the Queen's examinations (1905, 1906), and both obtained First Class Honours in English. The remaining twenty-one took the examinations of Toronto University.

Ten of these gained First Class Honours in English. At two of the examinations (1904, 1906) my students headed the list, and on the other occasion one of my students was second. This record, I believe, has not been surpassed.

At the Universities my former students have maintained a high standing in my subjects. As an example, I might give some University results of the present year.

Queen's University.

Mr. Norman Macdonnell, Rhodes Scholar.

Toronto University

Fourth Year — Mr. G. B. Coutts, Editor of Varsity — First Place — Modern History (including English), and Honours — Political Science.

Third Year — Mr. Thomas Moss, Associate-Editor of Varsity, President of the Historical Club. First Place — Modern History (including English)

Upper Canada College
TORONTO

5

Third Year (cont'd) —

Mr William Martin, Second Place — Modern History (including English), First Place — Political Science, and First Alexander Mackenzie Scholarship

Second Year — Mr R. K. Gordon — Scholarship — Modern Languages (including English)

If it is permitted, I should be glad to furnish testimonials from the schools with which I have been connected.

With sincere respect, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

William Mowbray.

Goldblow Cottage,
Cobourg June 15/07

My dear Dr Burwash: Yesterday I received a card from Miss Hope saying that a letter addressed to C. F. Meyers, but lacking part of the address, which I received last Thursday (13th) was from you. Fortunately I knew the address & forwarded it at once.

Although I have repeatedly urged Mr. Meyers's engagement, I have never received any encouragement from you not even so late as May 21 when his name was

mentioned between us. So when he asked me in a letter received June 8, to telegraph advice as to his accepting an appointment at Queen's I could only say yes. I only think his Alma Mater might have done what Queen's was willing to do, viz: appoint him without the trouble of advertising.

But what it is proposed now that the lectures in English shall do? Inquiries are coming to me from men with good standing and successful experience in our High Schools and I should like to be able to give them some definite information. This as a guide to them, not as an encroachment upon your own prerogatives. As one of the instructors in the English department, I think it best right in any case that I should have some idea of what such a lecturer shall have to do.

Yours very truly,

R. Browning

President's Bursary,
Victoria College,
Queen's Park,
Toronto.

Leamington June 18th. 1917.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash D.D.
Victoria College, Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

I have before me a letter just received from the Registrar of the university informing me that I was starred in Latin English, Hebrew and Physics. These are the subjects upon which I was not able to write and for which I asked an aegrotat stand. Further the registrar says, "It will necessary for you, if you are to register for the Fourth year to reduce these to not more than two by the 1st of October".

Now, I do not see how I can write in Sept. I am engaged for the summer and cannot afford to lose the summer's work. I wish to know if I may attend the Fourth year lectures during the Autumn term and write off those subjects in January, and so complete my Fourth year in the next May examinations.

I am very sorry that the aegrotat was not granted but I hope it will be ~~possible~~ possible to write these subjects at Christmas. I had hoped that my term work report would be the means of passing me in these subjects.

Any advice you can give regarding the matter will be gratefully received.

Yours truly,
H. R. Osborne.

L. C. SMITH, B.A.
PRINCIPAL HIGH SCHOOL
PHONE 108A

P. H. PUNSHON
SEC.-TREASURER
OFFICE PHONE 16 : RESIDENCE 84

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OSHAWA, ONT., June 19, 1907 190

My dear Dr. Burwash,

If it would be convenient for you to see me, say at your ~~office~~ office at the College, I am intending to come up on Saturday morning next. If for any reason this will not suit you please let me know. I shall come on the morning train and should reach the College about 11 A.M. You can reach me by phone, as I have a longdistance phone in my house.

I did not mention in my rather hasty application, that I have Specialist's standing and certificate in English and History as well as in Classics. I have, if I may be allowed to say so, won some reputation in the country round about here as a teacher in English. I can give you names to refer to, among others, of those ministers that have been here. Dr. Shorey, J.J Rae, Thos. Manning, &c. In addition to Dr. Reynar, Dr. Alexander, &c., previously mentioned, Dr. Bell has always spoken to me in very encouraging ways about my English. Also Dr. Sykes, who on one occasion, asked and obtained my comments and treatment of one selection in one of those books of Literature.

My work is very heavy here, I have 5 divisions of H.S. and 17 divisions of P.S. to manage. I should above all like to get such a situation as you have advertised for, and feel confidentl can give you good service.

Yours very truly,

Lyman C. Smith

Dartmouth College
Hanover, N. H. June 19, 1907

Dr. Burwash,
President of Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 15th, calling my attention to the vacancy at Victoria College, and I thank you for your courtesy. In reply I may say that the salary announced ($1500) would unfortunately be quite inadequate for the proper support of my family, and that, on those conditions, I could

not favorably consider the position.

Should Victoria College feel able to offer an initial salary of $2000, with an assurance of reasonable increase in the course of time, I should be glad to make application, provided everything else were satisfactory.

In case you might still wish, under these conditions, to consider me as a possible applicant, I add a brief statement of my training and experience:—

B.A. 1894 Toronto, University College, Governor General's Medal and President's French prize; 1894, Fellow at Brown, 1895-1896 studies at Leipzig and Heidelberg Universities; 1898 Courses of Alliance Française, Paris; 1899-1900 Romance studies at Harvard, obtaining A.M. degree; 1905-1906 (with leave of absence from Dartmouth) studies at Paris (Sorbonne, etc.) and Florence (Istituto di Studi Superiori). At Dartmouth I have been Instructor in French 1896-1902 and Assistant Professor of Romance Languages 1902-1907. The studies abroad and at Harvard were owing to special leave of absence from Dartmouth.

Next year I begin my second term as Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Dartmouth at $1800, with a promise of $2000, $2200 and $2400 etc. at the regular periods of promotion.

I shall be happy to furnish references, in case you shall wish to regard me as a candidate.

Thanking you again for the honor of your communication, I remain

Yours sincerely

E. J. Langley

twenty-eighth of June, and will call upon you then, and make formal application if you think it fitting.

Respectfully yours,

Ethel Hume Patterson.

Arkona, Ontario,

June 19, 1907.

Chancellor Burwash,

Victoria College,

Toronto.

Dear Doctor Burwash,

I am taking the liberty of writing you regarding the advertisement for a Lecturer in French for Victoria College.

I presume that the work would be Junior French, and if that be the case, it would be

2.

It may be that you are not considering applications from women, but if you are doing so, and consider mine worthy of consideration, I should be glad if you would write Dr. Flanders of Stanstead regarding my work there.

I need not assure you of the joy it would be to me to serve Victoria in any way, nor of the sincerity with which I would endeavor to co-operate with Miss Addison in any work with the women-students.

I hope to be in Toronto, the

2.

very much the same as I taught at Stanstead College last year. I had only one student in Second year arts (Mc Gill) but she took a creditable stand in the Honor Course. I believe that my one year at Stanstead gave me a better opportunity for studying and teaching French, than several years experience in Ontario.

If I were appointed, I would spend three months in France at any College which Professor Edgar might recommend.

KERR, DAVIDSON, PATERSON & McFARLAND

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &c.

J. H. KERR, K.C.
W. DAVIDSON
JOHN A. McFARLAND, K.C.
E. P. McFARLAND, LL.B.

TELEPHONE MAIN 828
CABLE ADDRESS "KERDASON" TORONTO

KERDASON

25 ADELAIDE ST. EAST (COR. VICTORIA ST.)

Toronto June 19th, 1907.

Rev. Dr. Burwash,

Victoria University,

Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I was much obliged to you for the letter you sent me, regarding the assistants advertised for, for lecturers in English and French. I take it, that there are two; one for English and one for French.

My son, who I expect will graduate this summer, at Oxford, has devoted himself to classics, history and philosophy. He is in addition, a good English scholar. His tastes and aptitude lie altogether in that direction.

I received your letter on Monday the 17th, and at once wrote to Ernest, my son. My letter would reach him about the 26th, the day that applications are to be in. I asked him to cable me on receipt of my letter, so that I might know his views, which I would then communicate to you. I am very grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in the matter. I had not noticed the advertisement myself.

Yours truly,

John A. Scott

To the Governors of the

Wesleyan Theological College.

DEAR BRETHREN —

The proceedings in the recent prosecution for libel have developed as follows: The verdict given on May 13th, last, was that the charges were not sustained, as the accused had "reason to believe the statements made by him were true at the time he made them" and that it was his duty as Principal to make those statements.

Against this verdict of acquittal, appeal was taken to the Montreal Conference. Here for two days or more much time was spent on too many legal questions involved and scarcely any on the far more important point of the doctrinal views indirectly at issue. On the latter the Conference did not pronounce one way or another. The procedure resulted as follows: representations were made that new evidence in the case was available and accordingly the Conference ordered that it be referred back to the Committee to examine this evidence, the appellant acquiescing in the decision of the Chairman as to the value of this evidence. The Committee of Trial met on the 14th inst., and no new evidence was presented. Accordingly the Committee finds that no further trial is needed. The original verdict of acquittal therefore stands.

I may further inform you that an appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeal, the highest legal authority in the Church, against your action in appointing a Committee to enquire into the doctrinal views of a professor in good standing as a Minister. This appeal will likely not be determined till late in July. Of its result you will be duly advised. In the mean time the enquiry you have ordered must be held in abeyance.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM I. SHAW,
Principal

MONTREAL, June 19th, 1907.

University of Washington,
Seattle, Wash.,
June 20, 1907.

President J. Burwash, D.D.,
Toronto, Ontario,

Dear Sir,

In answer to your favor of the thirteenth inst, I would say that my position of Professor of French in the University of Washington would make me hesitate to accept a lower rank even in an eastern College of the renown of Victoria.

Salaries here have been raised for next year and the prospects are good for the future. Hereafter, I shall have the help of an assistant professor, an instructor and an assistant in the departments of French and Italian, and a professor and an instructor in Spanish. The University has had an enrollment of 1132 students in the regular session, and 198 additional names in the summer session of the last year. Of the regular students, 680 were in the College of Liberal Arts

2.

The last Legislature gave us a little more than one million dollars for the coming biennium. Next year, my salary will be $2250.00

The State of Washington, the city of Seattle in which the University is located, and the University itself are growing so fast that the University of Washington will soon be a very large and flourishing institution. Moreover, we think the climate here is ideal.

On the other hand, the age and the excellent reputation of the University of Toronto are attractive to me. The scholarly attainments of your faculty, and of your graduates, are a guarantee of a congenial atmosphere. But on account of the expense of taking my family so far, I should hesitate to consider making this change unless I were to better my condition.

The title of Professor and the salary of $2500.00 per annum would be attractive to me.

Yours sincerely,
Pierre Joseph Frein

Address:
4317 - 15th Avenue, N.E.,
Seattle, Washington.

Washington & Jefferson College
Washington, Pa.

Office of the President

Thursday, June 20th.

Dr. Burwash,
Chancellor Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash;

I received your very prompt reply yesterday and scarcely know how to thank you for your trouble as I know you are a very busy man. I had the situation pretty well sized up as far as Dr. Edgar was concerned. I knew him at Johns Hopkins and knew that English was his principal subject and that he was considered a very strong man in that department hence I felt that should Prof. Reynar resign, Dr. Edgar would probably succeed him. If the professorship of French were vacant I would of course try to obtain the appointment to it. I have kept track of the courses at Toronto and Victoria and I think that I know just about what would be required.

Seven years of successful work in an old, reputable institution like W & J is a sufficient guarantee of my competency. I have been for five years an examiner in French on the college Entrance Examination Board, acting as chairman of the board or rather the French department the year that the regular chairman Dr. Schinz of Bryn Mawr was absent. I have therefore been in touch with some of those who are foremost in Modern Language work in the colleges and High Schools of this country.

Taking it all in all I hardly feel like leaving my position of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ professor at $2000 to take the position of lecturer at 1500$. However I would like to get my name before the trustees in case they should decide to do something more or in case they should have, later, to appoint a man to full professorship. I am therefore going to send you a conditional application. Thanking you again for your kindness and asking you to do me the favor of presenting my application to the board of trustees ~~xxxxx~~ am

Yours sincerely,
Harry E. Ford

Washington & Jefferson College
Washington, Pa.

Office of the President

Friday, June 21st.

To the Trustees of Victoria College,
Toronto.

Having heard that a position of lecturership in French is open in Victoria College I would ask you to consider me an applicant for it.

I was graduated from Toronto University in Modern Languages taking the Teutonic option in my fourth year. I then attended the Ontarion School of Pedagogy passing successfully the examinations for specialists in Moderns. After a years work in Johns Hopkins University, doing work along the lines of a Ph.D. course with French as a major and Italian as a first minor, I taught in the Norwood High School and from there went to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. as instructor in French and German. While there I took my A.M. from Toronto. After two years in Wesleyan, I was appointed professor of Romance Languages at Washington and Jefferson College where I have had charge of the department, teaching French and Spanish for seven years. Enclosed you will find a couple of pages from the catalogue showing the work done here in French. I also send some testimonials and would refer you to, President Raymond of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. President Moffat of Washington and Jefferson College, Professor Fraser of Toronto University and Dr Horning of Victoria College.

This application is conditional upon some definite assurance of rapid advancement to professorship or associate professorship if after trial I prove myself competent.

Harry Egerton Ford

Penetanguishene, June 20th, 1907.

Rev. N. Burwash S.T.D., LL.D.
President Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Brother in Christ

While reading one of the Toronto papers, I noticed that you had, during the Conference, stated that several men were wanted for the North West Mission field. For many years it has been impressed upon me that I would like to enjoy work in our church in the Mission Field.

You understand I could not very well be expected to enter such work unless I were given to understand that I would eventually be ordained as a regular preacher.

Since I am making application for the position mentioned on the other sheet of paper it occurred to me that you would kindly be able to inform me as to the probability of my being recent. Being married and no longer being a young man would, I thought, militate against me in this work.

Should I be permitted to enter such work, I would be willing to take the work and pay of a young man.

Yours,
Thos. L. Allen

Penetanguishene, June 20th, 1907.

Rev. N. Burwash S.T.D. LL.D.,
President Victoria College
Toronto, Ont.,

My dear Brother in Christ,

Seeing you require a lecturer in English for your College, I hereunto apply.

I am an Honor Graduate of Toronto University, hold a Specialists Certificate in the Department of English and History, hold a Public School Inspectors Certificate, hold a High School Principals Certificate, am 27 years old, and am married.

By referring to the last report of the Minister of Education you will find out the number of years I have taught.

At present I am Principal of the Penetanguishene High School.

I have had some experience in talking before the public while acting in the Capacity of Local Preacher of M. Church.

It is possible that a man has been selected already. Kindly write if such be the case.

Should you desire further information with regard to my qualifications for this position, I will be cheerfully furnished.

Most Sincerely Yours.
Thomas A. Allingham

REV. J. H. SHARLAND, M.A., D.D., PRESIDENT
REV. A. STEWART, D.D., REGISTRAR

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Hamilton, June 20th 1907

My dear Dr Burwash:

I have been out of the city attending Conferences hence delay in answering your letter. I fear that Dr Guillet would require more salary than we would be prepared to pay. We desire a man strong in German rather than French.

Ward is a good man but of course I am not working to have him leave us. We are and have been quite satisfied both with him and his work. We would be pleased to know what you do as soon as possible

Most faithfully yours
W. H. Allen

Toronto, June 20, 1907.

Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D.,

Victoria College,

Toronto, Ont.

Rev. and dear Sir:-

As the newspapers report that the question of the authorization of text books for High Schools may shortly be brought before the Advisory Council, we have thought that it might not be out of place to send you the following brief statement of the more recent history of the authorization of Latin text books in Ontario, as we are personally acquainted with it.

In 1891 the Minister of Education appointed a special committee of experts to report on two introductory Latin text books for which authorization was asked, the Primary Latin Book prepared by ourselves, and the First Latin Book by Messrs. Henderson and Fletcher. A majority of the Committee pronounced in favor of our book, but the Minister decided to authorize both. They were accordingly issued in 1892.

About the beginning of 1900 the Department required the addition to these introductory books of the prose texts for matriculation. We took the opportunity of asking permission to revise the introductory part of our book, but were refused permission by Mr. Ross, on the ground that it would not do to allow revision before ten years had elapsed. The New Primary Latin Book was then prepared according to these requirements and issued in 1900.

Toronto, June 20, 1907.

An arrangement was at the same time entered into between the Department and the University Senate, by which the prescribed texts and the new text books should remain unchanged for a period of five years, that is, until 1905.

Early in 1904, however, we learned that the Morang Co. was preparing to issue a new Introductory Latin book. Accordingly we again approached the Department about the revision of our book, but were assured, as late as June, that no change in the list of Latin text books would be made for another year. In September, however, the Morang Co. secured from the Minister the authorization of their book, which, we believe, was never submitted to the Joint Board, or any other committee of experts.

The change of Government which soon followed, and the fact also that the University Senate extended the prescription of texts for another year (to 1906) made it inadvisable to proceed at once with the publication of a new book, and we spent 1905, with the knowledge and approval of the Department, in making a thorough revision of the introductory lessons.

The revised book, under the title, "Latin Lessons for Beginners", was issued by Easter 1906, and was at once submitted for approval to the Department which has not up to the present time taken any action.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. Roberts

N. Burwash

11 Maitland St, Toronto, June 21st/07

To Rev. N. Burwash, D.D.,
Chancellor of Victoria University,

Dear Sir,

In view of recent events connected with my examns. I feel it necessary to speak to you. When the results of Varsity Exams were out, I was surprised to notice that Geology was omitted, together with two other subjects, English and Psychology. The Varsity official letter received last Wednesday night had to the same effect and also, said that Geology had been starred against me as a result of my being transferred from the General course which I took in my first University year to the Honor Political Science course in my second year. Now, I remember I was told by the boys at college, on whom I always depended for information re college study and other matters, that "if I got second class honors in my first year examinations, I would not have to take Geology when I took up an honor course in the second year." I did accordingly, and I thought, with the knowledge of the college authorities on they would have advised me of anything connected with the transfer if the method of transfer I took was not proper. Hence, being thus transferred,

must take one extra subject in the following year, regardless of what one gets in the examination. I, being kept ignorant of this, consider the proceeding of Geology being put against me as a stone proceeding, vain since they should have informed me during the year as I, anxious to carry out every college rule to the letter, would have been willing to add geology to my course and written on it in the May exams. In brief, I object to Geology put against me in such a manner. And I desire to know what you think of this.

Besides, regarding English and Psychology, my other stars, I would like you to please explain something to me. Do the count termwork in the making of final examination reports? I beg to tell you that I got about 72 on the average in English composition and 82 in Psychology term exams. This is why I was astonished to know that they were made my supplemental subjects after doing practically in my term work. They seem to regard termwork not as important as the final exam. which is not indeed a real test of the average student's knowledge. I expect to write on those supplemental subjects in the Sept. exams but I certainly do not want to take up Geology.

Hoping you will be able to make things satisfactory to all concerned, I have the honor to be

Yours Respectfully,
John Tyler Shilton

Arch. June 27

Upper Canada College
TORONTO

June 21st. 1907

The Rev. Nathanael Burwash, LL.D.
Chancellor, Victoria University,
Toronto

Dear Dr. Burwash,

It may not be possible for me to remain in the city till Tuesday, and I am taking the liberty of sending you copies of some testimonials.

Perhaps I might be say that I am thirty-two years of age.

My address during July will be Chancellor, Ontario.

Yours very sincerely,

William Mowbray.

Coldblow Cottage,
Cobourg, June 21st.,1907.

My Dear Chancellor Burwash:-

Yours of June 19 came to hand yesterday. Also this morning a letter from Mr. Auger in which he says that he has sent an application to you and enclosed testimonials. It seems that the decision at Queen's will not be made until July 1 though he was given to understand that if he would apply, the position would be his.

I have also a letter from Miss E. H. Patterson ('06), whom you will remember as the medallist for that year, and sister of Miss Olive Patterson, in which she asks me to tell you that she is thinking of applying for the lectureship in French.

Now while the last responsibility of the appointments rests with you and the Board, I feel it a duty to put my views before you in these matters, and in the first place, I do not wish to see Miss Patterson succeed, much as I esteem her as a lady and a teacher and great as has been the friendship between us. I have always felt it to be a mistake that Miss Addison was added for German and shall consistently look with disfavor on any further addition of ladies to our staff.

In the second place regarding Mr. Auger's application for the lectureship in English. That he is a success in the highest sense is very true for he possesses critical powers of a high order but also what is far more essential, energy of a maximum power and humanity of the highest order. It is particularly the latter gift that tells with young students and therefore I feel that there is now an opportunity to secure an extra good man for our staff. And his training has been right both for old and modern English

and no man is well qualified for the work of lecturer in English Literature nowadays who has not had the historical training Mr. Auger has.

I shall not at present say anything of the German department. We shall have full work and perhaps more than enough even if no postgraduate work is to be done. But as I have already pointed out, I think Victoria might well offer a couple of courses even if the University does not. Such work is now needed, I am ready to do it and Mr. Auger would fit in beautifully with any such work. And work in Modern Philology is even more necessary than that in Classics. We have 8 to 10 times their number of students. The importance of English, French and German Literature and language can not be considered less than that of Classics, indeed they may already be held to have taken the place of the old. Therefore I feel that if Toronto University is to make the forward step which I think she ought now to make she must fully provide for a thoroughly revised course in Modern Languages, literature and language, at least of equal standing with the Ancient Language course. It is chiefly in the language that research is fruitful though literature offers some interesting fields. It is my anxiety to see Victoria thoroughly abreast of the times in this important work that makes me so anxious to see a well equipped man like Mr. Auger on our staff.

I do not wish to disparage Mr. Allison, who is a good friend of mine, but he has not had Mr. Auger's special training for such work. Nor do I just like to see the English parcelled out among so many men. I fail to see that it contributes to our strength.

Yours respectfully,

R. Harris

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TELEPHONE HAYMARKET 800

Boston, June 21, 1907.

Chancellor N. Burwash,

Dear Sir:-

We shall be glad to know the salaries that you are willing to pay for the vacancies you have named to us.

Mr. Super has been offered very good inducements to remain at Middletown and will probably do so, unless you offer quite large remuneration for service.

Mr. de Beaumont is apparently just as good a man as Super, though we have not known quite so much of his early affiliations. He seems to be a great specialist in the languages, being well equipped in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek and has practically earned his degree of Ph. D. at Columbia, though he will not receive the degree for another year on account of some technicality. The fact that he has been instructor in French in Williams College for three years is very substantial evidence of his equipment in that particular line. His salary at Williams is equivalent to $1250. He would very likely go to you for $1500, possibly $1400, if there were a good chance of advance after the first year.

We have a young Mr. Bergen, who has been abroad for advanced

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4 ASHBURTON PLACE

Boston,

study and is admirably equipped in French. He is the son of one of our Boston masters. He has had no experience as a teacher and would probably accept $1000 or $1100 the first year.

We shall be glad to know the highest salary that you are able to pay to a competent man.

Yours truly,

Everett O. Fisk & Co.

Middletown, Conn. March 31st, 1900.

It is with pleasure that I testify to the success of Mr H.E. Ford as a teacher in our college. Mr. Ford has been here two years and has given great satisfaction in every respect. I believe he has unusual gifts as a teacher and that his future success is assured. We hope to keep him with us next year but in case he finds a larger opportunity than we can offer him with us I can recommend him heartily.

Oscar Kuhns,
Professor Romance Languages.

As Assistant in Modern Languages, Mr. H.E. Ford, has been instructing classes in Elementary German at Wesleyan University for the past two years and has been a very successful teacher. He has also given more advanced instruction in german as a private tutor. While his ability and preparation sufficiently recommend him, he has the faculty of keeping in touch with the students, their affairs and interests, which cannot fail to contribute to success.

A.B. Faust, Ph.D. (J.H.U.)
Associate Professor of German.

Norwood, 19th Dec. 1892.

This is to certify that H.E. Ford has been on the staff of our High School for the last year as teacher of English and Modern Languages and during that time he has given the utmost satisfaction both to the principal and to the board. He understands the art of imparting knowledge and is a good disciplinarian. We are sorry to lose him from the staff but are so situated that we cannot give him the remuneration to which his services entitle him. We heartily commend him to any board requiring the services of a first class teacher. His moral character is above reproach. Signed on behalf of the Board.

Wm. E. Roxburgh, Chairman.
W.H. Stephenson, Sect.

Hayden Square 4th
Leipsic
June 22nd 1904

Dear Dr Barnard,

Your card of the 29th ult. my
came to hand some days ago, & should
have been answered sooner, but I have
been rather off & on & am beginning
to get with the pen chaps again. I had to
drop a couple of lectures, which meant
very hard work, much harder than
I had expected, & did not bring on
responding admirably. I have still
eighteen hours a week & am kept
very busy; but feel that I am getting
value for my work. Summer weather
reached us only a few days ago & I have
been suffering from a cold that I found
it very difficult to get rid of.

I am glad that all has
been arranged at last & shall do
my best to make my work for the
coming year as satisfactory as I
can. I feel very grateful to you per-
sonally for the trouble you have had to
take in the matter & know that you
have done the best that could
have been done for me. I am
just a little afraid of undertaking work I was
doing before I left. I shall have to prepare a new
set of lectures for 1st time & the fourth year.
If I could get relief from the heavy classes for
this year, it would be a boon. But perhaps I can
make the work lighter for myself by making
the lighter for the classes & not beginning at the
same point from them as I have done in the
past. I had a pleasing time on returning home
in Scotland with a fine voyage following &
will leave me fit to carry a good deal
of work for the following year. The German
classes have a hard time at weeks &
I should get carry on even as I can & then
as thoroughly to a rest as I can. Get to Berlin
from Glasgow on the 14th & expect to be in
Berlin about a week two days
with best greetings from both of us to
Mrs Barnard & family & to all old
friends

Yours very sincerely
Aspell.

Owen Sound, June 22/07

N. Burwash Esq.
President Victoria Coll.
Toronto

Dear Sir -

In reply to your advertisement I beg to make an application for the position of lecturer in English at Victoria College. Graduating from Toronto University in 1896 with Honors in Modern Languages, I have had ten years of successful Collegiate Institute teaching experience as Specialist in English and History, French and German. The first six years were spent in the Napanee Collegiate Institute and the last four in Owen Sound Collegiate Institute and I feel assured that my work in both institutions was productive of good results.

I beg to refer you to Prof. A. E. Lang of Victoria College, to Dr. Horning, Victoria College or to Dr. M. W. Wallace of University College, Toronto. I also enclose a few testimonials referring to my work as teacher and student. If appointed, I shall endeavor to fulfil my duties to the best of my ability. Awaiting your favorable consideration, I am,

Yours respectfully,
John F. Van Every

Ans'd June 27

THE ALEXANDRA
QUEEN'S AVENUE
TORONTO

June 24th, 1909

Dear Doctor Cockwell,

In answer to your advertisement, I beg leave to submit my application as a candidate for the position of lecturer in English and French in Victoria College.

I am a graduate in Arts of the University of Toronto, BA., 1893; MA, 1895. During my undergraduate course I took the department of modern languages as a specialty, and missed first class honours

(2)

honours in French. —

I have taught English and French as masters in the Collegiate Institute in Peel; as Head-master in the Toronto Church School; and later in the Trinity College School at Port Hope.

I have done a good deal of translating for publishers, e.g. for the publishing house of Rand & McNally of Chicago. — I was one of the first Councillors of the Toronto branch of l'Alliance française, and took an active part in its work.

(p.t.o

I have had letters of reference from Dr. C.J.S. Bethune, formerly H.M. Inspector of Grammar Schools, Port Hope; from Dr. London; and from W.H. Lockhart Gordon, Esq., Barrister, Chairman Board of Trustees of the Toronto Church School. Most unfortunately I cannot at this writing find any of these letters. — To the names of these gentlemen, to whom I thus refer by permission, I take the liberty of adding the names of my friends Professors Baker, Hutchison, and De Lury, and also that of Prof. Squair. Prof. J.H. Wallace, of Victoria College, was

of

of my session Wesleyan College, Kingston, I am sure, of my standing in French, and would readily, I believe to think, permit me to add his weight of his name to my list of references.

Am, Dear Doctor Burwash,
With great respect, Yours truly
Frank Nicholls Kennedy.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. Burwash,
President
Victoria College,
Toronto.

154 Walnut St. Winnipeg.
June 24th, 1907.

Dear Chancellor Burwash,

In response to your advertisement for lecturers in English and French, appearing in the last issue of the "Christian Guardian", I beg to submit my name for your consideration.

As you will remember, I graduated in the Department of Modern Languages with the class of 1900. The next year I spent at the Ontario Normal College in Hamilton, intending to undertake High School work in Ontario. In the summer of 1901, however, through your kind recommendation, I was given the appointment of Lecturer in French and German in Wesley College, Winnipeg. That position I held for five years resigning in the summer of 1906 to take up the work of Educational Director of the Young Men's Christian Association here.

My work in Wesley College covered the English, French and German of the matriculation course, the French of the first year of the undergraduate course and the German of all four years of the undergraduate course. In the Young Men's Christian Association, I have been called on to organize and supervise work in commercial, technical and college preparatory subjects. The enrollment in our evening school last winter was about 200. I feel that this has been a valuable experience for me.

Regarding my record in Wesley

College. Principal Sparling and Professor W. F. Osborne can speak, and, as well, Dr. T. J. Blewett, with whom I was associated during the whole four years of my service there. Mr W. T. Hart, General Secretary of the Association, Mr. D. M. Duncan, 83 Spence St., Winnipeg, Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Mr. T. F. Stephens, Kennedy St. corner of Graham Ave., Winnipeg, President of the Board of Directors, know of my work in the Y.M.C.A. and will, I am sure, on request give an estimate of it. Concerning my standing and record as a student at Victoria, you yourself know in a general way, and Dr. Reynar, Dr Fleming, Professor Lang and Dr. Edgar can give you more detailed information on that.

I am now twenty-eight years of age and am married.

My personal preference would be for the work in French and my teaching experience and reading since graduation have been rather in that direction. I spent a part of one summer quarter at the University of Chicago, but my work was interrupted by illness. The courses which were partially covered were in French and German.

Although the work in which I am at present engaged is very interesting and affords a broad field for useful service to men, I think I see the same opportunities in the life of the College instructor, and my own inclination would bid me there. There is no college I should like better to serve than my own Alma Mater.

I am
Yours very faithfully,
W. J. Spence

Chancellor Burwash
Victoria College
Toronto

The University of Chicago

5729 Drexel Ave., Chicago Ill.,
June 24, 1907.

President N. Burwash, LL.D.,
Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a brief statement of my record and the addresses of those to whom you may refer for further information as to my work. I also send a statement by the Recorder of my credits here. The names of the instructors were inserted by myself and are not part of the official copy.

I shall be glad to answer inquiries you may wish to make, or to present myself in person, if you so desire.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. Auger.

RECORD OF CHARLES E. AUGER.

1877 Born at Elora, Ont., Canada.

1890-1893 Attended Elora High School.

1893-1895 Attended Owen Sound Collegiate Institute.

1895-1898 Attended Elora Model School and taught rural school in Wellington County.

1898-1902 Attended Victoria College, Toronto University. Graduated with honors in Moderns and English. During final year was Editor-in-Chief of Acta Victoriana.

1902-1903 Taught in Preparatory Department and Summer School of Washington and Jefferson College.

Reference: Principal J.K. Rule,
Washington, Pa.

1903-1906 Taught in McKeesport High School, spending my summers at Chicago University. Was made Vice-principal in 1905.

References: Supt. J. B. Richey, Ph.D.,
McKeesport, Pa.
Prin. A. C. Baird,
McKeesport, Pa.

1906-1907 Attended Chicago University. Was made Fellow in English. Enclosed see abstract of work completed.

References: Prof. J.M.Manly,
Head of English Department,
Chicago University.

Prof. R. M. Lovett,
Professor of English Literature,
Chicago University.

Prof. F.A.Blackburn,
Professor of Old English,
Chicago University.

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E. R. Wood, Toronto
C. C. Vanfleteren, Toronto
Mrs. H. V. Edwards, Medicine Hat, Alberta
W. C. Good, Deseronto
G. C. Wright, Hull, Que.
T. G. Rogers, Toronto
Hon. Benjamin Russell, Dartmouth, N.S.
Charles Marril, M.P., Ottawa
Prof. Mundell, Kingston
W. D. Lighthall, Ottawa
E. Spencer, Toronto

Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society

Toronto, June 24 1907

Rev N. Burwash
Toronto.

Dear Dr.

An important and special meeting of the Directors of the Canadn Peace & Arbitration Society is called for Friday evening next at 8 p.m. at the residence of Sir Wm Mulock 519 Jarvis St.

Yours truly
A. C. Courtice

~~Victoria College.~~
~~Toronto, Canada.~~

Coboconk, June 25, '07.

The Revd. N. Burwash, LL.D.
Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

I missed the flyer this afternoon, being kept by company and many delays. Had I seen you I would have said that I would by all means go up tomorrow if you thought my presence would be helpful and Christ's cause you should write me to the contrary in the morning after you get this.

In looking forward to the time when some other hand must be found for the helm of English literature, you have with me, I know, the conviction that whatever other qualifications may be required it is essential that the moral and spiritual ideals for which Victoria stands should still dominate. A clever & eloquent but unspiritual preacher in the foremost pulpit of the Methodist church would be harmless as compared with such a man in his quiet academic lectures on the leaders of English literature and the movers of our national thought & feeling. Nobody feels more deeply than I do the limitations in intellectual & spiritual of the present head of the department, but I think the fathers & mothers of our people may be sure that he will act consciously or unconsciously

turn them aside from their judgements & sympathies for which essentially they stand. — In the natural course of things his reign will soon come to an end. May God that a successor may be raised up who will have all and more than all his qualifications and none of his defects!

Remain
Yours cordially
A H Leyman

CERTIFICATES AND UNIVERSITY STANDING.

I hold the degree of Master of Arts, (Department of English) of Toronto University.

I am a Specialist in English.

Two years in succession, 1892, 1893, I was awarded the Wyld prize in English Composition, open to students of the third and fourth years in University College.

In my fourth year, 1893, I was President of the Modern Languages Club, of Toronto University.

Following is a statement of my standing in Honors at the University examinations:—

JUNIOR MATRICULATION, 1887.

First Class Honors—English and German.
Second " " —French, History, Mathematics.

FIRST YEAR, 1889.

First Class Honors—English (2nd) and German.
Second " " —French.

SECOND YEAR, 1890.

First Class Honors—French, German, History, Italian.
Second " " —English, and Constitutional History.

THIRD YEAR, 1892.

First Class Honors—English (3rd), French, German, History, Italian, Economics, Jurisprudence.

Second Class Honors—Spanish, and Constitutional Law.

FOURTH YEAR, 1893. I chose the Teutonic Option. In English I stood *first* in a class of sixteen, and in German took third-class honors.

St. Thomas. June 25, '07

Rev. A. Burwash, M.A. L.L.D.
President Victoria University

Dear Sir,

I wish to make application for the position of lecturer in English in Victoria University, and am accordingly enclosing herewith a statement of my qualifications, and copies of testimonials.

I hold the degree of Master of Arts from Toronto University, with honors in the departments of Modern Languages and Political Science. I am also one of the seven or eight men in the Province who hold the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy, with honors.

I have had seventeen years' experience in teaching, - fifteen in the Collegiate Institute and two in the Public School. For the past ten years I have held the position of English

Master in the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute.

Assuring you that if I should receive the appointment I will do my best to merit the confidence placed in me.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
O.J. Stevenson

English Master,
Coll. Inst.
St. Thomas

O. J. Stevenson
St. Thomas

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS.

Degree of Doctor of Pedagogy with Honors, from Toronto University. This degree is at present held by only six other men.

Degree of Master of Arts, Toronto University. Honor departments, Modern Languages and Political Science. First in English in my final year.

Examiner in Psychology and the Science of Education in the Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, 1904.

Specialist in English and History, French and German.

Certificates as Head Master of High Schools and as Inspector of Public Schools.

Experience, ~~[illegible]~~ years. ~~[illegible]~~ years in High Schools; two in Public School. London Coll. Inst. 1894-1897. English Master St. Thomas Coll. Inst. 1897-1907.

Author of Morang's Modern Nature Study (1902) for the use of Public and High School Teachers in Canada.

Editor of Select Poems of Wordsworth and Longfellow, (Copp, Clark Co.) for use in Junior and Senior Leaving Classes. 1900 and 1905.

Author of Chapter on Methods in Nature Study in the new edition of "Methods" for use in Normal and Model Schools.

One of the Editors of the new series of Supplementary Reading Texts published by Morang & Co. for use in High and Public Schools.

Winner of the Wyld Prize in English Composition, Toronto University for two successive years, 1893-4.

President of the Modern Language Club, Toronto University and of the Baconian Club, London, 1897.

Travel: One summer spent in Great Britain and the Continent.

Thirty Seven Years of age.
O.J.S.

St. Thomas, June 1st, 1907

Mr. O. J. Stevenson, M.A. has had charge of the English Department of this Institution since March, 1897, coming here from London C. I.

Mr. Stevenson is a good teacher and disciplinarian, a sound scholar and diligent worker, energetic, agreeable and reasonable; he also has an excellent idea of the duties of teachers and their relation to the pupils, and has always taken an intelligent interest in the courses of study, time-table, the discipline and work of the whole school.

Mr. Stevenson could work in no better school than St. Thomas to gain experience for conducting a school, there being some notion of united action on the part of the staff, of the elements of good discipline and of the part the school should take in training for citizenship. He is a good citizen himself, young and ambitious, capable and willing to help in University extension work, and, in my opinion, a most promising head master.

N. QUANCE, B.A.
Principal C.I.

St. Thomas, July 14, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

For the past five years I have been intimately acquainted with Dr. O. J. Stevenson, M.A., English Master in the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. He has proven himself one of the most successful teachers of English in our Collegiate Institute and, in addition, has done much excellent work in Pedagogy and Nature Study. In Pedagogy, he is one of ten or twelve Ontario educationists who have obtained the degree of Dr. of Pedagogy (D.Paed.) from the University of Toronto. Those who have been granted this degree are our most prominent educationists, i.e.-Dr. Merchant, London Normal School ; Dr. W. H. Muldrew, Guelph ; Dr. Morgan, Hamilton Normal College ; Dr. Pakenham, Toronto Technical School ; etc., The securing of this degree is evidence of a thorough study of modern educational theory and practice.

Dr. Stevenson has always taken a keen interest in public school work in the city and county. At nearly every session he has addressed our teachers of the city and County Institutes and is well known as an interesting public lecturer and a facile writer.

Owing to Dr. Stevenson's energy and ambition, he will always be a leader in educational thought and practice.

S. SILCOX.

Inspector and Principal
St. Thomas Public Schools.

St. Thomas, July 22, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have much pleasure indeed in stating that Dr. O. J. Stevenson, M.A., has been in the service of the St. Thomas Board of Education for eight years, and so far has had an entirely clear record. Dr. Stevenson is a man of sterling ability, and is always alive to the interests and necessities of up-to-date education. I feel that I am only voicing the sentiment of the whole Board in stating that we would more readily part with any assistant teacher in our Collegiate Institute than with Dr. Stevenson. While, therefore, we wish him every success, we can assure you that he has a very bright prospect with the St. Thomas Board.

J. A. KILPATRICK,
Chairman Board of Education.

695 Shaw Street, Toronto 26th. Sept. 97.

N. Burwash Esq.
President of Victoria College

Dear Sir,

You advertisement in the Montreal Star for lecturers in English and French has come under my observation, in making application thereto I have every that should the degree of M.A. from my college, I taught as principal some years ago in a parochial school where the French language was one of the subjects. When at school I was considered a good scholar & obtained many prizes, in French I was far ahead of all my classmates. Having been in the sacred ministry of the Church of England for many years, it will be admitted I suppose that I am first class in English. I consider myself "Apt to teach". Although residing in Toronto I belong to the diocese of Niagara, of which the See City is Hamilton, Ontario. So many of my friends have passed away to the better land that now I am not able to give you many references. The Rev. Dr. Hopson, Prof. of Latin, St. Stephens College, Allandale, Dutchess Co. N.Y. can testify to my scholarship also my classmate, Rev. A. C. Kimber, S.T.D. Chaplain of St. Augustine N.Y. City. Of late years my health compelled me to retire from my ministerial work entailing very laborious work and involving long drives with very much exposure in a rigorous climate to the extremes of both heat and cold.

In the hope that you will take my application into your favorable consideration

I am
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Robert Locke

Victoria College Library,

Toronto June 26th '07 - 8 p. m.

Minutes of Meeting of Faculty Committee held this day.

Present: The Honourable Mr. Justice Maclaren, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Potts, Dr. Smale, Messrs. Kerr, Rowell, James and Fudger.

Moved that Mr. Justice Maclaren take the Chair.

Carried.

Minutes of last meeting held on 12th June were read and approved.

Chancellor Burwash reported that advertisement for Lecturers in English and French had been duly inserted in Globe, Mail, Guardian, Witness, News, and Montreal Star.

The Chancellor also reported as to communications with Messrs. Rose and Patterson and with the other parties referred to in the minutes of the last meeting.

Chancellor Burwash then announced the names of the applicants for the position of Lecturers in English and French and specially recommended the names of Prof. Kerlin, ~~Prof.~~ B. C. Auger and Prof. Allison to the favourable consideration of the Committee.

The Chancellor also read the various testimonials in regard to these applicants and reported very fully on their qualifications. It appearing that Prof. Kerlin was 41 years of age and had the rank of Senior, while the present vacancy was for a Junior, B. C. the names of Prof.

Auger and Prof. Allison and their qualifications were discussed at considerable length.

It was then moved by Dr. Potts seconded by Dr. Smale that the Faculty Committee recommend the Board of Regents to appoint ~~Prof.~~ B. C. Auger as a Lecturer in English at a salary of $1,500 per year to date from

---

Carried

The Chancellor reported on thequalifications of several applicants for the position of Lecturer in French.

It was moved by Mr. Fudger seconded by Dr. Potts that the Finance Committee of the Board of Regents be requested to pay the expenses of Prof. D. Beaumont to Toronto so that the Chancellor may have the benefit of a personal interview with Prof. D. Beaumont.

It was moved by Dr. Potts seconded by Mr. Fudger that the Faculty Committee recommend the Board of Regents to appoint Prof. D. Beaumont as a Lecturer in French at a salary of $1,500 per year to date from

---

- subject to the condition that the Chancellor approves of such recommendation after a personal interview with Prof. D. Beaumont.

Carried

Moved by Dr. Potts seconded by Mr. C. C. James that a meeting of the Board of Regents to hear the reports of the Finance Committee and of the Faculty Committee and to deal with such reports be called for Tuesday or Wednesday the 2nd or 3rd July at 8 p.m. Carried

C. W. Kerr
Assistant Secretary.

The William Davies Company
Limited

Toronto June 29 1917

Dear Dr Guiness

Should we not have a meeting of the Finance Committee before the Wednesday meeting to consider definitely Salary increases and to prepare an amended report on Estimates? On hearing that we shall find yourself & Mr Hope is almost sure to suit me

Yours sincerely

J D Mace

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 4 File 28

Correspondence 1907 July-Aug.

REVERSO
F14-R613

OFFICE OF
CANADIAN MEN AND WOMEN OF THE TIME

483 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, July 1, 1907

Dear Dr Burwash

Many thanks for your letter & enclosure

Once again now send me a few facts about the Rev James Allen, & also respecting Dodds Blewett & Osborne. You moved much to me

Yours faithfully

Henry J. Morgan

W. WILLIAMS, MANAGER. THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO. D. WILLIAMS, EDITOR.

The Collingwood Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY
THE BULLETIN PRINTING COMPANY.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT. July 1/07

Rev. A. Burwash, D.D.
Chancellor Victoria College
Toronto

Dear Sir,

Yours of 27th ult to hand. I note what you say and suppose you refer to the list mentioned in French.

You advertised for a teacher in English also, but say nothing of that position. If it is still open, I should be glad to be considered in that connection. I suppose I could secure a lot of testimonials if necessary. Though I was principal at Collingwood for so many years, I am young yet. Let me know early.

NUMBER OF COPIES PRINTED LAST ISSUE

Yours truly
J. McWilliams

415 Chess St. Monongahela, Pa, U.S.A.
July 1st 1907.

Dear Dr. Burwash

The call for a meeting of the Board of Regents next Wednesday night has been forwarded to me here, where I am resting with my brother Rev. R. S. Ross B.D. of the Pittsburg Conference. I am sorry to say I am still lame, and far from being cured, though perhaps some progress toward recovery is being made. Kindly excuse my absence to the Board. Hoping you will have a very successful meeting, I remain, Yours,

J. S. Ross.

July 2nd, 1907. 5 p.m.

Meeting of Faculty Committee of Victoria University held at the office of H. H. Fudger, corner Queen and Yonge Sts. Toronto.

Present:

Dr. Carman in the Chair, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Seale, Messrs. Fudger and Kerr.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Chancellor Burwash reported on interview with Mr. Victor DeBeaumont and advised the Committee that his credentials were entirely satisfactory and that Prof. Edgar reported that he was fully equipped to instruct classes in French conversation. The question of salary was then considered and Mr. Fudger was requested to discuss the matter with Mr. DeBeaumont. Mr. Fudger, after discussing the matter with Mr. DeBeaumont, reported that Mr. DeBeaumont was willing to have the Committee have his written inquiry treated as an application for the position of Lecturer in French and as Instructor in French conversation at a salary of $1,800 a year.

Mr. DeBeaumont was then called in and answered some inquiries by members of the Committee.

It was then moved by Mr. Fudger seconded by Dr. Seale that the Faculty Committee of the Board of Regents

..

of Victoria University recommend the appointment of Victor DeBeaumont, M. A., Columbia University, as a Lecturer in French and Instructor in French conversation at Victoria University at a salary of $1,800 a year.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. W. Kerr
Assistant Secretary.

boy, in which I am very much interested. To enable me to do so, I have accepted a tutorial fellowship at Exeter Coll. Oxford, which will give me some teaching work to do & leave me leisure for private study.

I am, however, much obliged to you for your flattering offer & should be glad if possible to help your College. But I am afraid I shall never belong to it, as I have personal objections - of a merely fin-

HINTON CHARTERHOUSE,
BATH.
2/VIII/07.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:—

My father has forwarded to me your very kind letter, together with a copy of his answer to it. The information he gives you is substantially correct. I am staying on this side for some years longer, chiefly to study on the

ate nature - to living in Toronto.

I remain

Yours truly

H. J. Rose

C. A. Auger, Esq. B.A.

July 4, 1907.

Dear Sir,

Our Board met last night and on the recommendation of the Committee on Faculty you were appointed to the position of lecturer in English at a salary of $1500.00, to begin on the first day of August and first instalment of salary will be due on 1st of September.

Hoping that this may be the commencement of a long, pleasant and successful career in connection with your Alma Mater,

I am

Yours sincerely,

Gotstone July 11. 1907.

Dear Dr. Burwash.

Please drop me a card addressed to the Cottage letting when your canoe reached you. The last evening I landed here Robertson was busy with the freighting which there was a quantity. I saw him but a minute & did not give him the letter that moment. Fenton took us to Bay-forge to the Cottage. I expected to go back next day or Monday but found both canoe & dingey useless till considerable work was done on them. I was a prisoner on our point. Fenton came Tuesday to open Wallace's cottage & then

I was able to send the note to him to Robertson. I do not know whether you arrived at Bobcaygeon before the canoe or not. Today is cool & inclined to rain. Weather heaven night & calm. Most of the houses are open but Bobbett is not here. I go to Toronto tomorrow & expect to be in the City - at least seven or 8 fine days. Will meet you Calendar sentry as when ready. The cottagers have subscribed $5.00 each towards cows for Le Forge. He drinks, whole is earned, last winter the Canada Furnace Co advanced $200 for Le Forge to cut timber. One of the boys got the money, ran away &

think back of him is Capt. Fenton had
to advance $10.00 this spring to keep them from
starvation, old, old story, rum & ruin.

I hope you & Mrs Burwash will find
the air at Bobcaygeon as invigorating
as you found Go Horse.

Yours always
G. R. Bain

119 Farnham Ave,
Toronto, Ont.
11. VIII. 7

The Rev Chancellor Burwash,
Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Dear Dr Burwash,

In thinking over the manner you left in my hands to be put on the door, I thought it would be wise to have Langton the library caretaker fix a hasp & staple on the room & claim that Lang was there & asked I about them the man

agreeable both to Chang & myself. I am likewise willing and appropriately to give the money & further, the young man can very well earn his time in the room. As far as the dining room is concerned, Chang could use it morning, as Chang does when he had the store and I could be accommodated in the ground floor by making a few alterations.

If this meets with your approval would you mind letting Mr. William Kerr, if you are writing later than can come to me, on Tuesday.

Hope you'll excuse me as Chang is in Chang's store & I need the further remarks. Very truly yours, O. S. Langford

Nelson P.O.
Ont.
July 2. 07.

Dr Barnwell

Dear Sir

Pardon a line, if you please, from me in explanation of my delay in returning the dollar you kindly lent me.

The fact is I have not been able to lay my hand on enough to pay this debt. I have been compelled to purchase

a little clothing & I couldn't present myself for my unit.
and I have also been obliged
to pay in part for a berth
to travel the circuit.

As these things were
absolutely necessary, I
felt assured, Sir, that I
was not trespassing in
thus keeping you waiting, as you
had previously convinced me
that when in need (as this instance)
you did not desire me to return
the money to you.

You will rely upon
my returning the same (and what
odd cents Mr Smoorald paid
has paid) & send my receipt
&c) at my earliest opportunity.

Permit me, Sir, again
to thank you for your continued
kindness to me,

& remain
Very Respectfully Yours
J. H. Wilson

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SAINT LOUIS

Department of Greek

Chicago. July 3. 1907.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:-

I wish that I might have a talk with you but shall scarcely be able to visit Toronto this year. I am very desirous of knowing whether the changes now long pending in the University are likely to take place soon. It is, of course, generally understood that the new President now has the reigns. It is not unlikely that a professorship in a prominent this college will be offered to me before very long, perhaps in the course of ten days. It is a place I should like but could not accept without the expectation of holding it for a term of years. It pays $1200 the first year. You will be interested to know that I was promoted to an assistant professorship at St Louis this Spring. I shall consider it a great kindness to receive any information that you feel justified in giving out at present. I have met Mr Eaton and learned of his appointment to a position in Victoria. I have an exceedingly good opinion of him and believe that he will prove a strong man. Hoping to hear soon of the situation of affairs, I am,

Very sincerely yours
Norman W. DeWitt.

Address
Harvard Hotel,
57th & Washington Ave,
Chicago.

COPY.

M. le baron St Elme de Champ,
a Ste Foi les Lyons,
pres Lyon, France.

July 4, 1907.

Dear Sir,

Your appointment for last year as communicated to you was made for one year at a salary of $800. Toward the close of the year it was intimated to us from University College that this arrangement could not be continued as they required more of your services than they are now getting and, hence, less time could be given to us. We have accordingly endeavored to arrange for enlargement of our staff in French. We had hoped to do so by securing a junior man as lecturer in French, retaining your valuable servic a for French Conversation for, say, four hours in a week. We have not found this possible but have secured a gentleman of French nationality who will take the entire work required both as lecturer and also for French conversation. We regret that this will sever the connection which has so pleasantly and profitably, so far as we are concerned, existed between us but have no doubt that the enlargement of your work in University College will more than compensate you for the change.

Thanking you for the valuable services you have rendered to our college during the past year and a half, I remain

Yours sincerely,

COPY.

July 4,1907.

Victor de Beaumont,Esq M.A.,
Williams College,
Williamstown,Mass.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of our Board last night your name was proposed by our Committee on Faculty and you were unanimously appointed to the position of lecturer in French Literature and instructor in French Conversation at a salary of $1800.00 beginning from the 1st of August, the first instalment of your salary will be due on the 1st of September as our professors are paid at the end of each month. I understand that the terms of this engagement are those mentioned in your letter,namely,that it shall run for two years when we may all hope that things will be so satisfactory that permanent arrangements will be made.

Yours sincerely,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

PHYSIOLOGY

July 5, 1907

Dear President Burwash,-

Enclosed I send Principal Auchmuty's letter which you may wish to file.

Yours sincerely
A.B. Macallum

Rev. President Burwash, D.D., S.T.D.

G.C. CREELMAN B.S.A., M.S.
PRESIDENT

Guelph, Canada. March 19, 1907.

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria University,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Chancellor Burwash,-

I am writing at this time to you as Chairman of the Committee on Household Science of Toronto University. As you know, it is our desire to affiliate with the University in Household Science, just as we have done in Agriculture. I think, in the latter case, that our association with the University has been mutually helpful, and certainly from our standpoint, has been eminently satisfactory. We hope a similar arrangement can be made and the same amount of credit given in connection with our Home Economics Department.

From our standpoint, we should like you to consider the following proposition:

(1) Candidates who have successfully passed the examinations of the O.A.C. Two Year Normal Course in Domestic Science be given credit for all the subjects of the first two years' work of the University Degree Course in Household Science, excepting the following: French of the First and Second Year, German of the First and Second Year, and Qualitative

Chancellor Burwash.

and Quantitative Chemistry of the First and Second Year.

In support of the above, we note:

(1) That we believe that we are providing as thorough a training in the First and Second Year Household Science work as the Lillian Massey School, which has been accepted as University Standard, and that we are also providing satisfactory training in the other First and Second Year subjects.

(2) We have a strong staff of ten teachers, who are giving their entire time to domestic science work, and the students in our two-year Normal Course are obliged to take 750 periods of fifty minutes each, which is equivalent to 625 hours in Domestic Science (theory and practice) during the two years. I understand that the University requires only 125 hours in the First Year and 150 in the Second Year. Surely our work, then, must be equivalent to the domestic science work now accepted in the first two years of the University Course.

(3) Our work extends over nine months, and our final examinations are not held until the end of June. If our students are required to take the University Examinations in May, then we would have to arrange our term and close our lectures in April, thus losing nearly six weeks each year.

(4) Our students in Agriculture are not required to take the University Examinations until the end of their Fourth Year, when they go up for their degree, and with quite as

Chancellor Burwash.

strong a staff in Domestic Science as in Agriculture, it seems to me it might be better for the students, were they allowed to take their first two years' examinations with us, except in the subjects mentioned above, viz., French, German, and Qualitative and Quantitative Chemistry.

(5) It is understood, of course, that no students be admitted to our First Year without University Matriculation.

(6) Two graduates of our O.A.C. Normal Class in Domestic Science have this year gone to Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, and have been given so much credit for their O.A.C. work that they will write thier final examinations for the degree after one year of work in Teachers' College.

I feel quite sure that after thinking this matter over and getting the report from your teachers who visited us last week, that their will be no difficulty in adjusting the work satisfactorily, both to ourselves and the University of Toronto.

We are getting out our new calendar during this month and we should like to know what we may promise students who intend taking our Domestic Science Course in the way of credit at Toronto University. I should be glad, therefore, if you would see your way clear to give this your early consideration.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Creelman

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
TORONTO.

6. VII. 07

My dear Dr. Burwash
Permit me
to thank you on
behalf of Lady
Grant, as well
as on my own
behalf, for your
most kind letter
of congratulations

on the occasion of
my having received
the honour of
knighthood, and
for your good wishes
for us both —
Believe me to be
Sincerely Yours
Wm Mulock

Rev Chancellor Burwash D.D.

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Rev. Chancellor Burwash

~~113 Bloor Street West~~

Toronto

Kingston Ont

Toronto. 6th July 1907

The Committee in charge of the Arthur Ingham memorial fund begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your subscription - $5.00.

Mrs. W. R. H. Massey
Treasurer

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

My dear Dr. Beaumont,

Upon returning to Williamstown last night I found your kind letter of July 4, announcing my appointment in Victoria College. Dr. Edgar has told me that he expects to be in Toronto most of the summer, and I shall communicate with him to arrange details and for advice.

Very sincerely yours
Victor M. Beaumont

July 10, 1907.

29 Grosvenor St
Toronto. - July 11th 1907. -

My Dear Dr Barwick.

I hardly know how to thank you for your very kind interest in my grandchildren. We all appreciate it. - I received your letters with enclosures, and Helen Reid is writing to tell you of what they have done so far -

Hoping that Mrs Barwick & yourself will benefit by your summer change

With kindest regards

Very sincerely yours

C. Dr T. Taylor

29 Grosvenor St.
July 12th 1907

Dear Dr. Burwash

I thought probably you would like to know that we had been to see Mr. Dickson. We also saw Mrs. Dickson. They told us that their school is to be moved to another part of Bloor Street, and on account of that they would not be sure whether they would have just as many pupils there at first, as they have had previously. And for that reason, they do not want to increase their staff of teachers until the term has commenced, and they see how many pupils they are likely to have. So Mr. Dickson advised us not to count on a position with them, for autumn there might be one in September. They would hardly know before then.

Miss Laird asked me to go to see

her the other day, and she told
me that Mrs. Preble had
asked her to offer me a
position on the staff at the
Lillian Massey School. The
work would commence
in October and continue
till the end of March, and the
salary offered was five hundred
dollars. I talked it over with
Grandmamma, and we decided
that it would be splendid
experience for me, and then
too I would be in the city.
So I went to see Miss Laird
again, and told her I would

accept the position.

My cousin and Miss Veals,
but Miss Veals thought her
too young for the position
of resident teacher, which
she wishes filled.

We both would like to thank
you again for your kindness
and interest in us and for
your trouble in writing to so
many schools, one of which
I hope Miss Graham will procure
a position.

Yours sincerely
Helen Paul.

224 University St. Montreal
July 12. 1907.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash S.T.D.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to ask if you would be kind enough to send me a testimonial as to my character and standing in my college work. I asked Dr Peterson if he could give me a position in McGill for the coming year and he requested me to give him any testimonials I could furnish.

I enjoyed the work at Stanstead very much and felt quite sorry at leaving.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. W. Cohoon.

American Office: 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Canadian Office: 11 RICHMOND ST. W. TORONTO

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Young People's Missionary Movement

Conference Committee

Rev. J. McP. Scott, Chairman
Rev. T. S. O'Shea
L. J. Morse, Esq.
Rev. J. J. Redditt
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Rev. J. C. Seymour, Secretary and Secretary for Methodist Church, Toronto, 17 Richmond St. W., Toronto.
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Rev. Canon Taylor, Secretary for Church of England, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
Rev. J. G. Brown, Baptist Book Room, 17 Richmond St. W., Toronto.
Rev. J. E. Hale, Secretary for Congregational Church, Toronto.

Conferences, 1907

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, June 25 to July 3
Asheville, North Carolina, June 28 to July 7
Whitby, Ontario, July 4 to 12
Sunday Schools and Missions, Silver Bay, July 12 to 19
Silver Bay, N.Y., July 19 to 28

ATTENDANCE AT THESE CONFERENCES FOR ACCREDITED DELEGATES ONLY

Canadian Council of the Board of Management

Rev. J. G. Brown, Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Board.
Rev. W. T. Gunn, Secretary Congregational Union.
Mr. S. Leslie, Member of the Y.P.M.M. Board of Managers.
Rev. R. P. McKay, Secretary Presbyterian Foreign Committee.
Rev. Canon Taylor, Secretary of the Canadian Church Missionary Society.
Rev. J. C. Seymour, Secretary Methodist Young People's Forward Movement for Missions.
C. H. Wood, Member of the Y.P.M.M. Board of Managers.

Toronto, July 13th. 1907

Dear Co-worker,

Dr. Sutherland has just returned from the China Centennial Conference and the meeting of the first General Conference of the Methodist Church in Japan at which union was effected. A number of missionaries from China, India, and Africa have been attending the Young People's Missionary Movement Conference at Whitby. Two missionaries from Alberta and five or six more missionaries-elect appointed to Mid-West fail, will all be in Toronto next Tuesday. We have arranged for a reception for them at the Metropolitan Church organ at eight o'clock. We are making arrangements for light refreshments (sandwiches and coffee and so forth) for the evening. This is necessary in order that these coming from business may come direct to the Metropolitan Church where they can meet the missionaries for outstanding missionaries for social intercourse.

It will be impossible to allow all the missionaries and outgoing missionaries to speak. It will, however, be possible for our young people to meet them and shake hands with them.

The Missionary Exhibit used at Whitby will be open in the Metropolitan Church. The Toronto delegation at Whitby will be in charge.

A report of the Conference will be given and plans announced for the fall campaign in the Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues. Some political matter will be sent to the Epworth Leagues on Monday for circulation.

Will you please announce, as far as possible, in Church, Sunday School, and Epworth League, kindly invite all those who are interested in this great missionary movement of the world to be present.

If the weather permits, addresses will be delivered outside. If were comfortable in the church it will be used.

It was not known that so many missionaries and missionary authorities would be in the city and therefore earlier announcement was impossible. It is thought, however, that we should take advantage of the opportunity which the presence of so many missionaries offers.

Requesting that your best efforts and earnest prayers for the success of this impromptu reception, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

E. B. Stephenson

Rev. John Potts, D.D., LL.D.,
General Secretary
Victoria College, Toronto

E. R. Wood, Esq.
John Potts,
Treasurer Educational Society

The Methodist Church,

Department of Education.

Rev. A. W. Beaver, B.A.,
Associate Secretary
Victoria College, Toronto

Toronto, July 16,1907.

Chancellor Burwash,

Bobcaygeon, Ont.

My dear Dr:-

I have copied the enclosed letter and if you so advise shall send a copy each to Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hill.

I forwarded a letter yesterday from Mr. De Beaumont, which I think may be his official acceptance of the position. If I am right will you kindly let me know as a letter came last week from Dr. Smale asking is you had had a letter acknowledging his appointment. He says, -

> Some way or other I got the impression at the meeting held in Mr. Fudger's office - perhaps gathered from his reluctance in putting in a definite application, he still might seek another position in the event of something a little better offering itself. It would therefore be important to have from him in writing some formal acceptance of the position so that we might have reasonable assurance that he would not fail us in the Fall when College opens.

I telephoned Dr. Smale of your absence, and that when we learned that the appointment was secure would advise him.

You will be pleased to learn that after deducting the three $1000. specific amounts for the three Colleges Victoria's share (44%) amounted to $6147.77, not very far behind last years' figures which were increased by the W.E.H.Massey accumulations.

Each mail brings in several letters for you, none of them of sufficient importance to send on. Where an answer is necessary I am sending one and holding the original for your return.

Mr. Graham has been in the office since last

Rev. John Potts, D.D., LL.D.,
General Secretary
Victoria College, Toronto

E. R. Wood, Esq.
John Potts,
Treasurer Educational Society

The Methodist Church,

Department of Education.

Rev. A. W. Beaver, B.A.,
Associate Secretary
Victoria College, Toronto

Toronto, 16-7-07.

Thursday and is making things pretty busy especially with Miss Toye absent. He spoke on his return of the necessity of calling a meeting of the Executive, but when he learned, that, until we know the number of students appointed to College nothing can be done in the way of business, re Loans and Grants. We have not yet heard from the Mission Rooms as to the young men sent out into the Field and have no basis for working on as to the amount required for the year just entered on. Dr.Potts and Mr. Graham have, therefore, decided not to call a meeting before September.

Things are quiet in the College, a great amount of repairing and cleaning being done. The partition is not yet up in our office, nor have we heard anything of it, although Mr. Young has been written to.

I notice by some of the papers that they left out the concluding paragraph re "Appointments to Faculty of Arts of Victoria College".

Hoping the continued rest is doing wonders for you and Mrs. Burwash, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mary Wilson

Encl.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO DATE OF THIS LETTER AND ADDRESS
Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D.
METHODIST MISSION ROOMS
TORONTO

REV. A. SUTHERLAND, D.D.,
GENERAL SECRETARY

REV. T. E. EGERTON SHORE, M.A., B.D.,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Toronto, July 16th, 1907. 18

Dictated - Dr. S.

Rev. N. Burwash, L. L. D.,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

My dear Chancellor:-

We are on the lookout just now for a specialist in Natural Science, Physics and Chemistry, and one possessed of a true missionary spirit withal, who would be willing to go to West China and take up educational work on the lines indicated above.

Our college enterprise at Chentu is yet in the formative stage, but by the time the new professor has spent a couple of years in acquiring the Chinese language the way will be fully open for his services. If you know of a man who in your judgment will fill the bill I will be glad to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

A. Sutherland

Berlin, July 16. 1907.

Chancellor Burwash.
Toronto
Ontario.

Dear friend.
Having been successful in passing the Normal College examination, I am looking out for a position.

Mander and I would like very much to secure positions on the Public School Staff of Toronto, and have just filled out our applications to the Board of Education there.

Would it be asking too great a favor of you, Chancellor, to send us a recommendation for us to Mr Hughes or Mr. E. Robinson, Sec. Treasurer of the Board of Education.

I feel that you have done so much for us that perhaps, that we may be presuming on you, but, I know a word from you would go a long way towards securing the positions.

I am more anxious to secure a position in Toronto as Mother wishes very much to move to the city on account of

the superior advantages our girls would have.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness.

Yours very sincerely,

Edith C. Anderson

P.S. I am afraid this is too late to reach you in Toronto, for I presume you have gone north ere this however, I trust it will reach you soon.

E.C.A.

American Office
ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Canadian Office
11 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Young People's Missionary Movement

Conference Committee

Rev. J. McP. Scott, Chairman

Rev. T. S. Griffiths
S. J. Moore, Esq.
Rev. J. J. Redditt
} Vice Chairmen

H. W. Beatty, Esq., Treasurer, Trader Bank, Riverdale Branch, Toronto

Rev. F. C. Stephenson, Secretary and Secretary for Methodist Church, Canadian Bible Society, Toronto

Rev. A. S. Anderson, Secretary for Presbyterian Church, Canadian Bible Society, Toronto

Rev. Canon Tucker, Secretary for Church of England, Confederation Life Building, Toronto

Rev. J. G. Brown, Baptist Book Room, 37 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Rev. T. E. Hicks, Secretary for Congregational Church, Toronto

Conferences, 1907

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Rev. R. P. McKay, Secretary Presbyterian Foreign Committee

Rev. Canon Tucker, Secretary of the Canadian Church Missionary Society

Rev. F. C. Stephenson, Secretary Methodist Young People's Forward Movement for Missions

C. H. Wood, Member of the Y.P.M.M. Board of Managers

Toronto, July 18, 1907

Dr. E. Burwash,

Bobcaygeon, Ont.

My dear Dr:

I am sorry to trouble you but will you kindly let me know whether I am to have the privilege of using the college campus, the athletic rooms and if necessary the college building for the work about which I was talking to you.

I have engaged a young man to help me so I can work the plan nicely, but of course must not take any steps toward inviting the Methodist ministers and their parishioners tocome to the college without your written permission to use the college property.

Hoping that you are having an enjoyable rest and also trusting that you may reply to me by an early mail, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

F. C. Stephenson

Rev. John Potts, D.D., LL.D.,
General Secretary
Victoria College, Toronto

E. R. Wood, Esq.
John Potts,
Treasurer Education Society

The Methodist Church;

Department of Education.

Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A.,
Assistant Secretary
Victoria College, Toronto

W.

Toronto, July 19,1907

My dear Dr.Burwash:,

I enclose a letter just received from H. Gillard. I have written him of the general principle upon which we have acted this year,but have told him I have sent his letter on to you and will write him further when I have your reply. I also wrote him that I feared we would not be able to comply with his request.

Faithfully yours,

John Potts

Form No. 1.

The Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada.

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H. P. DWIGHT, President. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. E. McMICHAEL, Vice-President and General Manager.

Rec'd No.	Time	Sent By	Rec'd By	Date	Number
					16 Dft

From Toronto Ont July 22 190 7

To Rev Dr Burwash
c/o Mrs White
Bot

On starting waiting reply to letter forwarded you re French lectures for Wesley address Book Room

John Potts

Direct Connection with WESTERN UNION TEL. CO. CABLE SERVICE to all the World.

Prince Albert
Sask.

Dear Chancellor

I am thinking some of applying for admission to the Law Society of the North West Territories in the early part of next month. I will require a short certificate of good character. Would you be good enough to send the same? You might also include a statement to the effect that I am a graduate as it may be of greater service than if referring only to moral standing. I trust that you may be enjoying health and that this will not inconvenience you.

Sincerely trusting
G. A. Criddle '05

22 July 1907

The Canadian Courier
A WEEKLY
JOHN A. COOPER, Editor

$2.00 A YEAR

37 VICTORIA STREET
TEL. M. 3188

TORONTO, July 23, 1907.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
Bobcaygeon, Ont.

My dear Chancellor:

We thank you for your commendation contained in your note of the 20th. It is very pleasing to have a good word from one who stands so high in the estimation of the educational world, and we can assure you that we appreciate it.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your remittance of two dollars which has been duly placed to your credit.

Yours sincerely,

John A. Cooper

you there, the "Endora"
Comes first before the
"Tripping."

Hoping to see you
soon.

& with very much
Love to Mrs Brunwash
& yourself

believe me yours
very sincerely

Margaret M. Dolton

address Ravensdrift
Windermere
Muskoka

July 23, 1907

~~Mr Hamilton Burton~~

Windermere
July 23

Dear Chancellor Brunwash

Your letter I have
just received & will answ-
-er at once. I wrote Mrs Bru-
-nwash last wednesday, I
hope she received it, it
addressed "Bobcaygeon."

If you & Mrs Brunwash
will come up to our
place for one week, I will
be so pleased to show

you, then we can talk
over the best methods for
our School.

I told Mrs Brunwash
that Dr Geller had given
a letter of to Miss Raff for
some specialist at our Com-
-ing away. She wanted you
to see the Dr to find out
know the results,

before Father left last week we told
Dr Miss Raff was doing
too much work, & would
not be able to last if she
kept on.

Now if you can
come Friday or Saturday
telegraph me, & if nothing
happens will meet you at
Gravenhurst, if our boat
is not there take "Endora"
to Port Carling, & will meet

14 Boswell Av., Toronto, 31 July 07.

My dear Dr Burwash,

Will you kindly tell me where I may obtain the articles and testimonials I sent you in connection with the Victoria appointments? If they are in town and you will direct me where to go I shall call and get them.

I hear the news from President Oakes' office that the position was virtually decided in another direction. I see the Queen's positions are also so decided and the normal school appointments.

Unless some suitable position should turn up, which I do not expect, I intend going to Boston in the Fall to study. Our lease expires August 7th, upon which date we shall go to Stony Lake.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Burwash and yourself from us all, and hoping that you are enjoying your long-delayed rest to the full, believe me

Yours very sincerely,

Cephas Guillet

P.S. My sister rather expects a position in Mr Gregory's Printing Office (Westminster), in that case she will remain in Toronto and retain rooms at 14 Boswell Av. — G.

113 Bloor St West (Toronto)
Aug 11th 1907

My dear Maggie,

I reached here just in time for the Committee meet which went out and completed its work Saturday forenoon. Mrs Roffe's ship was late and she did not reach here till about four o'clock yesterday. I spent the evening with her & Miss Rose going over the Calendar &c. I am not a little discouraged over the case. Her general education and knowledge of school management and organization are badly defective. You cannot trust her to write a page of the Calendar without departure. Composition and English grammar all teaching by the standard of the Artist are kept there at practice till they are perfect. She seems to be utterly unconscious of her deficiencies in these matters, and has no idea of anything but that she must control and manage the whole school. I will have a talk with her alone this afternoon & will meet her & Miss Rose again tomorrow. In any case I shall (D.V.) be back in Cranbrook early Tuesday morning & hope to reach John & Ruth

With love yours affectionately & fondly
Rebecca

TORONTO, August 15th, 1907.

To Rev. Dr. N. Burwash,

Victoria College,

Toronto.

You are respectfully reminded that the Joint Committee on Church Union, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, will meet, pursuant to adjournment, in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, September 11, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Attention has been called to the fact that at the last meeting of the Joint Committee an understanding was reached that no meetings of Sub-Committees should be held previous to the assembling of the Joint Committee. Any intimation to the contrary is therefore cancelled.

The Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the three Denominational Committees, the Secretaries of the Joint Committee, and the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees, will meet on Tuesday evening, September 10, at eight o'clock.

As this will be, in all probability, the last meeting of the Joint Committee before its findings are sent down to the lower courts or congregations of the Churches concerned, it is hoped that Delegates will come prepared to stay till the business is completed.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS: Delegates will pay full fare to Toronto, obtaining at the point of departure a Standard Certificate which will entitle them to such reduction on the return journey as the numbers in attendance will justify.

In view of the great importance of the business to be transacted, a full attendance of Delegates is requested.

A. SUTHERLAND
E. D. McLAREN
T. B. HYDE
Joint Secretaries.

11 Maitland St, Toronto, August 19th/07

To Rev. Dr. Burwash,

Chancellor of Victoria University,

Dear Sir:

Your kind letter received recently, for which and your great interest in me please accept my sincere thanks. Excuse me if I say something further on this subject.

I wish to go to Philadelphia next week to attend the Convention for the deaf, to be held there. I am anxious to go, as I desire to meet the best educated deaf on the continent, and not coming back till the middle of September, I shall find it a great inconvenience to write on my supplemental subjects in September, as required by Mr. Bruner, the University Registrar. Will you kindly arrange this so as that I be exempt from this binding regulation and postpone my writing on my Stand till January?

My trip to the Convention, I expect, will be a great benefit to me in many ways.

May I hear from you so that I may go with a free mind.

Hoping that you are being much rested by your vacation, I am

Yours Respectfully,

John T. Shilton.

Lat. 35 - Eng 31 Gem 46 Fr 48 Lgu 34
Psy ch. 27. Rec'd in process for transfer
Pol Sc. BL Econ 56.
Mod Hist 72 Rom Hist 07
Eng Const Hist III 41 Adv Sc 23.

The University of Chicago

5739 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.,
Aug. 26. 1907.

Dear Chancellor Burnett:

When I was in Toronto in July, I promised to write to you later on in the summer in regard to my undertaking some work in vocal expression. Since then I have kept the subject in mind and have taken a six weeks course involving eight hours a week classwork on the art and teaching of elocution. I have supplemented this by reading Rush's Philosophy of the Voice and Lemon's various essays on this subject. Some of this work I had planned to do in any case and so this must have no bearing on what I shall say.

Dr Reynier and Dr Herring mentioned in my hearing the fact that Dr Alexander of University College strongly advocates a course in public speaking as an integral part of the course in English with proper recognition in the program of studies. This matter,

of course, came up without any reference by me to my conversation with you.

The situation then, as I understand it, is this,— We have a grant of money with the condition attached that the subject of public speaking must be entered upon.

I do not believe that we need to advertise the value of the subject either to our students or our public. In the case of our public we already have their financial support. In the case of the students, the chief difficulty at first will be to get them to devote time to a subject for which there is as yet no academic recognition.

To me, then, it seems that we can best fulfil the conditions of the grant by applying it to the actual teaching of the subject under the head of (say)— The Preparation & Delivery of Public Addresses, or Vocal Interpretation of Literature. This need not take more than an hour a week of the student's time

since the class could be divided, if there were more than twelve wished to enter. The class might be open for the two senior or the two junior years.

If necessary, we could supplement our work by a lecture or two by some prominent exponent of the subject. Although the subject would have to appeal to the students solely on its merits, I believe it would be the surer way of building up sentiment in favor of proper recognition of this much needed course. In all American colleges that I know the subject is compulsory. Here in Chicago, fifty hours class room work is the minimum requirement.

Now, in view of the fact that most of my work is to be done in correcting themes and not in the class room, I believe I could do class room work of this kind in public speaking without infringing on my main concern. As I have said before, I am not

anxious to undertake too much at first and I do not wish to force myself into this work unless you think I could do good work in it. If I have made myself clear, I have merely stated that I am ready to do this work if you desire it but shall not feel hurt if other arrangements seem better. In any case, I believe it a very necessary adjunct to our work in English.

My address after Sept 3rd will be Elora, Ont. Till that time, I shall be here.

I have spent a very busy summer and shall be glad of the month's rest.

Hoping that you are feeling rested and in good health, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Charles E. Ruger.

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box # File 29

Correspondence 1907 Sept-Oct

REVERSO
F14-R613

My dear Mr. Burwash.

I am deeply grateful for your kindness in taking the time to write such a good testimonial for me. I am sorry that I cannot report success, for Mr. Baker wrote me some weeks ago, saying

that the teacher whose place was to be filled had decided to come back herself."

Hoping that your vacation has brought you improvement in health and with kindest regards to both Mrs. Burwash and yourself, I am

Very Sincerely Yours
Margaret E. Carman

Dunnville Ontario
September 4. 1907.

57 St George Street
Toronto Sept 4th 1907.

Rev Chancellor Burwash, D.D.
Victoria College
Toronto.

My dear Chancellor,

I have note of the 3rd inst. Cannot daily be home, and am sorry that there seems no possibility of securing such a meeting of the representatives of Victoria Univ & College as the Union Committee desire.

The Board of Univ & College did not appoint any members to represent them. Indeed the matter was not brought before them.

When returned from the sea-side I endeavoured

to do something, but the Chairman had no Returns and nearly all the members were out of town. Since the Chairman returned to the City I have made three attempts to see him, but he has been occupied always with public duties. He is now out of town and will not be back until Monday. Moreover, I am that no members who could be altogether would undertake to look for the bond, unless appointed at a regular meeting. I am sorry that I can not see no help for it.

Remain,
My dear Chancellor
Yours truly
Wm MacLaren

---

111 Church St. – N. Castleton
Sept. 9th
No. 7

Rev. Dr. Blackwood D.D.
Brantford

After thanking you for your letter on Professor Hickory's Dynamics, I may state that it is my duty to bring to my position.

I am hoping you will bring to remember little incident I purpose spending the winter in Toronto. I hope to open to the latter a course of lectures on secular & scientific and history – two lectures a week. Hoping you will be in session.

I do please hope I shall be able to my lectures on them

History of the Scottish Congregations.

The book was very beautifully executed by the Rev. [illegible]

London Lithographic and Scottish [illegible] have therefore [illegible] in hand since 1886, when [illegible] the book was in course of preparation [illegible] Congregation [illegible] to be completed in [illegible]

Then follows the original [illegible] historical [illegible] of Presbyterianism in Scotland 1906, in a short-hand [illegible] up to the date [illegible] 1906.

I shall be pleased to receive the book [illegible] from the publication.

Yours truly,

Geo. D. Temple[illegible]

Victoria College,
Sep. 19th 1907

Rev. J. Hope Page,
King Edward Hotel.

Dear Sir,

On coming to my office this morning I found your card and that of Mr Hammond addressed to my brother Dr John Bennett. I am sorry to say that he is out of the city at present, but will be back in a few days. In the meantime it would give me pleasure

to call on you at the King Edward when convenient for you. I understand it ~~to be the~~ today to come over the telephone on home when you would be in but failed. I would be gratified if you would call me up tomorrow morning at my office (telephone M. 5461) a little after nine, or at my home M. 1541. It will be a pleasure to receive news of my friend Mr Hammond and also to see his friend.

Yours sincerely

R. Burwash

~~Victoria College~~
~~Toronto, Canada.~~

Cobourg, Sept. 19, 07.

My dear Dr. Burwash.

It seems to me that Auger has a stronger claim on me for accommodation than he has on Prof. Horning. If he would like it therefore by all means let him share my office till something better may come to him. We will feel less cramped I hope in the near future when the new Library Building materializes.

Yours very truly,

A H Reynar.

TELEGRAMS: "EXPLORATION, LONDON" TELEPHONE: 4867 CENTRAL

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND,
37, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.

18. IX. 1907

To the Director
Victoria University
Toronto, Canada.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that the President & Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund have voted a donation of antiquities from the site of the Temple of Mentuhotep at Deir el Bahari to the Victoria University, Toronto.

I have, Sir,
the honour to be
your obedient servant
Emily Paterson
(Secretary)

List will follow

1110 North Alabama St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Sep. 19, 1907.

My dear Dr. Burwash:

If you want me I am just eager enough to give a message to the young life before "I go hence", to accept your invitation if we can agree upon a time. The Students now with you probably did not hear me

Rec'd 21st

when I spoke before
and if we can agree up-
on a date, I shall try to
say a few things to help
young fellows who are
willing to profit by an old
fellow pilgrim's failures and
experiences.

I could give you any days between
November 24
and December 13.

I thought at one time
I could not do it. I am not
sure now how well I can do
but like an "old man" I am
willing to try.

Faithfully Yours,

J. Wilbur Chapman.

P.S. Four lectures would probably
be enough. I shall try hard to do
my best.

~~Victoria College.~~
~~Victoria College~~
Cobourg, Sept 21. 1907.

My dear Dr Burwash,

I see that the ceremonies of the induction of the new President are set for Thursday & Friday next. The more of us present, the more creditable the reception appears and I have accordingly said that I would be present. -- I am sorry to see by today's paper that Dr. Potts is put hors de combat for the winter. - He will not have his office at Queen, will you under the circumstances authorize Miss Wilson to send me any Sept. Cheques? I want to pay some of the most pressing bills so that no injunction may be put on me to hinder my going away for the opening of the term.

Yours very truly
A H Reynar

THE MODEL AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

T. A. REID
PRINCIPAL

OWEN SOUND Sept 21. 1907

Dr E. Burwash
President Victoria College
Toronto Ont.

My dear Dr Burwash.

I am Chairman of the Sub. Com. on High School binding text books. At each Sub. Com. his persons and most there were named. It was understood that each Chairman would ask the assistance of some member of the Council not on the Sub. text book committee. I should greatly like to have your views as to the merits or defects of any of the textbooks on the authorized list or of those submitted not for consideration along with the authorized books.

Yours sincerely
T A Reid

OFFICE OF THE
Provost and Vice-Chancellor
REV. DR. MACKLEM
Trinity University, Toronto

TRINITY COLLEGE
TORONTO

Sept. 23rd, 1907.

The Reverend Dr. Burwash,
Chancellor, Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Chancellor:-

I have to thank you for your kindness in forwarding Mr. Currelly's letter to me. Mr. Frost, to whom the letter refers, is an applicant for an appointment here in the Department of Classics -- not History, as your correspondent supposes. I am glad to have Mr. Currelly's letter, and would like to keep it pending a meeting of our Committee on Appointments if you are not in a hurry to have it back.

Yours faithfully,

E. Macklem

Sept. 24. 1907.

My dear Dr. Burwash.

The Professor Murray of Dalhousie whom we are asking you to present is not Professor Walter but Professor Howard Murray. He is Dean of the College & professor of Classics - He took the Canadian Gilchrist scholarship, is B.A. of London, is a fine scholar & excellent teacher. He has been very active in connection with the educational life of Nova Scotia -

With kindest regards Ever

Yours sincerely

Robt. A. Falconer.

World's Student Christian Federation

Sept. 25, 1907.

Chancellor N. Burwash

Victoria College

Toronto, Canada.

My dear Chancellor Burwash:

On my return I find awaiting me your kind letter of September 17th. I am in correspondence with the leaders of the Association at the University of Toronto with reference to a possible visit of two or three days in October or November for the purpose of giving a series of evangelistic addresses. Even if this arrangement is carried out it will be impossible for me to combine with it the course of lectures regarding the securing of candidates for the Christian ministry. I was on the point of writing you about these lectures this week. There have been developments in my program necessitating my going over to England about Christmas on two or three very important errands which cannot be deferred. One of them is in connection with the quadrennial convention of the British Student Volunteer Movement, involving also plans for work on the Continent early in January. I cannot, therefore, get back to this country until about the end of January. I fear I shall need fully two weeks after my return to complete the work on my lectures, notwithstanding all the preparatory work I am planning to do this autumn. I was going to write you, therefore, asking whether you could not kindly arrange to have my lectures come during the third week of February. I recognize the force of what you say about the disadvantage of having the lectures come even as late as the end of January. Owing to the reason I have stated, however, I fear it will be impossible for me to be properly prepared to deliver the lectures before the third week of February. If I can push through my work in England quite promptly I may be able to return one week earlier which would enable me to be with you the second week of February.

The constituency which I am particularly anxious to reach with these lectures are the students and professors of the theological colleges and such resident ministers or clergy as may be interested in this problem of securing more young men of ability for the Christian ministry. I refer to this matter in this connection as it may have some bearing on the date. It has occurred to me that these classes of people might be so much interested in the question that they would come out to the lectures in satisfactory numbers even at the time indicated. I have not forgotten your suggestion that one

of the lectures be given on Sunday on a more public occasion which would enable me to press the claims of the ministry on other Christian students.

Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience as to my suggestion about the time for the lectures. If the time I have proposed seems unsuitable then we might contemplate the possibility of giving them the following autumn, although I can see some reasons why this may be impracticable for me.

With sincere regard,

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

J. R. Mott

Confidential

Picton, Sept. 26/07

Dear Mr Burwash:-

Recently a friend and member of our High School Board, suggested to me, that our Principal, Mr Robb Aleson B.A., was worthy of some honor from the Provincial University, on account of his very long and successful career as both teacher and principal in High Schools.

Mr Aleson completed twenty seven years as Principal of the Picton H.S. in June last. He occupied similar positions in two other places for nearly twenty years before coming here, and spent a number of years teaching before assuming the position of principal. He has

nearly completed fifty years in High School work.

We are now building a fine structure for the Collegiate Institute which our High School will become in a few months.

I write to bring the matter to your notice for consideration. Do not think me a special advocate of the proposal, as I am naturally hesitant about bestowing these honors too

freely. I think, however, that his work is worthy of careful consideration and possibly of the recognition mentioned.

With kind regards

Sincerely Yours,

A.C. McCullen

1116 North Alabama Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

Sept. 26 '07.

Dear Dr Burwash:

I have been invited by Mr. Hutton to preach a College Sermon Nov. 17. But I am engaged in Illinois for that day & in Kentucky for Wednesday of that week. I am free for Sunday Nov. 24 and could serve the University that day and serve you Monday 25 to Thursday 28.

I hope that arrangement can be made. Or I could serve the University Dec. 1. either I before Nov. 24.

My topics before your students will be:
1. The meaning & the ministry of a Voice.
2. The making of a boy.
3. The boyhood of a man.
4. A voice from Heaven.

Truly Yr John H. Vincent.

OFFICE OF THE
Board of Pro-Chancellor
REV. DR. BURWASH
Victoria University, Toronto

TRINITY COLLEGE.
TORONTO

October 2, 1907.

The Reverend Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Chancellor,-

I have your kind letter inviting me to a meeting on Thursday afternoon re proposed course of lectures by Mr. John R. Mott. I shall be glad to go to the meeting if I can, but it may not be possible. If I am not there to speak for myself, please count on my being ready to concur in what is thought best by those present.

Yours very truly.

E. Machray

Missionary
REV. GIUSEPPI MERLINO
63 Elm Street

Missionary
MISS ANGELINA MARCONI
63 Elm Street

Missione Evangelica Italiana

(Italian Mission)

of the Methodist Church

Cor. Agnes and Terauley Sts.

Director
Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D.
Sec. Methodist Missionary Society
Rev. J. D. Flemming
Supt. Field Union Missions
Alex. Mills, 16 King St. W.
Chairman Workers' Committee
E. J. Hearne, 30 Ann St.
Secretary Workers

Toronto, CANADA October 2nd 1907

Dear Friend:-

Our Italian Mission will celebrate its second anniversary on Tuesday, October 8th, 1907, at 7.30 P.M., with a banquet in Agnes Street Church.

The Pastor and the brethren of the Mission extend to you and Mrs. Burwash a most cordial invitation to be with us.

If unable to attend, kindly notify me before Monday, October 7th.

Yours truly,

for the Committee:

G. Merlino

THE PRINCIPAL OF WYCLIFFE COLLEGE

TELEPHONE MAIN 5267

TORONTO Oct. 2nd. 1907.

The Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

My dear Chancellor:-

I thank you for your kind invitation to attend a meeting to consider the change of date for Mr. J. R. Mott. If it is at all possible I will attend.

Believe me,
Very faithfully yours,

J. M. O'Brien

Goulard Lake P.O.
Sask.
Oct. 2. 1907.

Rev Dr. A. Burwash,
Victoria College
Toronto.

Dear Sir

By order of Conference I have been appointed to Victoria College. I purposed to take a year's Literary work at college, but now find that my literary standing covers the ground, and, as I am on an important field that may have to remain unsupplied for the balance of the year owing to the scarcity of men, I feel constrained to ask your permission to remain on the field. If necessary I can take the High School Entrance Examination here which would stand in lieu of my certificate from Exeter (Devon) Government School in case it were not accepted. Dr Stewart of Wesley College, Winnipeg, has given his opinion that it represents an equivalent of the Literary work required by Discipline. I will be in better financial shape to enter college another year and you will do me a

kindness by permitting me to remain out for this year

Yours sincerely
John T. Stephens

P.S. I understand from the Superintendent of Missions that the number of men available from England will not supply half the fields needing men.

TORONTO, Oct. 2, 1907.

My Dear Chancellor :-

I am in receipt of your notice calling a meeting of representatives of the various colleges in regard to Mr. Mott's visit. Principal Maclaren will attend on behalf of the Faculty of Knox College.

Sincerely yours,

James Ballantyne.

Education Department

Toronto, Oct 2nd 1907.

Dear Sir,

A meeting of the Advisory Council of Education will be held in the committee room on Friday the 11th day of October at ~~[illegible]~~ 2 p.m.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Houston
Registrar.

Business: As per Agenda enclosed.

JOHN SEATH
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

Toronto, Oct. 3rd, 1907.

Dear Sir,-

In addition to the subjects on the agenda for next week's meeting, the Minister has directed me to ask you to suggest Regulations for the reduction of the pressure of home-work, especially upon young pupils.

Yours very truly,

John Seath

Superintendent of Education
for Ontario.

Rev. E. Burwash, LL.D.,
President, Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Historical Society

TORONTO, Oct 4th 1907

The Council of the ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY will meet on Friday October 11th, at 2.30 pm in the Secretary's office, Educational Dept. Bloor St.

for the transaction of business.

[redacted] M.A., President

[redacted]
EARLSCLIFFE CUMBERLAND
BANNER, PERTHSHIRE

[redacted]
ADAM SHORTT, J.P.
MRS. E.J. THOMPSON
108 MOORE, TORONTO

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

PRESTON ONT. OCT 4 07

Chancellor Burwash -
Victoria College -
Toronto -

Officers:

President
Sir William Mulock

Secretary
Rev. A. C. Courtice, D.D.

Treasurer
Wm. Gammond Brown

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J. W. Bengough

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G. C. Wright, Hull, Que.
T. G. Rogers, Toronto
Hon. Benjamin Russell, Amherst, N.S.
Charles Marsil, M.P., Ottawa
Prof. Mavinell, Kingston
W. D. Lefurey, Ottawa
E. Adams, Toronto

Canadian Peace and
Arbitration Society

2156 Gerrard St.
East Toronto. Oct 11th 1907

The Rev. N. Burwash S.T.D.
Victoria College.

My Dear Doctor -

Enclosed you will find copy of an appeal re. Peace Sunday in our Canadian Churches. The directors of the Peace Society requested me to prepare the appeal and to submit a copy to each one for signature. The document, when signed will be given to the press.

This is one of the matters I had in ~~mind~~ in asking for an appointment.

Further, I desired to explain to you the

Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society

2.

Toronto, 190

the development of the S. S. Teachers' Training work in London this fall and the present condition in Toronto.

If I have said or done anything that has abated your interest in my work or given you offence. I am unconscious of what it is and must remain so unless you will inform me.

I cannot understand the attitude and action of the Church. I pray every day for patience and courage to watch and continue working as I have strength.

I remain
Yours sincerely,
A. C. Courtice

Toronto Oct. 11-07
Mr. Registrar
Yours in reference to Chatham Day Celebration — to hand.
Report that above frame City by Church Work will prevent my attendance.
Thanks & sincere regrets
A. Courtice

Missionary
REV. GIUSEPPI MERLINO
63 Elm Street

Stenographer
MISS ANGELINA MARCONI
63 Elm Street

Missione Evangelica Italiana
(Italian Mission)
of the Methodist Church

Directors
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Sup. Ford View Mission
Alex. Mills, 96 King St. W.
Chairman Workers' Committee
E. J. Hewson, 99 Ann St.
Secretary Workers

COR. AGNES AND TERAULAY STS.
Toronto, CANADA

October 11, 1907.

Rev. Dr. Burwash
Victoria College.

Dear Dr. Burwash:—

I could come up next Wednesday afternoon to meet the young ladies who ~~wd~~ wish to take up Italian conversation. Almost any hour would suit me after 2 o'clock; and I would suggest 4 p.m. unless I shall hear from you otherwise.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,
G. Merlino

BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Oct. 14, 1907.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I am sorry that a previous engagement to dinner prevents my being present at Victoria to-night. I should like to have heard the inaugural address of Dr. Blewett, whom I have heard spoken of favourably, but I suppose I shall see it in print.

Yours very truly,
R Ramsay Wright

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City

Student Department

In Affiliation with the
World's Student Christian Federation

October 22, 1907

President N. Burwash,
Victoria College
Toronto, Ontario

Dear President Burwash:

Some of the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Associations in several colleges and universities have requested the International Committee to take counsel with a group of representative men of the different churches in North America upon the question whether the basis of the Christian associations in the colleges can be improved. As you doubtless know, the present basis is known as "the evangelical basis". You will find it stated on pages three and four of the enclosed pamphlet.

Our Committee have decided to invite a representative from each of several leading denominations in the United States and Canada to meet with us at an early date to discuss this question which has such a vital bearing on the work of these associations and on the religious life of the students in the 740 institutions of higher learning having Christian associations. Will you not kindly consent to attend such a conference and give us the benefit of your counsel in the thorough discussion which we desire to have? We feel that it will be impossible to review the conditions and arrive at wise conclusions by means of correspondence.

It is suggested that the conference be held from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on one of the following days: Thursday November 7, Wednesday November 13, or Thursday November 14. In order to enable us to decide which will be most acceptable for the different men invited to this conference, will you not please let me know at once on which of these days it will be possible for you to attend, indicating the days in which you could come in the order of your preference. The place of meeting will be the Board of Directors' room, 318 West 57th Street, New York City.

The Committee will gladly bear all your traveling and other expenses involved in attending this meeting. We earnestly hope that in view of the importance of the question calling for consideration, you may find it possible to render this service to the religious life in our colleges. An immediate reply addressed to John R. Mott, 3 West 29th Street, New York City, will be especially appreciated.

Cordially yours,

C. K. Dodge

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

In Reply Refer to the Date of this Letter

33 Richmond Street West
Toronto.

Dictated - Dr. S.

October 23rd, 1907.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,

Victoria College, Toronto.

My dear Chancellor,-

Rush of work has prevented prompt attention in the matter of getting out the Report of the Union Committee, and now in going over the documents I find that the amended reports of some of the committees are not among them. Among others I fail to find the Report of the Sub-Committee on Doctrine. It is possible this may have been handed to Dr. E. D. McLaren, but he has been away for some time, and since his return is laid up with a bad cold. If you can give me any light regarding this particular document I will be greatly obliged.

Yours faithfully,

A. Sutherland

NAME N. Burwash 1907 | No. Box 4 File 30

Correspondence 1907 Nov-Dec

REVERSO
F14-R613

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City

Student Department

In Affiliation with the World's Student Christian Federation

November 1, 1907

Chancellor ~~President~~ N. Burwash,

Victoria College,

Toronto, Canada

My dear Chancellor ~~President~~ Burwash:

We are pleased to learn that you will be able to attend the Conference on the Evangelical Basis in response to the invitation of Mr. Dodge. He wishes me to inform you that the Conference will meet at No. 318 West 57th Street, New York, Wednesday morning November 13 at ten o'clock. The meeting will be held in room 203. We trust that nothing may prevent your being present at that time as we need your counsel. We wish to ask the members of the Conference to take lunch together in order that we may save time for discussion.

With hearty appreciation of your willingness to help us toward the solution of the important problem which is to be discussed at the Conference, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. R. Mott

Rev Dr Bancroft

Dear Sir

You find enclosed the correspondence with His Honor, the Lieut Governor with reference to a meeting in Connection of Centre of Brandon. You can confer with Dr Potter and if thought desirable communicate with me.

I am acknowledging receipt of His Honor's letter and informing him the whole matter is handed over to you.

Yours
Oct 25-07

Pat Ch
Clarman

11

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
TORONTO.

8. 11. 07

My dear Dr. Carman

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 5th inst. regarding Knox College, and the paramount honour of the Church & have asked the Secretary of our Board of Management to arrange

for an early meeting
of the Board to
take up the subject
Believe me to be
Sincerely Yours
Wm Mahmier Clark

Rev A Farmer DD
Toronto

days

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
TORONTO.

19. II. 07

My dear Dr. Farmer
I have com-
-municated with
the authorities of
Knox College regard-
-ing your letter of
the 5th and find
that it would not
be convenient for
us to have any

meeting of our Board
of Management before
the date you mention
for your departure.
Should any committee
of your Church &
the Congregational
Church have a
meeting in the
meantime it will
afford me much

Board pleasure to attend
before & hear the views
than of your respective
delegates. Then I
could report to our
Board & possibly then
expedite matters
somewhat.

I may say that
I cannot attend
any meetings on
the forenoons of

Monday, Wednesday
or Friday —
Believe me to be
Sincerely Yours
Jas Mortimer Clark

Rev. Dr. Farmer
Dr. Dr

(Copy)

University of Toronto,
December 13, 1907.

President R. A. Falconer,

University of Toronto,

Dear Sir,-

I beg to inform you regarding a change in the prescription of work in the Course in Mathematics and Physics, which I have proposed.

In this Course all students take the same work until the fourth year when three options are offered: (1) Mathematics, (2) Physics, (3) Astronomy and Physics.

It was proposed that in the Third Year a course in Practical Astronomy, to consist of three hours a week, 75 hours in all, be required. Astronomy is most intimately connected with both Mathematics and Physics, and every one who takes the Course in Mathematics and Physics should have some instruction in Astronomy. But even though it be not allowed that all such should take such work, one must surely acknowledge that those who specialize in Astronomy and Physics in the Fourth year should receive some introduction to Astronomy before arriving at that stage. This principle is followed in every other branch of science in the University.

In the Course in Mathematics and Physics the time given to Practical Physics is as follows:

I. Year 100 hours
II. Year 150 hours
III. Year 150 hours.

Surely it is reasonable to ask that 75 hours of Practical Work be devoted to Astronomy, and if the Course is now sufficiently heavy, this 75 hours might well be substituted for half of the Practical Physics in the Third Year. I may say that those taking the Astronomy and Physics option must put in in the Fourth year two afternoons a week in the autumn term in Practical Physics.

As now arranged, a man may graduate in Physics without any instruction in Astronomy, and a graduate in Astronomy and Physics need not touch it until his final year.

At a meeting of the Staff in Mathematics and Physics this afternoon my proposal was rejected; but this action seems to me so unreasonable and unfair that I feel it only right that I should protest to you against it.

I remain

Yours obediently

(Signed) C. A. Chant

Copy sent to Principal Hutton, Chancellor Burwash and Provost Macklem.

Toronto, December 17th 1907.

Carnegie

James Bertram, Esq.,

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,-

Replying to your letter of the ult., re Mr. Carnegie's generous donation for our library building, the new endowment of $50,000 consists of Cash $6,000., and the balance in Securities.

In order to satisfy Mr. Carnegie of the realizable character of the Securities to be held in the library endowment fund, the Board has authorized that the above be added to the general endowment fund of the College, and that $50,000 in first mortgages on real estate now constituting part of the general endowment, and complying in all respects with the requirements of the Trustee Act, be set aside as special endowment for the library. The net income from these mortgages is over 5 per cent.

I shall be glad to have your confirmation of the course adopted.

Yours truly,

COPY

2

New York, December 19th 1907.

President Burwash,
Victoria College
Toronto.

Dear Sir,

Yours of December 17th received. Mr. Carnegie has now authorized his cashier, Mr. R. A. Franks, Home Trust Co., Hoboken, N.J., to arrange payments on your Library Building, as work progresses, to the extent of $50,000. Please communicate with Mr. Franks.

Respectfully yours,

Jas. Bertram,

P. Secretary.

Walpole Island
Dec 24th 1907

Rev. N. Burwash D D
Victoria College

Respected Sir

I thank you very much for your kind favor of the 17th Inst. Thus your letter so kindly written prompts me to impose on you once more. If you feel like answering you need not return the same. If you have a spare minute or two. Now in teaching the 9th Chapter of Isaiah the following questions present themselves "Unto us a child is born"

First Who is the child?

"His name shall be called the Mighty God."

Next Who could be so called if not Christ?

"The everlasting Father"

Next Who could be so called if not Christ one with the Father

"The Prince of Peace."

Quest. Who could be such a Prince of not Christ, who is prophet Priest and King.

Now turning to the 53rd chapter we read: "He is despised and rejected of men."

Quest. Who was so despised

"He hath done our price."

Quest. Who did that?

"He was wounded for our transgression

"He was bruised for our iniquities"

"With his stripes we are healed."

Quest. Who was so wounded, bruised

Who was so bruised?

Who received the stripes?

"The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

Quest. Who is him in this passage?

"He hath poured out his soul unto death"

Quest. Who is poured out his soul?

"For the transgression of my people was he stricken"

Quest. Who was thus stricken?

"We shall be on him iniquities."

Quest. Who is he and them in this passage?

"He poured out his soul unto death."

Quest. Who is he and his in this sentence?

Definite answers to these four questions would be to me a very help and favor.

Yours most respectfully

Jos. Laurence

Toronto December 1907.

Dear Sir,

The Methodist ministers of Toronto desire to welcome all Methodist students to the social and religious fellowship of their churches. Students of the senior years have largely facilitated this by placing their address, and the Church they desire to attend on their registration card, items which the University authorities kindly furnish to the pastors concerned. Will you help us in this work by placing your name, street address, the church you wish to attend while in the city and the name and address of your pastor at home on the enclosed card and mailing it in the accompanying envelope. If you will do this the pastor of the church which you may select will endeavour to make your stay in the city as pleasant and profitable as possible on the religious and social side.

Wishing you the greatest success with the blessing of God in your important work, we are

Yours very sincerely

Solomon Cleaver
Lewis Hill
N. Burwash

Committee on behalf of the Methodist Ministers' Meeting.

---

74 Grand St. E.
Toronto
29/11/07

Rev. Chancellor Burwash
113 Bloor St. W. Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

I am pleased to report that Dr. Blewett has been making satisfactory progress since going to Niagara Falls. He has gained seven pounds in weight. Has a good appetite and appears himself as well as he has been for some years.

Nothwithstanding this favorable report of himself during the coming term and anything that will lessen his work will greatly enhance his recovery, which otherwise will be slow and tedious.

Yours truly
Robt. N. Noble

Dear D.

I was disappointed not getting to see you. I am now beginning to fear that it will appear to me only a temporary separation of five years at most. To know my health will be perfect, my prospects and new surroundings may become more fixed. Not that there is any difficulty from this side but there are so many of the brethren who think the manner new that I would not cause a wound in their prejudices. I have spoken my life to the Methodist Church and shall not cease to labor for it. I have desired at the first meeting of the Senate to propose for the degree of D.D. Rev J. Lawson Fowler M.B. of Chelsea London. He is a graduate in Law of Melbourne. One of the most influential pastors of the great Metropolis, the President of the Board of Guardians for the Poor of Chelsea. Long successful a noble Lord - is a man of strong talent and power, and wealth. He has an abiding interest in Canada & in Melbourne College so that the Institution would have deeply - they being heard. Dr Macdonald & myself have conferred together and he will do anything to help the matter forward. Will you kindly take this as a requisition from me, or advise me as to what further I should do. I allow me to suggest also that the name of Rev. Mr Burton should not be submitted for D.D. at this Conference. He is a B.D. Mr Albert is in my opinion a worthy man

I am sure that you
& Dr Pollock will do all
that you can for
Rickey. — He has
given an immense
amount of time, thought
& labor to that Library.
The work may not show,
but it is nicely made
a system of classification
that is well-nigh
perfect, so the work will
avail for years.
He has given up his year
to it and as a result

has set earnest on his
shoulders to complete
what is a great
disappointment to
me. I trust however it
will not be a permanent
disadvantage to him.
Somebody was needed to bring
the library out of the state
of Chaos & confusion.
I trust you are not working
too hard. If you can find
it in your heart to say a kind word
of the expiring College, Mullen to
Bishop Kerfoot & Schell to pick flint
& strong. Dr Pollock is very bothered
with kind regards to Mrs Dunbar will
this ever, yours
Hugh Johnston

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Cities.	Number of Pupils P.S.	Number of Pupils S.S.	Assessment P.S.	Assessment S.S.	Rate in Mills P.S.	Rate in Mills S.S.	Assessment of Buildings & Site P.S.	Assessment of Buildings & Site S.S.
1.Belleville	1,341	375	$	$			$	$
(1) 2.Brantford	2,682	355	4,631,481.00	546,121.00	6.00	6.40		
3.Chatham	1,572	550	4,323,944.00	559,770.00	5.02	5.02	97,000.00	21,500.00
4.Guelph	1,608	407						
5.Hamilton	8,214	1,732	32,855,578.00	1,286,060.00	4.6	6	600,700.00	101,040.00
6.Kingston	2,385	810	6,555,986.00	1,281,544.00	4.78	4.78	69,230.00	35,050.00
7.London	5,823	798	20,912,961.00	1,660,016.00	5.61	5.61	354,700.00	38,500.00
8.Niagara	1,248	154	3,680,621.00	264,416.00	4	5		
9.Ottawa	5,416	6,012	31,490,120.00	9,826,020.00	6	5-1/2	421,700.00	232,450.00
10.Peterborough	1,912	830						
11.St.Catharines	1,419	334	5,372,632.00	715,288.00	5.68	5.9	45,000.00	28,000.00
12.St.Thomas	2,083	229	5,489,101.50	434,082.50	6	6	206,100.00	32,000.00
13.Stratford	1,554	384	5,137,266.00	686,755.00	5.3	5.3	61,100.00	6,000.00
14.Toronto	30,334	5,544	171,775,968.00	15,021,705.00	5.21	5.21	1,328,869.00	236,175.00
15.Windsor	1,930	901	6,406,371.00	1,631,304.00	6.68	6.68	149,400.00	41,500.00
16.Woodstock	1,569	96	3,040,000.00	140,000.00	6.3	6.3		
Towns.								
1.Alexandria	70	472	126,055.00	315,204.00	6	6	3,175.00	6,000.00
2.Alonte	370	140						
3.Amherstburg	299	287	443,530.00	200,530.00	6	9	———	———
4.Arnprior	529	383	923,460.00	307,277.00	26.76	30.34		
5.Barrie	1,147	144	3,050,825.00	242,760.00	6.4	8	44,300.00	7,000.00
(1) 6.Berlin	1,616	436	4,229,222.00	249,199.00	6.55	8.5		
7.Brockville	1,954	369	3,183,465.00	451,590.00	5.56	5.56		
8.Cobourg	567	210	1,459,754.00	197,287.00	5	5.2		
9.Cornwall	650	947	1,430,376.00	542,130.00	25.3	26.1	27,600.00	22,000.00
10.Dundas	574	128	1,133,860.00	129,500.00	5.1	6		
11.Fort Frances	177	36						
12.Fort William	845	230	5,582,760.00	743,490.00	2.72	2.72	101,000.00	20,000.00
13.Galt	1,299	83						
14.Goderich	571	66						
(1) 15.Hawkesbury	167	983	237,287.00	318,419.00	11.2	12.2	9,000.00	6,000.00
16.Ingersoll	750	76						

(1) Assessment Commissioner's reply reaches after typewritten copy.

Continued.

Comparative Statistics of Public and Separate Schools

Town.	Number of Pupils P.S.	Number of Pupils S.S.	Assessment P.S.	Assessment S.S.	Rate in Mills. P.S.	Rate in Mills. S.S.	Assessment of Buildings & Sites. P.S.	Assessment of Buildings & Sites. S.S.
17.Kenora	884	280	$ 1,871,238.00	$ 268,535.00	30	28.86		
18.Lindsay	1,087	373	2,975,150.00	369,750.00	6.77	6.77		
19.Massey	150	138						
20.Mattawa	86	348						
21.Newmarket	434	53	763,300.00	37,000.00	11.75	25	~~11,000.00~~	~~1,000~~
22.North Bay	647	395	1,144,144.00	327,181.00	5.9	7.6	11,000.00	1,000
23.Oakville	314	41	700,000.00	72,000.00	11	10.5	20,100.00	10,950
24.Orillia	923	197			5.75	5	28,000.00	1,500
25.Oshawa	861	77	1,775,193.00	74,260.00	4.9	4.9		
26.Owen Sound	1,685	149	4,411,876.00	320,165.00	5.5	5.5	67,000.00	4,000.00
27.Paris	505	63	1,319,385.00	92,000.00	4.75	4.75	25,000.00	2,000.00
28.Parkhill	305	51	360,000.00	40,000.00	5	5		
29.Pembroke	668	468	1,760,345.00	645,375.00	5	5	25,000.00	16,000.00
30.Perth	456	235	1,150,380.00	180,268.00	5.5	6	19,000.00	6,075.00
31.Picton	586	44						
32.Port Arthur	896	240						
33.Prescott	426	160	880,235.00	134,319.00	5.3	5.3		
34.Preston	387	101	945,767.00	123,527.00	5.6	6.6		
35.Rainy River	237	57	659,343.00	52,920.00	9.17	12.01	28,500.00	1,500
36.Renfrew	462	224	1,007,000.00	269,115.00	22	22.6		
37.St.Marys	531	65	1,496,250.00	97,500.00	5.9	5	15,000.00	2,000.00
38.Sandwich	179	193	525,226.00	177,699.00	5.34	9.01	6,500.00	4,500.00
(1) 39.Sarnia	1,566	275	4,300,000.00	391,310.00	4.51	4.51	123,000.00	12,000.00
40.Sault Ste Marie	1,950	254	2,226,314.00	454,768.00	6.4	6.4		
41.Seaforth	280	63	747,869.00	100,567.00	4.25	5.5		
42.Steelton	499	323	785,238.00	131,630.00	7.16	8.7	25,190.00	9,576.00
43.Sturgeon Falls	209	390	1,240,327,83	453,375.00	4.6	7.5	24,500.00	14,000.00
44.Sudbury	229	318	633,966.00	387,128.00	8.35	7	25,000.00	5,000.00
45.Thorold	408	125						
46.Trenton	548	140	1,096,661.00	161,474.00	4.6	6	8,750.00	4,650.00
47.Vankleek Hill	154	269	375,218.00	123,925.00	5.9	6.5	8,500.00	11,000.00
48.Walkerton	368	181	633,803.72	144,980.68	7.6	7.6	25,000.00	25,000.00
49.Walkerville	511	95	3,956,979.00	159,515.00	1.8	4.5	66,344.00	8,500.00
50.Wallaceburg	634	135	689,138,39	172,160.00	7.2	9.5		

(1) Assessment Commissioner's reply received after typewritten copy.

This table shows that in about every one, if not indeed in every one, of the forty-nine urban municipalities for which statistics have been obtained, the Separate Schools have a smaller revenue- often a much smaller revenue- per pupil, than the Public Schools.

It is to be noted that in twenty-five centres there is a higher rate for Separate Schools supporters, in twenty-one the rate is the same, and in only three cases is the Public School rate higher.

The figures for attendance are taken from the last Report of the Minister of Education. Those for assessment and rates were obtained by addressing the Assessment Commissioner in each of the sixteen cities and fifty two towns in which there are Public and Separate Schools. Forty-nine replies were received giving the information contained in the table.

Private

Re accompanying Circular entitled "Graduation Diplomas", etc.

GRADUATION DIPLOMAS.

Four or five years ago when the now discarded system of Leaving Examinations was in operation, special papers were set for a Public School Leaving Examination. There is a strong desire on the part of many Public School Inspectors and others to have an available examination at the end of the Public School Fifth Class course. To provide this specifically would be to restore a system which has been tried and found to be objectionable on educational grounds. Moreover, it would give official sanction to the examination as the object of the work done in School. The provision proposed in the Circular frees the Department from such responsibility and gives each locality the right to conduct its tests for graduation diplomas as it may desire. If a locality desires to use the departmental papers, practically based on Fifth Class work, it can be supplied with them under the conditions of the Regulation. This proposal is satisfactory to the Public School Inspectors on the Educational Council.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

The main objections to our examination systems as at present conducted are as follows:

(1) Complaints from competent educationalists that the products of the present School system are machine-made and that, with a system that emphasizes the July examinations, there can be no real education.

(2) Complaints from business men and others that the handwriting and spelling of our pupils are bad, that their arithmetic is inaccurate, and that they speak and write bad English.

(3) The general complaints from both the public and teachers of a failure in justice at this Summer's examinations.

(In connection with these complaints it is well to consider that the Premier when in opposition condemned our examination system again and again, and that so far nothing has been done to mend it.)

The defects which have caused the above and other similar complaints are directly due to the influence and the mode of conducting our examinations. The only remedy is gradually to reduce their number and influence, confine them to their proper purpose, and to develop as soon as possible, what is seldom now found, a sense of local responsibility for the adaptation of our School programme to the practical necessities of each locality.

The accompanying Circular was discussed at a recent meeting of the Normal School Masters, the High School and Continuation Class Inspectors, and the Dean of the Faculty of Education of Toronto. If efficiently carried out our belief is that it will go far to meet many of the complaints to which the Education Department is continually subjected. To make the proposed reform complete, the Education Department should, after due notice, withdraw from the conduct of the High School Entrance Examinations which, it is notorious, now dominate the Public Schools to the great injury of general education. The promotion of pupils from the Fourth Book should be left to the Local Board which might promote on the teacher's report, or on the results of an examination held by itself, or on a combination of these methods to suit local conditions. The necessity for the control of this examination by the Education Department, due to the distribution of the Legislative Grant some twenty years ago on the average attendance, has long since passed away.

The main changes proposed in the Circular as follows:

(1) The names "District Certificate", "Junior Teachers' "Certificate", and "Senior Teachers' Certificate" are abolished, and the designations substituted set forth specifically the object of the examinations.

This change itself will do much to disabuse the public mind of erroneous ideas it has in regard to the object and scope of these examinations.

(2) "The Approved School Scheme", provided for in Section 59, of the Regulations of 1904 and not yet carried out owing to the lack, until recently, of an Inspector of Continuation Classes, is now put in force inthe Circular, with an extension in the matter of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration, and English Grammar, which the reorganization of the Normal Schools has just made possible.

This change withdraws the examination pressure from the Lower School of the High Schools and Continuation Classes and gives the teacher and the locality more freedom, while it enables the teacher to meet the objections in regard to Writing, Arithmetic, etc., which have suffered and most always suffer under an examination system like ours.

(3) The scheme involves also, what is greatly to be desired and what the public would like to have, a more thorough inspection of our High Schools so that the inspection will become a more important factor in education than it has been.

EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

The almost yearly recurring defects of our examination system are due to the following main causes:

(1) The lack of knowledge of the condition of our Schools on the part of the majority of the examiners who are selected to represent the Universities.

(2) The lack of due permanency in the examining Boards.

(3) The lack of adequate criticisms of the examination papers by competent authorities before they are made public.

To meet these difficulties, I propose as follows:

(1) That the Board of Examiners for the Departmental and the Matriculation Examinations of the Universities be henceforth

wholly separate. This means that we relieve ourselves even of our present connection with these examinations, while we merely conduct them for the Universities.

(2) That the Boards of Examiners for admission to the professional Schools shall hereafter be selected as follows: For the Model Schools, from the staffs of the Model Schools; for the Normal Schools, from the staffs of the Normal Schools; and, for the Faculties of Education, from the staffs of said Faculties and of the Normal Schools; with, in the case of each Board, one or more the Inspectors of Public and Separate Schools, Continuation Classes, and High Schools.

BANK STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES &c.

(Held in Drawer 699 National Trust Vault.)

			Par Value	Cost
National Trust Co.	Shares 192		$19,200.	$24,960.
Bank of Hamilton	" 60		6,000	13,032
Merchants Bank	" 3 (Prize Ac.)		300	316
Bank of Toronto	" 2 " "			200.
Central Canada L.&S.Co.,	"381 fully paid, 244 2½ " "		42,900.	51,576
Bradley-Garretson	Shares 20		1,000	1,000
Dominion Permanent	" 1			100
Carter-Crume,	" 104			10,400
Western Union Telegraph,	" 5			500.
Gurney Foundry Co.	" 50			5,000
Toronto Savings & Loan			40,000	40,000
Imperial Rolling Stock Co.			51,000	49,671.00
Vancouver Power Co.			£3100	15,114.55
Sao Paulo Tramway			84,500	81,420
Ottawa Electric Co. ($3400. Prize Account)				4,000
Toronto & York Radial			50,000	51,330.
Mexican Light & Power Co.			1,000	1,000
Book Room Loan				4,500
Mortgages per National Trust Co.				91,000
Mortgage Investments				16,312.

In addition to above, Mr. Massey is paying 4% interest on $100,000 and Senator Cox 4% interest on $50,000 re Special Endowment subscriptions.

October 31, 1907.

Columbia College

To His Honor the ~~Honorable Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.~~ Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia in Council

May it please your Honor, and Gentlemen,

The petition of the Reverend Albert Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church and the Reverend John Potts General Secretary of Education for the Methodist Church, respectfully sheweth:-

That in the year 1891, the members and adherents of the Methodist Church in the province of British Columbia desiring for their children a more advanced education than that which could then be obtained within the province and also provision for the education of young men for the ministry of this church, appointed a committee "to collect information, formulate a scheme and take such action as might be deemed best under the direction of the Conference Special Committee" to meet this need. The Conference further expressed their views as to the method of such action in the following words:- "We also hail with pleasure the enactments of the Provincial legislature by which provision is made, so far as

legislation for the establishment of a Provincial University, with faculties in Arts, Science and Medicine, upon a thoroughly non-sectarian basis, where the youth of both sexes and of all denominations may receive instruction in the secular branches of higher education."

That in 1892 these plans were matured and the college opened in September of that year in the City of New Westminster in temporary quarters secured for that purpose, and awaiting the location of the provincial university, it being the intention to follow the policy already adopted by our church in Ontario and Manitoba and to make our college an adjunct of the provincial university.

In 1893 when the charter for this college was secured powers only in theology were granted it being the avowed policy of the Government to grant no charter to exercise university powers in the other faculties except to the provincial university, a policy with which our church is in harmony and upon which all her recent educational work is based.

In 1893, after a year's operation at an outlay of over $7000, more than $2000 of which was provided by private contributions, it became evident that the provincial University would not ~~immediately~~ be brought into operation in the near future and that provision must be made for enlarged and more permanent operation of the college, still awaiting in the future the inception of the provincial university.

For this purpose ~~provincial~~ college was placed in temporary affiliation with Victoria University our oldest Methodist institution in the east which under the federal constitution of the University of Toronto gives the students of the Columbian Methodist College the privilege of the examinations of the University of Toronto and status therein. This affiliation can be dissolved ~~at any time~~ whenever the Province of British Columbia brings its provincial charter into operation, as it is entirely under the control of boards of our church, and gives the University of Toronto no control of our college.

Under these conditions we have now maintained our college for fourteen years at an outlay for annual maintenance of from $7000 to $12000 per annum

We have also expended between thirty and forty thousand dollars already in buildings and equipment a large part of which has been contributed by gentlemen outside of the province.

The attendance has steadily increased and last year it numbered 163 of whom 15 were undergraduates in Arts and three of whom obtained the degree of B.A. from the university of Toronto at the end of the year being the first class of this grade educated in the province of British Columbia. A number of British Columbia students had previously received the same degree from the University of Toronto having taken part of their course in our College in your province.

The work done by our college has thus proved itself to be true university work after test by the highest standards known in the Dominion of Canada. We only require the cooperation of the provincial University for which we have so long waited to do most efficient and first class work within the province and thoroughly under its control and adapted to its necessities.

On the other points we need not enlarge as their importance is obvious.

We your petitioners would therefore humbly pray:—

1. That your Honor with the Honorable the Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia may see fit to adopt measures for the bringing into effect the existing charter of the University of British Columbia at the earliest possible date.

2. That in the meantime no measures be adopted which may interfere with or delay its inception, or may mar the possibilities of its efficiency in the future.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada

Secretary of Education of Methodist Church in Canada

policy which.

1. Delays the inauguration of the provincial university
2. Places the control of the highest education in the hands of parties outside of the province
3. Invites other universities to follow the example set and highest branches in ~~two~~ provinces, thus perpetuating the standard system of university education
4. Encourages the building of a number of such colleges in different parts of the province rendering the concentration of these in one strong central university in the future an exceedingly difficult matter.

The delay of the inauguration of the provincial university is unfortunate as it ~~delays~~ tends to delay and embarrass any effort within the province to build a college which may ultimately become affiliated with the ~~future~~ central institution. Such colleges can only be so affiliated to the best educational advantage when located alongside the central institution. The contrary policy of affiliation of scattered colleges under the control of a central university has in the judgment of the best educators proved a failure both in Great Britain and in France where it originated. It makes the outlying colleges mere bulletinds for passing for examinations and not truly educational institutions. The same end follows when a college is under the control of a university in Montreal or Toronto. It is of the utmost importance therefore to the colleges that the [illegible] especially [illegible]

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 4 File 31

Correspondence 1908

REVERSO
F14-R613

REV. A. W. GRAHAM, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY
METHODIST COLLEGE, TORONTO

E. A. WOOD, Esq.
A. W. GRAHAM,
TORONTO METHODIST CENTRE

The Methodist Church,

Department of Education

Toronto, January 8,1908

H.H.Fudger,Esq.,

Toronto.

My dear Mr.Fudger;

The following subscriptions have been received up to date for the new library project:

Estate of H.A.Massey,	$5000.00
Geo.A.Cox,	1000.00
E.R.Wood,	1000.00
J.C.Eaton,	1000.00
Edward Gurney	1000.00
H.H.Fudger	750.00
J.W.Flavelle	750.00
Wood and Gundy,	500.00
A.E.Austin,	200.00
E.L.Kemp,	150.00
E.R.Ramp,	450.00
W.G.Trethewey	500.00
J.H.Housser,	300.00
J.D.Ivey,	200.00 $13,100.00

1900.00 Lapkin 100 note 1000 Wilson

As you will remember Mr.Massey indicated that he would take care of the interest at 6% on $20,000.00 for three years.

I think that Mr.Z.Gallagher will be good for at least 150. and I am hoping to get subscription from J.A.M.Aikins,Winnipeg.

I will be glad on my return to see W.J.Gage,Mr.Dunlop, and Mr.Fred Clark. I have also seen Mr.Richard Brown,W.E.Rundle,C.A. Larkin and W.P.Gundy. Might I suggest certain names which I find on our original list which have not yet been interviewed:-

Mrs.Loudley,C.W.Robinson,Geo.Booth,Mr.McKee(of the Dodd Pill Co.) J.W.Winter,C.R.Corcoran,John Macdonald,J.H.Adams,W.G.Dean,S.J.Dell, T.G.Mason,R.R.Clark,H.C.Horsman,W.Wilmott,W.Lloyd Wood,E.M.Verity, E.H.Clemes,and last but not least,Mr.Williams,

Yours as ever,

J.W.Graham.

COPY.

National Trust Company, Limited,

Toronto, January 10th 1906.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D.D.

TORONTO.

My dear Chancellor Burwash,

Re Victoria College Treasurership.

Following the interviews which I have had with you recently in connection with this matter, I now beg to advise you that the National Trust Company would be pleased to accept the appointment for one year of Treasurer of Victoria College to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Rev. John Potts, D.D.

As I understand it, the duties of the Treasurer would be:-

1. To take possession of and keep for the College all the stocks, bonds and securities belonging to it, and to receive the income arising therefrom.
2. To receive from time to time all other moneys due to the College.
3. To pay from the funds of the College all accounts owing by it, under the direction of the Board of Trustees.
4. To keep accurate records and books of account showing the income and expenditure of the College and of the securities etc., committed to the care of the Treasurer.
5. Our remuneration would be, for so acting, $1,000. In this connection I might say that if during the year the College authorities should decide that the appointment of a Corporation Treasurer was not working out to its advantage, we would be willing to deliver back to the College the securities, etc., received from it, and the appointment, make no charge for what we had done in the meantime.

The fee above mentioned would not include the fees now being paid to this Company as agent for the College in making or collecting mortgage investments.

Monthly statements of income and expenditure would of course be furnished you, and oftener if required.

As you are aware, I have carefully considered the details in connection with the working out of the Treasurership in this way,

and feel satisfied that our appointment would relieve the College authorities from a considerable amount of detail work, without entailing any inconvenience upon them.

Any further information which you may desire I would be pleased to give you.

Yours truly,

W.E. Rundle,

Manager.

Sir William Mulock, President — Rev. A. E. Cornish, D.D., Secretary — Wm. Greenwood Brown, Treasurer

Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society

Rev A. Burwash
Victoria University

Toronto, Jany 20th 1908

Dear Friend,—

The Fee for 1908 membership in the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society is due, and we would appreciate its receipt at your earliest convenience. If not yet a member, you are requested to identify yourself with our Society and its righteous aims.

Application forms are enclosed and you are invited to make use of them in securing, if possible, three new subscribers during the next month.

This will materially add to the strength and financial support of an institution now under permanent organization and promising much usefulness.

Yours sincerely,

Wm Greenwood Brown

Treasurer.

Due
Fee 1907 $1
1908 $1
$2

Received Payment 31/1/08
W. G. Brown

Department of Political Economy,
University of Toronto.

Dict'd.

Memorandum from Professor Mavor

Toronto,
Ontario, Canada.

February 8th 1908

Rev. Dr. Burwash.
113 Bloor St. W.
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash:

I enclose a circular referring to a subscription for a portrait of Dr. John Hoskin, Chairman of the Board of Governors. As a member of the Committee your name was allotted to me that I might communicate with you upon the subject. I shall be glad if you can see your way to make a contribution. If you care to intimate the amount of it to me it may be sent to the Bursar at any time.

Yours faithfully,

James Mavor

The Methodist Church

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONFERENCE

J. H. WHITE, D.D.,
Gen. of Missions
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

New Westminster, B.C. Feb. 14, 1908

Rev. N. Burwash, LL.D.

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Chancellor:--

You will probably by this time have received a copy of the University Bill now before the British Columbia Legislature and which is likely to go through substantially as it stands. There may be some amendment particularly in the direction of making it a little more clear that the institution will not be subject to political control and in some other minor matters.

You will notice that the first convocation is to consist of all graduates of any University in the Empire now residing in the Province and who have been so resident for two years past, with twenty five others appointed by the Lieut. Gov. in Council. What I wish particularly to know is whether, according to usage, an honorary degree would entitle me to membership. I should like very much to have a place there and if such degrees are ruled out it may be that as both the Lieut. Gov. and Premier are very old friends I could be appointed among such twenty five. But I should much prefer the other plan if I am entitled to rank as a graduate of Victoria. I should be thankful for your advice as I do not wish to invite a repulse.

Principal Sipprell has been ill for a couple of weeks and has not been able to pay much attention to the passage of the Bill, but no doubt Ed. will have kept you informed.

With sincere regard, I am,

Yours faithfully, J. H. White

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
QUEEN'S PARK.

Feb. 17 1908

My dear Chancellor.

Prest Bowman touched with me yesterday. I talked matter well over and I think that she is in substantial agreement with our views in regard to a Women's College. I am to see this forthwith to-morrow when I am at Toronto and I think it likely that she will agree with us. I want upon your in forming him address of our Board and I think

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
QUEEN'S PARK.

that with these three leaders in charge we can count upon the support of the women.

Miss Brown expressed some concern about the Household Science Building. They are working on the plans and if we are to do anything in conjunction with their plans, it is important that final action should be taken for a time. I count upon your having this matter in hand. Miss Brown says the floor space is not really available. There is the noise from the cars and the lot is not good for the

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
QUEEN'S PARK.

type of building proposed. Moreover the distance from the other laboratories is a serious objection. She thought well of the idea of using the land you suggested near Queen's Hall.

Yours sincerely

George M. Wrong

The Rev.
Chancellor Burwash

University of Toronto.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

February 17th, 1908.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:-

It has occurred to me that the students of the University do not get all the advantage from the services of the Physical Director that we might reasonably expect. Should we not aim at having as many as possible undergo some kind of physical training under competent direction, and such direction is given, I believe, by our Physical Director, Dr. Barton. Possibly we might make it compulsory on every student entering the University to undergo a physical examination, and if this were carried out each one would be given advice as to suitable exercise or training, though in the exercise, it might be left entirely to himself to determine whether or not he would take this exercise. In some Universities it is compulsory. If this plan were carried out, there would not fail to be a very much larger number of students who would have some of their physical defects corrected and be better fitted for their intellectual work.

Will you kindly let me know at your convenience whether in your opinion this examination would be desirable, and if desirable would be feasible.

Yours sincerely,

R. W. Falconer.

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College.

Methodist Church
Rev. Jasper Wilson M.A. Pastor

Leamington, Ont. Feb. 18th 1908

Rev. H. Burwash D.D.
Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Doctor

There is in this Windsor District, a minister, young in the work viz Rev. A. E. Thomson a graduate in Arts & Divinity from Victoria. Who is possessed of remarkable ability as a preacher, and has succeeded well in his work, but whose throat has become so affected, by reading or, thinking of the Vocal Chords and I don't know what else, that he is likely to be obliged to give up the ministry. He has already been relieved for two months from his work this year, and yet finds himself no better. He has written to me suggesting that he might find a position as tutor in Victoria College, and wished me to write you. You will be able to judge from his standing in his classes and passed through his college term, and if you think best bring his case before the Faculty committee. I have no recommend to give only to say that he is full of energy. I do not know anything about the strength with which he took up his College work, or how he might rank in future as for the position of a tutor. You may use your own judgment as to what should be done. I do not know that I need an answer to this letter.

Yours faithfully
Jasper Wilson

P.S. His address is South Woodslee, Ont.

Bay of Quinte Conference

The Methodist Church

Rev. R. Duke, President
Newburgh, Ont.

Rev. Chas. H. Cook, Secretary
Peterboro, Ont.

PETERBORO, Ontario, Feb 21st 1900.

Dear Dr Burwash

At a meeting of our B. Q. Conf. Programme Committee held yesterday I was instructed to request your attendance at our Conf Anniversary of Educational & Moral Reform, on Tuesday evening June 5th, and to give one of the two addresses on that occasion.

We will be gratified if you can engage yourself to us upon the date, for the purpose mentioned.

Awaiting your reply I am

Yours very truly

Chas. H. Cook.
Sec of Conf.

378 Monaghan St.
Peterboro

---

71 Withrow Ave.
Toronto, Feb. 20/00

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College.

Dear Mr. Burwash,

Last year I graduated in arts from the University and intended studying for law. I am at present at Osgoode Hall but I find my interest in theology much more intense than in law, and I feel that perhaps I should follow the line of my natural inclination

and enter the ministry.

I would like very much to have an opportunity of preaching and if you have any openings after May. I would be very grateful if you would let me know so that I might have an opportunity of deciding definitely whether to enter Victoria College or continue my studies at the law school.

If I entered the ministry I would devote my attention to modern aspects of theology, and for that reason, if you could arrange for an "intellectual" opportunity for me — such as at a summer resort — I feel that I could there do my best work.

I shall be pleased to call on you at any time and go into the matter more fully.

Yours very sincerely

Richard Honeyford

University of Toronto

Toronto Feb. 24 1908

My dear Chancellor:

For fear that my calling upon Mr Tuttle I do any good I shd be willing to go to see him, but the weather is in your hands. I am very sorry you have been tied up by the cold weather; but trust you will be about soon.

Yours sincerely

George M. Wrong

The Rev.
Chancellor Burwash
Victoria College

University of Toronto

Toronto Feb. 28 1908

My dear Chancellor,

I have your note which reached me this morning. I will await your instructions in the matter; meeting Professor Macallum and others.

Yours sincerely

George M. Wrong

29 Feb. 1908

My dear Doctor Dwerrah,

I was desirous of meeting a sketch of "The Vic" in the appendix of a current volume of the Documentary Hardy and thought of the sketch in the Hala by Mr Langford. It is hardly in my taste in some parts, and the article in the Guardian on the 25th of Sept 1908 is too local and inexact.

Do what you would before me a sketch should be I should like to insert in the appendix instead of a sketch of Dorset Hall which the Hala author does not refer. I cannot find any reference to it either in the Hala or in the Guardian, yet I have seen a picture of it somewhere, not long ago, but where I cannot recall. Tell me have from you if you or one from Cassey would write me a sketch of the College I would insert it with the picture of the Vic. reading efforts Vic. College in Cobham & Hardy, but also the new Vic. in Dorset. With kindest regards, as ever, yours truly & sincerely,

F. Grop Hodgkin

P.S. I have collated quite a number of references by my dear old friend, Dr Doyle, to mention in an album

J. S. M.

1st March, 1908

My dear Mr Burchell,

I thank you for your kind note and for the copy of the Canadian Magazine containing Hooper's very well written sketch of "Robin". Like Bamford's it contains a little "spice" the effect of which I do not like. You asked me that I would let you know if I thought it would be well "National enough". In addition the Dramatic History I think carefully avoided "questionable" I note in some form that you drew there they were afraid this I did in the account of the foreman fell at Quebec in 1803 & later as the Correspondence of Mr Plater with E. Blake. I can't remember that

and Peter a sketch of "the Cottage Walker by Yarrow (or Regan)

Now and then I come across something which I lay aside to send to the Cottage Library. The latest I saw was Arthur Roberts "Journal of Life" and a very Methodist Magazine

Mr. Lefroy you asked me to return the Canadian Magazine, which I am doing herewith. I send my contribution to the Library

With very kindest regards as ever yours

Sincerely, C. Pelham Mulvany

Report of Scults' Hall for March

Cash Balance in Bank Mar. 1st $1175.94

Receipts:

Fees	$125.00		
Proceeds of Mr. Cassellup's lecture	131.75		
Rent	7.50		
Students - for laundry	7.50		
Sale of Stationery	17	237.27	$1411.46

Disbursements:

Wm. McGill & Co.	$72.60		
Bell Telephone Co.	30.00		
Rebate to Mrs. Bullock { Cheque 14.50, Cash 3.50 }	18.00		
Buzzer - Mercer Reformatory	16.70		
Salary and wages	71.53		
Refunment of two deposits	20.00	229.13	
Outstanding cheque		1181.33	
		19.80	
Balance in Bank, March 31st		$1212.13	

Respectfully Submitted
W. L. Sheffield

5th April 1905.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
KINGSTON,
CANADA,

20th Apl. 1908

Dear Chancellor Burnett,

I regret that it will not be possible for me to attend the meeting tomorrow of the Committee on Bible Instruction in the Public Schools. I require to go to Toronto on Thursday for a meeting on Friday morning and at this season cannot be there away in one week.

Yours very faithfully
Daniel M. Gordon

The Rev. Chancellor Burnett D.D.
Victoria College

The Presbyterian Church in Canada

COMMITTEE ON
Systematic Beneficence
REV. ALFRED GANDIER, CONVENER

OUR AIM
$600,000 a year for work in Canada.
$600,000 a year to evangelize the 14,000,000 heathen for whom the Presbyterian Church in Canada is responsible.

OUR METHOD
A Weekly Offering for Missions in every congregation.

OUR MOTIVE
1. Loyalty to Christ.
2. The World's Need.

35 St Vincent St
Toronto
Apr. 21st 1908

Dear President Burwash

I regret that under Doctor's orders I am not allowed to leave the house today on account of sore throat and premonitions of grippe. I was specially anxious to be present at this meeting to learn if the Government had taken any action following the presence of our deputation before the Minister of Education a year ago.

Would it be too passing too much upon your kindness to ask you to send me an outline of what is doing at this meeting so that I may report to our Assembly

The Presbyterian Church in Canada

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1. Loyalty to Christ.
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I enclose letters from two of our Presbyterian members who cannot be present. It is a great disappointment to me that the Presby. members of the Committee will be so poorly represented.

Yours faithfully
Alfred Gandier

Douglas Methodist Church

REV. C. T. SCOTT, D.D.
PASTOR.

THE PARSONAGE
17 ST. LUKE STREET

Montreal June 1st 1908

My Dear Dr. Barnwell

I am taking my first opportunity since the appearance of Dr Workman's Supplementary Statement to write you in regard to your letter which appears in that pamphlet ostensibly as an approbation of Dr Workman.

I am sorry you have thought it your duty to tacitly condemn the action of our committee when you say that Dr Workman's Statement before the Board of Governors "Removes from my mind apprehensions which I am very glad to find misapprehensions." The way that is being misunderstood is, that the Board of Governors instead of finding in that pamphlet reasons for condemning the teachings of Dr Workman, ought to have found grounds to endorse his teachings. The rest of your letter indicates that you may be yet mistaken as to what Dr Workman really believes. When you say "the Nicene creed xxxx by a series of Scriptural statements guarded against any lower conception than that Christ is God the object of faith and worship xx" you have put before us the very thing Dr Workman refuses to say. In face of his oft-repeated ~~Dr~~ statement "I know of no passage in the New Testament which teaches that Christ is God", we sought honestly and faithfully to get from him some expression that

Douglas Methodist Church

REV. C. T. SCOTT, D.D.
PASTOR.

THE PARSONAGE
17 ST. LUKE STREET

would show that he believed in the real Deity of Jesus, but that we could not in any way secure. He told us in the Board of Governors when being cross-questioned on this point "I believe Jesus was an incarnation of the moral and spiritual nature of God, but not of His wisdom and power." This certainly cannot be reconciled with Methodist theology, or your own belief, as indicated in the quotation given above.

While further on in your letter you say "This does not imply that I reject propitiation as an element of the atonement xx" you put before me again something we could not get Dr. Workman to state. We endeavored in every way to get Dr Workman to admit that in some way the death of Christ was necessary to make our forgiveness possible — or as you express it in "Romans", "that in sacrificial offering which moves God to forgiveness" — but we could not get him to make such an admission. We know quite well that the quid pro quo substitution theory is both unMethodistic and unscriptural, but Dr Workman was not simply avoiding that as his "Servant of Jehovah" reveals. It was his repudiation of an effective atonement, in the class-room and elsewhere, that make it impossible for his teachings to be over-looked.

In his class-room he gave the impression that

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REV. C. T. SCOTT, B.A.
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miracles are impossible. By circumlocution and otherwise he hat to the present wadd giving us an answer on that question. When asked before the Board of Governors "What miracle is there in the Bible in which you do believe?" he said "I would treat the subject of miracles in a different way." One said "Take the resurrection for instance, do you believe in that?" He replied "I believe there was that which ascended into Heaven". Another asked "Do you believe that the body of Jesus which did and was laid in the tomb arose from the dead?" he answered "That is a subject for investigation."

We have good reason to believe that Dr. Workman believes only in corporate immortality, that he told his students that prayer had no avail with God, and openly ridiculed future punishment. He has not answered our questions on these subjects but gives a "constructive statement" which is misleading because of the ambiguity of the terms he uses.

Now if Dr. Workman is in harmony with Methodist theology, then the consistent thing to do, is for our "competent theologians" to restate our theology and submit it to the General Conference for adoption.

It is not fair for our Theological professors to put us in the position before our people of being "back numbers" or "incompetents" or "obscurantists" in

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REV. C. T. SCOTT, B.A.
PASTOR.

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Theology, without explicitly pointing out our error. Some of us have been diligent students ever since we left college and we think that a sound exegesis of Scripture only buttresses these great doctrines of Methodism which are so vital to us because they have been fully verified in our experience.

I am sending under another cover a copy of our "Rejoinder" to Dr. Workman's Statement, and would esteem it a great favor if you would indicate some of the points where we are in error either from logical treatment or correct exegesis. We certainly desire to do no wrong to either Dr. Workman or the hundreds of men who have read and approved our Rejoinder. If Dr. Workman is wrong he should not have the high endorsation of the Principal of Victoria University. If we are wrong, our errors ought to be pointed out. If the Standards of Doctrine are obsolete and untenable, as Dr. Workman and his friends are freely saying, then our competent theologians should prepare them, and enable us to see where we stand; at the expense of our rising ministry a clear conception ~~and~~ such conviction in their theology, and at least put them in an ingenuous attitude towards the doctrines they promise to preach.

I am not speaking at random in this dear Dr. Borwash. On several occasions I have heard the

Douglas Methodist Church

Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A.
Pastor

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criticism from intelligent and scholarly men, that our Theological Colleges diminish the enthusiasm of our young ministers because they seem to rob them of great convictions. I know this is the thing that is farthest from the aim and effort of our Professors, but I know it to be true in some cases where young men have turned aside from our Ministry.

I hope you will not misunderstand my point Dr. Burwash, for no man holds a higher place in my regard and esteem, than my dear Principal. Nor do I find fault with your letter in its contents. The discriminating, will see that it is far from being an endorsation of Dr. Workman's errors. But the great indiscriminating company that have read it are interpreting it as an endorsation of Dr. Workman and a rebuke to the Board of Governors for their action, as well as an implication of the want of scholarship on the part of the Committee who had the unpleasant duty of dealing with his case.

With fullest respect and ever loving wishes, dear Dr. Burwash I am,

Most Sincerely Yours
C. T. Scott

The matters now submitted by the President of the University to the Federated Universities for their consideration and report, namely:

1. If the Board of Governors decide to abolish the payment of fees to examiners for the annual examination in Arts, how could the Federated Universities be affected, and what would they recommend for due protection of the rights and interests involved?

2. Would it be desirable to reduce the number of University examinations in the Honour courses from four in a course to two in a course, holding those examinations at the end of the second and fourth Years, leaving to the Colleges the examinations in the First and Third Years?

3. Would it be desirable to transfer to the Colleges all the examinations in some subjects?

It may be well to take up these questions in the their reverse order.

1. We consider that it would not be wise to transfer to the Colleges all the examinations in the same subjects, for the reason chiefly that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain a uniform standard if three or more Colleges were conducting examinations independently of one another.

2. We have, however, no objection to offer to the proposal to reduce the number of University examinations in the Honour Courses from four in a course to two in a course, leaving the Colleges to undertake the other two examinations, provided that this new burden is not laid upon the Colleges without suitable financial provision to meet the cost.

3. If the Board of Governors discontinues payment of examiners on such, on the ground, partly, that the increase of salary granted to the Professors of the University and of University College should be held to cover their examination work, then clearly the other Arts Colleges must either make good to their Professors the amount of their loss by this change, or else not require them to continue to take part

in the examination. The latter alternative would be (a) an injustice to the staff of University College, upon whom would fall the whole burden of examining all the students of the University in College subjects, and (b) an injustice to the students of Victoria College and of Trinity College, because they would thereby be placed at a disadvantage in the examination as compared with the students of University College, who alone would be examined by their own instructors.

In view of these facts, we submit,

1. That the principle of examining in College subjects by a Joint Board of Examiners, representing the several Arts Colleges, is essential and must be maintained.

2. That the examiners in each College should be remunerated for their examination work, either by way of specific examination fees, or (as proposed for University College) by salaries scaled to include examination work, the several Colleges determining each for itself which method to adopt.

3. That if the whole or part of the cost of the examinations is laid upon the Colleges, the Colleges should receive the whole or part of the examination fees paid by the students.

Another fact bearing upon the situation is that, according to the present scale of tuition and examination fees paid by the students, the tuition fees fall far short of the cost of private tuition in the College subjects, and the examination fees are considerably in excess of the cost of examining the students in all subjects of the Arts Course.

The deduction from this fact is that in respect of the sum of $50. now paid by the students in each year, of which the sum of $36 is paid for tuition and $14 for examination, a larger proportion should be charged for tuition and a smaller proportion for examination, if substantial justice is to be done to the interests involved.

This statement holds good in respect of the existing arrangements for conducting the examinations, and a fortiori it holds good if the Colleges are to take over from the University (a) the

whole conduct and expense of two out of the four examinations in the course, and (b) the payments to the examiners in the College subjects in the other two examinations as well.

Here, however, we are met with the consideration that no doubt one object which the Board of Governors has in view, in proposing to shift part of the burden of examinations from the University to the Colleges, is to better their own financial position. If so, and if the proposed transfer of two examinations out of four be made from the University to the Colleges, and if, further, the Colleges are left to provide for the payment of examiners' fees for College subjects in all the examinations, the double situation which needs to be met is as follows:

1. The Board of Governors wishes to be placed in a better position financially by any change which may be made.

2. The Arts Colleges wish to be remunerated for the additional burden they are asked to assume.

To meet this situation the following plan is proposed:-

1. Abolish the payment of examiners by the University, and leave the Arts Colleges to deal each with its own examiners, maintaining the principle of a Joint Board of Examiners in College subjects.

2. Let the University conduct the examinations of the Second and Fourth Years, and let the Colleges conduct the examinations of the First and Third Years.

3. Diminish the examination fees from $14 a year for four years, to $10 a year for two years, in a course.

4. Increase the tuition fees from $36 a year to $50 a year.

To the students this would mean an increased payment of $5.00 per annum on an average, as compared with the fees now paid for tuition and examination. This small increase should be deemed reasonable in view of the enlarged curriculum, the increased number of options and of honour courses offered to the student, and the increased cost, under the new curriculum, of tuition and examination.

The comparison of fees in detail is as follows:-

Present Fees

Tuition fee at $36 per annum for four years	$144.00
Examination fees at $14 per annum for four years	$56.00
Total for four years.	$200.00
Average per annum.	$ 50.00

Proposed Fees

Tuition fees at $60 per annum for four years	$240.00
Examination fees at $10 each for two examinations	20.00
Total for four years	$260.00
Average per annum	$ 65.00

To the Board of Governors, for the chest of the University and University College, the proposed change would work out as follows, supposing 900 students to be registered in University College, and 500 in Victoria College and Trinity College.

A. The Board of Governors would receive:-

$50 x 900.	$45,000.00
$ 5 x 1400.	7,000.00
	$52,000.00

The Board of Governors would save:

Remuneration of Examiners in Arts.	7,464.00
Total receipts and savings.	$59,464.00

This does not include fees for degrees, Matriculation, Dissertation, Certificates, etc., all of which go to the chest of the University and University College.

B. The Board of Governors now receives:

Total tuition and examination fees.	$55,560.
Less fees not applicable to regular course. . .	4,293
Total net receipts.	$51,267

C. Comparison of Totals:

Under proposed plan.	$59,464
Under present plan.	51,267
Net gain to Board of Governors by proposed change.	$ 8,097.

To the other Arts Colleges, the increase of $14 per annum received from each of their own students would in the aggregate make up fair and just remuneration for the new conditions created by the proposed changes in respect of the conduct of examinations and the payment of examiners, thereby enabling them to meet the new conditions without having a new burden laid upon them. In round figures, Victoria College would receive about $5,000, and Trinity College about $2,000 per annum for the additional cost of the two

examinations to be taken over by the Colleges and for the payment of their examiners in all the examinations.

D. Summary of Gains:

The University and University College would gain.	$8,097
and the University would be relieved of the entire cost of one-half of the examinations and of the payment of all examination fees. Victoria College and Trinity College would take over their share of the work of which the University is relieved, and	
Victoria College would receive.	$5,000
Trinity College would receive.	$2,000

These suggestions are offered as the result of a very careful investigation and study of the whole situation, and in the hope that they may be of use to the Board of Governors in dealing with a matter which, being somewhat complicated, calls for a full understanding of all sides of it before action is taken.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MEMORANDUM of RESULT of ENQUIRIES re CONVOCATION PRAYERS.

Replies received from 6 Canadian and 27 Universities in United States

1. NEGATIVE:

MANITOBA: Hope expressed for change
SASKATCHEWAN: No conferring of degrees yet - matter still to be dealt with

WYOMING: "No religious exercises" standard hymns frequently used at assemblies each week.

CINCINNATI: Assembly or convocation twice a month for announcements - talks etc. Hence prayers not held.

2. PRAYERS at LEAST AT OPENING:

ALBERTA: Simply Lord's Prayer - all join

NEW BRUNSWICK (authority Provost Macklem)

Western Reserve, Virginia
George Washington Columbia - Michigan

3. PRAYERS AT OPENING WITH PRAYER OR BENEDICTION AT CLOSE:

Harvard Cornell Princeton
Leland Stanford Wisconsin Vermont
Texas Ohio Missouri
Tufts College Colorado Clarkes College
John Hopkins Pennsylvania Chicago.

4. PRAYERS AT OPENING WITH SOMETHING SPECIAL OR EXTRA:

QUEENS COLLEGE: Opening prayer and selection from Scripture - Benediction

McGILL: Special form of prayers used, including Lord's Prayer

KANSAS: Baccalaureate Service and sermon on the Sunday and Prayer at Commencement exercises

MINNESOTA: Baccalaureate Service on the Sunday prayer and benediction at Commencement exercises.

CALIFORNIA: Special prayers - Hymn and Benediction at close

IOWA: Scripture reading and Prayer at opening - benediction at close.

ILLINOIS: Opened with Scripture reading, prayer, closed with benediction "You will understand that in a public state institution of this character it would perhaps be deemed improper for us to have any more elaborate religious service on such an occasion.

YALE: Opening prayer and Psalm 65 sung -- at close hymn and benediction.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Univ.College	932	
Victoria College	375	
Trinity "	135	
Summer Session	68	
Teachers' Course	25	
Graduates (M.A. etc.)	85	
Dentals	54	
		1074
FACULTY OF MEDICINE		754
" " APPL.SCIENCE		720
" " FORESTRY SCHOOL		60
" " ARCHITECT		215
" " PHARMACY		10.
		3433

July 22,1920.

"Moved by Chancellor Burwash, seconded by Senator Cox, that the recommendation of the joint meeting (Finance and Faculty Committees) which reads as follows:-

"Moved by Chancellor Burwash, seconded by Mr. Moss, that we recommend the appointment of Mr. Jackson to the Chair of English Bible. His duties to commence with the opening of the Session of 1908-10.

That to meet the loss involved in his acceptance of the Chair a special amount of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) be added to the full professorial salary: (it being understood that if full professors' salaries are fixed at any intermediate amount the extra to Mr. Jackson be scaled in proportion so that his total remuneration be $3,000.00) until such time as the regular salaries can be raised to the amount of $3,000.00.

And that Senator Cox and Mr. Rudger be a Committee with power to act to arrange with the Board of Sherbourne Street Church, $1,000.00 in connection with Mr. Jackson's expense in changing his permanent residence from Great Britain to Canada", be amended by adding provision (in brackets above) and that the same be adopted as amended.

The motion confirming the recommendation of the Joint Committee as amended was carried after discussion."

(Extract from Special Meeting of Board of Regents, Sept. 4, 1908.)

Preston Sep 15th 05

My dear Mr. Yesterday's letter has just come and will I suppose be the last till I reach Toronto. I should have been there this (Tuesday) evening as keenly as any of our young people looking for Chinese are to have a family in the Class at Church but I had one to see my mind to stay here so long as seemed at all practicable. I hope to get home tomorrow & get examination papers in shape Thursday which Miss Loye or Miss Pinch can put through Friday & Sat

or I shall then be all ready for the following week. By the time you will have passed Stanley Hall. What do you think of his views of college women?
I met this morning a Mr. Shaw who is the leading Methodist here well respected among the people here and an ardent prohibition candidate for Sheriff. He was telling about the letter of the Pall Mall Reformer and assures that I should write to Sir Wilfrid on his behalf.
You will notice in today's Globe Sir Oliver Lodge President of Birmingham University supposed to represent the most advanced educational ideas in England with a lot of occultism on Communications from the Spirit world. How cannot but contrast these revelations with the teachings of Christ the one so pure, the other so worthy of the Divine. The one with no sound

purpose or useful influence, the other full of moral power both for this life and that to come.
I am just finishing Prof. Watson's Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion. It will be of use for the winter lectures.
I suppose what we hear days is true that in B.C. old people would find the best climate in Canada. The other side would be would be find there the associations and living interest which has grown up for you in Toronto! and would not have them empty without them.
Hoping to see you soon
Your affect Husband

Victoria College
Apr 24th 1918

My dear Dr Workman,

I am very pleased to have the opportunity of making your acquaintance through the Board of Governors of W.T.C. which I have now been for the first time. It seems from my normal opportunities which I am very glad to find are unsuspicious.

I am very well aware of the importance especially in our age of distinguishing between the great doctrinal facts which are clearly revealed in Scripture and the theories which have been advanced on the basis of those facts. The great heresies have been in almost every instance theories which have contradicted revealed facts or were so defective in their appreciation of facts as to fail to give them their proper value or their full extent of truth. Model Trinitarianism, Sabellianism, Arianism were all attempts at a theory or rational setting forth of the Scriptural statements. The Church did not attempt this but by a consensus of Scriptural statements guarded against any down conception than that Christ is God the object of faith and worship as set forth by the Apostles in the New Testament.

The Reformers down to the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century observed the same careful limitation of their creed statements into to those doctrines of Holy Scripture of which our faith needs must be taken as our example. "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to Salvation so that whatever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith or be thought any more or necessary to Salvation."

Wesley did not wait for a reorganization of the Episcopal Church in the United States but at once proceeded to ordain Superintendents and Elders for the Methodist people in the United States and ~~also to ordain~~ and then proceeded to organize the Societies as an independent church. His reason for this he tersely expresses in these words. "As the American Brethren are now ~~fully~~ totally disentangled both from the State and from the English Hierarchy we dare not entangle them again either with the one or the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the primitive church. And we judge it best that they should stand fast in that liberty wherewith God has so strangely made them free."

From this Minute and the accompanying acts of the Wesley it seems evident that he desired the Church in America to act in their organization with complete freedom and to proceed ~~according to the~~ after the example of the primitive Church and the Apostles. But the steps which he took implied some convictions on his part as to the Scriptural and primitive pattern to which he directed their attention.

These convictions based on Scripture appear to organization rather than doctrine. But on doctrine also he indirectly expressed his opinion in saying just before that the Methodists ~~Societies were~~ Societies were in 1775 advertently organized under the Ministry and that they adopted the Minutes as the basis of their first Scriptural ~~organization~~ [illegible] for the purpose ~~of a second Reformation of the Church of England~~ ~~and to establish a church of Scriptural~~ They also in 1781 adopted the Notes, Sermons and Minutes as published by Mr Wesley "as being the standard by which we will try all preachers" (Minutes as published in 1778 p. 61)

Again the Sermons and Notes on the New Testament are

1775

1781

1778

1781

1781

required to ~~by~~ a standard by which to try preachers ~~who~~ who are required to be recommended by Mr. Wesley, "be subject to the American Conference and present the Doctrine they set forth in the form & phraseology of Sermons and Notes on the New Testament and Minutes p. 72). He also in 1781 found reference to the Rules of the Societies, the character of a Methodist and the "Plain Account of Christian Perfection" as recommended for the study of the Preachers. This appears to be the beginning of what later was incorporated into the Doctrinal Tests.

In September 1784 Mr. Wesley now in correspondence with the American Conference as to their ~~new~~ organization as an independent Church prepared the Sunday Service for the adherents. This for two years was bound with the first Discipline. And this continued it might have been, as explained in the formation of Doctrine as the Book of Common Prayer in the Church of England. But as a matter of fact it never came into general use, and as a Church it was dropped in adopting the Articles of Religion and the Ordinances for the administration of the Sacraments and other occasional Services, all which by 1792 were completely incorporated in the Discipline. The forms of Doctrine have not been used in either the standards of Doctrine. ~~And they have as need they must have established a somewhat "high" Doctrine of the Sacraments from as received by Mr. Wesley.~~ But the Articles of Religion have come to occupy possibly the most prominent place in the American Methodist. They were prepared by Mr. Wesley from the thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England by a process of revision and elimination and the study of the changes made is most important if we would thoroughly understand Mr. Wesley's relation to Doctrinal Standards. In these positive statements the Methodists as they left Mr. Wesley's

Compare

128 Spadina Rd.
Toronto
Sept. 20th

Dear Chancellor Burwash

You were so kind at Go Home Bay in discussing plans for the future, that I venture to send you a line letting you of my own position. I had hoped to be fully able for work this winter, but it has turned out otherwise. I am compelled to seek leave of absence for this session, & this renders impossible the plan which seemed so much have liked to have helped to carry out namely to share with you the subject of the history of doctrine. I trust that in the future this plan or one similar to it may be realized.

I hope that you, yourself will have a happy and restful winter.

With kindest regards

I am

Faithfully yours

Thomas B. Kilpatrick

per G.J.D.K.

1905?

Ans'd

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Oct 8th

Dear Doctor Burwash,

I enclose herewith first contribution of 50c towards the fund for a Workman. Will look after the remaining portion soon

Yours very truly

W. C. James

Rev Dr N. Burwash,

Victoria College

October 6th, 1908.

Directors meeting held this date at 8.15 p.m., at 182 Lowther Ave.

Present - Chancellor Burwash, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mrs. H. Scott-Raff, Mrs. Burnside, Messrs J. C. Eaton, H. McGee and R. Y. Eaton.

MOVED BY R. Y. Eaton

SECONDED BY H. McGee

That Mrs. Burnside take the chair. Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. T. Eaton

SECONDED BY H. McGee

That Chancellor Burwash be elected President for the ensuing year. Carried.

MOVED BY Mr. J. C. Eaton

SECONDED BY Mrs. T. Eaton

That Mr. J. J. Vaughan be elected Secretary for the ensuing year. Carried.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton

SECONDED BY Mrs. Scott-Raff

That Mrs. Burnside be elected Treasurer. Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. T. Eaton

SECONDED BY Mrs. Burnside

That the Faculty for term 1908-1909 be appointed as follows, at salaries named :-

Mrs. Scott-Raff	Principal	$800.00
Miss Charlotte Ross	Literature	500.00 - 500 hours
Miss H. T. Thomas	Expression	400.00 - Time required
Miss F. Withrow	History	1.00 per lecture
Miss C. Wreyford	Physical Education	200.00
Fraulein Nothnagel	German	2/3 of receipts
Madame Goudis	French	2/3 " "
Miss Thrall	School Secretary	400.00

Carried.

MOVED BY R. Y. Eaton

SECONDED BY H. McGee

That the Canadian Bank of Commerce be adopted for the Company's business. Carried.

MOVED BY R. Y. Eaton

SECONDED BY H. McGee

That charges for rental be, for large auditorium - evenings $15.00; afternoons $10.00, and for Mrs. Scott-Raff's studio, evenings $5.00 and afternoons $5.00. Carried.

MOVED BY J. C. Eaton

SECONDED BY Mrs. Burnside

That a committee consisting of Messrs H. McGee, R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. Scott-Raff, and Mr. J. J. Vaughan be appointed to direct the advertising of the School. Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. T. Eaton

SECONDED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton

That application be made for affiliation with Toronto University. Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. Scott-Raff

SECONDED BY Mrs. T. Eaton

That the Thirty Dollars ($30.) donated by Gerhard Heintzman & Co. be given in scholarships as follows :-

Junior year	$10.00	for the "Greatest Developement"
Senior year	10.00	" Original Oration
Post Graduate	10.00	" Shakespearean Interpretation

Carried.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton

SECONDED BY " J. C. Eaton

That the meeting adjourn.

Carried.

T. EATON Co.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

TORONTO

October 12th, 1908

Chancellor Burwash,
113 Bloor St. W.,
C i t y.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find copy of the minutes of Directors meeting held October 6th.

The application for affiliation with the University is being left in your hands.

Yours truly,

Dic. by J.J.V.
Encl.

LIBRARY FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Estate H.H.Massey	10,000	
George A.Cox	1,000	
F.H.Wood	1,000	
J.C.Eaton	1,000	18,500
Z.Gurney	1,000	
H.H.Fudger	750	
E.F.Pleville	750	
Todd & Gundy	500	
J.C.Trethewey	500	
J.J.Maclaren	500	
E.E.Ryckman	500	
E.L.Kemp	450	
E.A.Kemp	450	1,200
J.H.Housser	300	
H.N.Rowell	250	
John Macdonald	250	
A.E.Austin	200	850
J.B.Ivey	200	
A.E.Williams	200	
Rev.R.N.Burns	200	
C.C.James	200	
Mrs H.J.Sanford	200	
Rev.E.A.Chown	150	
G.H.D.Banks	150	
W.J.Gage	100	
J.Gallagher	100	
F.H.Deacon	100	800
J.Acton	100	
C.R.Corcoran	100	
J.J.Foldett	100	
J.Kent	100	
W.Winter	100	
Rev.Jas.Allen	100	
W.F.Bull	100	
Fred T.Barrett	100	
Geo.Britton	100	
Rev.N.Burwash	100	
A.P.Coleman	100	
D.W.Dumble	100	
Rev.J.Henderson	100	
A.C.E.Huycke	100	
C.J.Kerr	100	
J.F.Kerr	100	
C.F.Lazier	100	
A.A.Lang	100	
A.L.Langford	100	
D.Z.McKenzie	100	
Rev.J.F.McLaughlin	100	
J.R.L.Starr	100	
Rev.I.Tovell	100	
C.H.Wilson	100	
J.Magee	100	200
T.G.Mason	100	
J.R.Smith	75	
A.E.Briggs	50	
D.H.Bull	50	150
Thos.Crawford	50	
Rev.E.E.Allison	50	
Rev.J.Burwash	50	21,800
Rev.E.H.Baker	50	
H.F.Bigger	50	
R.H.Harris	50	
Dr.James Mills	50	
E.Odlum	50	
Rev.E.H.Raynar	50	
J.J.St.John	50	
Rev.E.H.Stapleford	50	
G.B.Sinclair	50	
Rev.A.Sutherland	50	
Rev.Dr.Withrow	50	
A.B.Willmott	50	
Rev.Dr.F.H.Wallace	50	
J.S.Willmott	50	

Class of 1903	$43.50
Rev.[illegible] Hincks	20.
Miss M.T.Addison	20.
R.A.Daly	20
Rev.F.L.Farewell	20
Rev.L.W.Hill	20
C.D.Keenleyside	20
Rev.[illegible] Shore	20
A.E.Zein	25
Fred C.Bowen	25
S.D.Chown	25
Rev.L.Crummy	25
Rev.[illegible] Gordon	25
Rev.[illegible] Lamly	25
C.H.Locke	25
Rev.W.A.Ferrin	25
Hon.J.Riddell	25
Mrs.L F.C. Starr	25.00
A.W.G.Wilson	25
Rev.G.Agar	20.
Rev.J.C.Bennett	20
Rev.G.J.Blewett	20
Rev.A.K.Birks	20
S.A.Boggs	20
I.G.Coleman	20
Rev.W.B.Creighton	20
Rev.I.Couch	20.
W.A.Douglass	20
J.R.Davison	20
S.W.Eakins	20
Rev.Y.J.Gilpin	20
E.J.Gardiner	20
Rev.F.H.Hollinrake	20
J.G.Hodgins	20
D.Hoosy	20
Rev.H.Johnson	20
E.A.Kennedy	20
F.D.Kerr	20
Rev.J.M.Lewis	20
F.M.Merchant	20
G.F. Metcalf	20
H.Macpherson	20
Parker ,Mrs.I.Kerr	20
Rev.J.S.Ross,	20
Rev.E.E.Ryckman,	20
W.H.Schofield,	20
J.A.Thomas,	20
Rev.H.Yiple,	20
Rev.R.Whitlie	20
Rev.E.W.Edwards,	20
Rev.R.C.Armstrong,	10
" .E.M.Burwash,	10
Browning,A.G	10
Cook,H.F.	10
Chubb,Miss E.	10
Miss E.Campbell,	10
Rev.E.Craig,	10
Rev.A.C.Crews,	10
Cassidy,E.H.	10
F.H.Clarke,	10
Miss.E.C.Dwight,	10
C.A.Ferguson,	10
Rev.J.W.Graham,	10
Gualtier,Cephas	10
[illegible]	10
E.W.Hayden,	10
C.H.Harrison,	10
Rev.W.E.Hazzard,	10
Rev.A.J.Irwin,	10
Mrs.C.J.Jones	10
Miss Ruby Colliffe,	10
J.A.Jackson,	10
P.McD.Kerr,	10
Rev.E.R.Young,	10

Rev.A.F.Addison	$10.
Rev.H.T.Lewis,	$10.00
Miss LeRessignal,	10
J.F.Metzler,	10
G.Morton	10
Rev.J.C.Moore,	10
C.A.Easten,	10
S.A.MacCallum,	10
Dr.E.A.McCulloch,	10
H.C.McMullen,	10
Rev.W.H.McAllister,	10
E.Pugsley,	10
Rev.[illegible] Rupert,	10
Miss.Rowell,	10
Rev.A.L.Russell,	10
T.R.Gidey,	10
C.D.Simons,	10
Rev.R.B.Steinhauer,	10
A.G.Stacey,	10
Rev.A.T.St.John,	10
H.H.Shaler,	10
Dr.Allan Shore,	10
Rev.E.J.Shorey,	10
Rev.[illegible] Terry,	10
Rev.R.J.Turner,	10
Rev.J.Wilson,	10
Rev.J.Woodsworth,	10
Rev.C.J.Wilson,	10
Rev.A.A.Vicher,	10
Rev.J.Ward,	10
C.H.Waldron,	10
Rev.C.Washington,	10
Rev.I.B.Wallwin,	10
J.A.Winters,	10
Rev.J.C.Willmott,	10
Rev.C.W.Deville,	10
Rev.A.C.Eddy,	10
H.W.Gundy,	5.00
W.A.Gifford,	5
[illegible] Massey,	5
Rev.[illegible] Stevenson	5
Rev.A.A.Allen,	5
R.G.Dingman,	3
Rev.G.H.Cobbledick,	2
Rev.S.E.Marshall,	2
Miss Skinner,	2
John A.Allen,	2
	.25
	$ 26,420.75
	4 570
	9 600
Paid- - - -	5,265.30
Balance - -	-$21,155.45

164 Hough

Dr.Hough,$6,570. Collected $ 222. about 1/2

What about Collections?

1st Report re Superannuation

That the Committee recommend:-

That the time for retirement of Professors be fixed at the close of the first College year in which a Professor reaches age 65, the Board of Regents being at liberty to re-engage such Professor for one year at a time;

That in view of their long and faithful service to the College, during much of which salaries were lower than would have been paid could the College have afforded higher salaries, but without creating a precedent as to other cases, each of the Professors now exceeding age 65 be granted an annuity from the time their present salaries cease, of $1,000. for life.

That in addition to the annuity of $1,000. there be granted a bonus annuity for life of $25. for each year of full service to the College up to time present salaries cease, in excess of 40 years; said years of full service to be certified by the Chancellor, and to include years (not exceeding 2 for any one period) spent in study at other Universities, but in effect for the benefit of Victoria College;

That the services of the oldest of the Professors cease at the end of the College year 1907-8, but that in lieu of longer notice his salary continue until close of the year 1908-9;

That the services of the next oldest cease at the end of the College year 1908-9, with salary running to that time;

That the services of the next oldest cease at the end of the college year 1909-10, with salary payable to that time.

That in the case of Professors who are ministers and entitled to receive annuities from the Ministerial Superannuation Fund of the Church the foregoing, in so far as it applies, shall be interpreted to mean that the annuities to be paid by the College shall be such amounts as added to the amounts to be received from the Ministerial Superannuation Fund will bring the total up to the sums indicated.

Revised

Report of Sub-Committee on Superannuation.

The Sub-Committee on superannuation consisting of Dr. Carman (ex officio) Chancellor Burwash, the Honourable Mr. Justice Maclaren, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A.E. Ames, Dr. Baker, Mr. Fulger and Mr. C.T.Kerr-held two sessions.

The first session was held on Friday 27th December, 1907, at which all the members of the Sub-Committee were present. The question was fully discussed at the first session and further consideration of the matter was deferred until Monday the 30th December.

The second session was held on Monday 30th December but the Honourable Mr. Justice Maclaren and Mr. Fulger were unavoidably absent.

The question of making Professors Emeriti Professors was not discussed at the first session, and the Sub-Committee make no recommendation in that regard.

The following recommendations were endorsed at the second session and is submitted herewith as the report of the Sub-Committee:

That the Sub-Committee therefore recommend:

1. That Dr. Hain, Dr. Hewgar and Dr. John Burwash, in view of their long and faithful service to the College during which time salaries were lower than would have been paid could the College have afforded higher salaries, be each granted an annuity from the time their present salaries cease of $1000 for life. This however not to be considered a precedent in other cases.

2. That in addition to the annuity of $1000 there be granted a bonus annuity for life of $25 for each year of full service to the College ~~under the present salaries scale~~ in excess of forty years; said years of full service to be certified by the Chancellor and to include years (not exceeding three for any one period) spent in study at other Universities but in effect for the benefit of Victoria College.

3. That the service of the oldest of the above

named Professors cease at the end of the College year 1907-8 and that his salary continue until the close of the College year 1908-9, but that for the year commencing 1st August, 1908, he shall give such assistance to the College as the Chancellor may request.

4. That the service of the next oldest Professor above named cease at the end of the College year 1909-10.

5. That the service of the next oldest professor cease at the end of the College year 1909-10.

6. That on the death of any of the three professors aforesaid, each of whom will have served the College for over 20 years, his widow shall during her life or until she marries again, from the time his salary or annuity ceases, be entitled to an annuity of $500 but if her husband was a Minister and entitled to receive an annuity from the Ministerial Superannuation Fund of the Methodist Church ~~of Canada~~ such provision shall be interpreted to mean that the annuity to be paid her by Victoria University shall be such amount as added to the annuity she is entitled to receive from the Ministerial Superannuation Fund will bring the total up to said sum of $500 and that the widow of the late Professor Badgley in view of his long service be allowed such annuity of $500, the gratuity already paid to Mrs. Badgley to be treated as a payment on account from 1st August, 1906. The amount payable to Mrs Badgley to be interpreted according to the conditions herein stated for the widows of the professors

7. That in the case of the two professors aforesaid who are Ministers and entitled to receive annuities from the Ministerial Superannuation Fund of the Methodist Church ~~of Canada~~, the foregoing, in so far as it applies to them, shall be interpreted to mean that the annuities to be paid by Victoria University shall be such amounts as added to the amounts to be received from the Ministerial Superannuation Fund will bring the total up to the sums indicated. ——

N.B. One member of the Committee voted against recommendation Numbered 7.

Signed on behalf of Sub-Committee.

E. A. Henry. Asst Sec.

Dated at Toronto this 6th day of January, 1908.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN ARTS

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

	UNIV.COLL.	VICTORIA COL.	TRINITY COLL.	TOTAL.
1905-6. -1st year-	66	34	15	115
2nd "	48	19	9	76
3rd "	34	27	8	69
4th "	31	13		44
TOTAL.	179	93	32	304

Out of 1031.

1906-7- 1st Year-	73	33	11	122
2nd "	60	26	12	98
3rd "	45	13	7	65
4th "	29	20		49
TOTAL	212	92	[illegible]	[illegible]

1907-8 1st Year	42
2nd "	29
3rd	25
4th	14
	110.

Physical Education

Curriculum for Women Students

1. Lectures. To extend over four years one hour a week through each College year.
First year. Hygiene and Sanitation, Anatomy and Physiology
Second year. Applied Anatomy, Physiology of Exercise and Psychology of Exercise.
Third year. Anthropometry, Teaching of Physical Education, Remedial Gymnastics.
Fourth year. Pedagogy and Social Service

2. Practical Exercises. Three periods each week for four years including:—
Swedish Free Exercises
Indian Clubs
Travelling Rings
Perpendicular Rings
Dumbbells
Wands
Elementary Fencing
Aesthetic Gymnastics
Relaxing Exercises
Folk dances and Poise
Breathing and Voice Culture
Light work on Apparatus.

The Committee recommend that this curriculum be made obligatory on all students as soon as Gymnasium facilities are provided and that it be given a place in the Arts course equivalent to two hours a week.

NAME 1909 | No. Box 5 File 32

N. Burwash

Correspondence 1909

REVERSO
F14-R613

First Year Algebra.

January 1909.

Ratio and Proportion.

I. Define - Ratio of greater inequality, ratio of less inequality, antecedent, ratio compounded, duplicate ratio.

II. Prove algebraically

If $a:b :: c:d$, then each ratio is equal to the ratio expressed by $\frac{la+mc}{lb+md}$.

III. Solve - $2x-3y+z=0$ 8 3 2

$x+y-2z=0$ 8 10 14

$x^2+y^2+z^2=68$

IV. If $\frac{x}{b+c}=\frac{y}{c+a}=\frac{z}{a+b}$ show that $x-y+z=0$

V. Find a fourth proportional to a, ab, c.

VI. If $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{e}{f}$, prove that each of the ratios is equal to $\sqrt{\frac{2a^2c+3c^2e+4e^2c}{2b^2d+3d^2e+4f^2d}}$

MEMORANDUM PREPARED FOR SUBMISSION TO THE HONORABLE THE PREMIER OF ONTARIO BY THE COMMITTEE TO WHOM HAS REFERRED THIS MATTER BY THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

----------oooooooooo----------

1. The University and University College form one State institution providing the higher education which is part of the complete system undertaken by the Province.

2. The work done has so largely increased within the last twenty years, the expansion has been so great, and the addition to the income has been comparatively so small, that no other result could follow than that the income of the institution should fall short of its needs.

3. From time to time increases have been made in the charges to the Students for tuition, examination, and library, until the amount has reached its limit. Twenty years ago, the only charge against each Student was $12.00. Today it is $62.00. It is admitted by all that any further increase would discriminate against the University and drive Students to other institutions. The aggregate of these fees twenty years ago was $0,596.50. The aggregate of these fees is today $44,441.35. It is felt that the University has done all that it can in the way of providing an income by the payment of fees, and, that, instead of increasing them, if possible, an arrangement should be made whereby some assistance

4. The attendance of students in Arts twenty years ago was 347. Last year it was 812. It is apparent, therefore, that there has been a very large increase in the amount of work done; and, when, to the students in Arts are added those in Medicine and Applied Science, the total attendance last year was 1286. In order that there may be a comparison made, attention is called to the fact that the Students in Arts, Medicine,

and Applied Science in attendance in McGill last year were 974. That in that institution the expenditure for salaries, maintenance, &c., for the last year was $278,047; while the expenditure in the University of Toronto was $178,000, or over $100,000 less.

5. That the University is furnishing the material needed throughout the Province appears clearly from the last report of the Minister of Education. It is there shown that the Graduates of the University of Toronto engaged in teaching in High Schools preponderates largely over all others.

6. Attention is called to the following as presenting the principal causes of the present deficiency, and, which must cause a further shortage from year to year:---

(a) The very large shrinkage in Interest that has taken place within the last twenty years, reducing by well nigh one-half the income derived from investments. While twenty years ago good investments could be had at from six to seven per cent it is now difficult to get such at from three and a half to four; where large amounts are being invested;

(b) The very large encroachment on Capital rendered necessary by the erection of buildings. During the last twenty years, by the erection of buildings needed for the wants of the University, a sum of about $254,000 has been withdrawn from the funds which should have been utilized for the purposes of income; to this must be added the advances in respect of Upper Canada College hereafter referred to amounting now to $175,000 making $429,000, and this without taking into account the value of the land appropriated to the use of Victoria College.

Victoria Students to pay one $100 to the University annual while their number has entailed the additional expense by and which was absolutely needed for its efficiency in any case

K. B.

~~The yearly increase in the expense going to expansion.~~

(c) The yearly increase in salaries under the provisions of Orders-in-Council.

(d) The necessary increase in the expenses owing to expansion. The increased number of students; the care for the enlarged buildings; the increase of the working staff, &c. These causes have resulted in the estimated deficit for 1899-1900 of $14,821.50.

7. It would be misleading to allow it to be understood that the above sum represents the probable deficit in the future It must be remembered that the above Estimates do not embrace any salaries for the Professorship and Lecturership in Chemistry which are temporarily vacant. This would increase the deficit by an annual charge of upwards of $5,000. It is further to be observed that, in order to endeavor to diminish the deficit, no appropriation has been made for the cost of examinations in Arts, thereby reducing expenditure by a further sum of $3,000. It is further to be observed that there has been brought into the above account a sum of $7,670.81, being an item of interest charged against the Upper Canada College property. This property has now charged against it over $175,000. It is charged beyond its present realizable value. It therefore is merely illusory to be making this charge when there is no fund out of which it can be answered. It is further to be observed that there will be needed to meet the augmentations of salaries, according to the present scheme at least $6,000. A further sum, in order to meet the inevitable decline in interest and the increase in maintaining the Departments, apart from salaries, say, $5,000. To this must be added the further cost of strengthening certain Departments and establishing others, and the diminution in income to the extent of probably $2,500 a year by the expenditure on the new Laboratory and other buildings. It is also to be remembered that the Library Fund will within five or six years be exhausted, and that it is impossible to do the work of the University without

an adequate supply of the needed literature. The present yearly appropriation scarcely answers these requirements.

8. All these expenses are clearly before us now and must be dealt with. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that a further income to the extent of at least $50,000 per annum is absolutely necessary. The University is unable to assist the Province further by making any additional charge to the students. This would be simply ruinous, and would form a bar, where the institution should be open and free to all. It would be a fatal day to the welfare of our Province when the educational system and advantages fail to keep pace with its material prosperity. The splendid endowments granted in the Colleges of the United States might serve as a spur to the Province of Ontario to arrange for a much larger measure of support than that which is at present presented to the Government.

9. Appended hereto are certain Schedules which give the details of the matters referred to in this statement.

University of Toronto,
26th. March, 1900.

President's Office.

April 1st, 1909.

President Burwash,

Victoria College.

Dear President Burwash:

The department of Education wishes to have a list of names to present to the University Matriculation Board of persons who are eligible for appointment as Associate Examiners in connection with the Departmental Matriculation examination. The provision governing the qualifications necessary for such an appointment, reads as follows:-

> The Board shall appoint as Associate Examiners persons holding specialist's certificates according to the regulations of the Education Department, or graduates of any British University. Such persons shall be actually engaged in teaching, and shall have at least two years' successful experience in this Province as teachers of the subject or subjects in which they are examiners.

Will you be good enough to send me at your earliest convenience the names of any members of the teaching staff of your College whom you wish me to include in the above list ?

Yours sincerely,

"All Healing is Divine Healing"

Saint Luke's Hospital

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

4506 CARNEGIE AVENUE, S. E.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cleveland, Ohio, May 17,1909

Chancellor Burwash,

Victoria College,

Toronto, Canada.

Dear Doctor:-

All unexpectedly to me my Montreal plans have been changed but in a very pleasant manner. Instead of going there for the purpose of rustication, I will sail from there for England, June 26th returning the last of August. This was made possible by the gift of a generous friend in Cleveland.

My plans include a visit to the British Conference at Lincoln, July 14th. Mark Guy Pearce, a few years ago, arranged to have me visit a conference at Bristol and deliver my lecture, The House That Jack Built, in connection with their exercises but I was unable to accept the invitation. I am your debtor for so many favors that I hesitate to ask any more and yet I am sure that a note of introduction from you to some of your friends would be of great value to me.

It is not my plan to make a racing tour through the Isles but to see some of the great things and become somewhat acquainted with the people and with their methods of work. This would account for the fact that I would be willing to do a small amount of preaching and lecturing, althe' I am well aware that the summer is a very unfavorable time for such work. Perhaps a note with a lecture circular enclosed to the editors of the British Wesleyan papers and to the Chairman of the Committee who has charge of the making of the program for the Lincoln Conference, would open the way for me most easily.

"All Healing is Divine Healing."

F. F. PRENTISS
PRESIDENT

H. J. CALDWELL
VICE PRESIDENT

R. M. FRESHWATER, D. D.
SECRETARY

WM. H. HUNT, TREASURER
900 SCHOFIELD BLDG.

WARD BEECHER PICKARD, D. D.
SUPERINTENDENT

Saint Luke's Hospital

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

8806 CARNEGIE AVENUE, S. E.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

TRUSTEES

F. F. PRENTISS
H. J. CALDWELL
WM. H. HUNT
R. M. FRESHWATER, D.D.
W. D. B. ALEXANDER
D. D. RODEYS
REV. H. BUTCHLER
F. H. BURRY
W. J. KEYES, D. D.
F. E. MORRISON
W. A. BLUTE, D. D.
LYMAN G. TREADWAY
C. A. WATSON
JOHN I. WILLSON, D. D.
R. C. HALLPRATT

#2 C.B.

I will leave this whole matter entirely to your judgment as you know exactly what will be wise in the circumstances.

Will you be kind enough to give me any information you have concerning the matter of the Wesleyan Church of Ireland or any other information of a similar nature.

Thanking you for courtesies received,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Ward Beecher Pickard

The Methodist Church

Canada

REV. A. CARMAN
Chairman,
General Superintendent

REV. T. A. MOORE
Secretary,
Secretary of the General Conference

Toronto, Sept. 25. 09

The Chancellor Burwash D.D.
Victoria College

Dear Chancellor

Permit me to say that I regret to observe that, lately, or not recently, a little excitement has been created as to public utterances concerning Victoria College and its court and authority. In April last Mr. Jackson refused the addresses which had been taken, as I understand, in all Methodist colleges in Ohio, much to the annoyance of a Sister Church. Only within the last few days the College Faculty and the Board of the City have been following up public utterances on this question from Hamilton and Belleville church and within the jurisdiction and control of the College. It would be difficult to see how the conference could have been better arranged for such utterances.

I am not alone in the view expressed in the foregoing statement. It is but right I should say, I think, assumed, that as a matter of honor, truth and justice among, and in the interests of peace, and for the walking of the Lamb of God, in various departments, these questions, under "public" aspects at any rate, would have been allowed to remain at rest. I am however disappointed.

With sincere regards

I remain faithfully yours

A. Carman

The Methodist Church
Canada

REV. A. CARMAN
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

REV. T. A. MOORE
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Toronto, October 2nd, 1909

Dr. Chancellor Burwash D.D.
Victoria College

Dear Chancellor

Your favor of the 29th. left in reply to my note of the 25th., calling attention to the disregard of the College agreement of March last, reached me "Otherwise" "Dr. Bell's criticism" duly to hand. You have "the kindness and grace for what you call taking up the matter" and "looking into it". This would scarcely seem to be necessary on my part, after such facts as the Ohio incident, the which I wrote you, and the "Confiscation of higher criticism" in the recent College Conference. You probably are aware, my duty to defend matter & facts than on philosophizing, rationalizing or actually vacillating concerning them. With the facts of such a compact, so brought about, and such instances of slighting and disregarding it I must be left to draw my own conclusions.

When the Ohio incident came to hand with strong representations from the United States, I conferred with the gentlemen whose earnest efforts had been largely instrumental in bringing about the agreement. Strange that all had better await your return from your Western tour. We had a meeting of the Board of Reports, or some of our Relation Committee, therefore with those gentlemen present, I

(2)

should have made my declaration then and there. Then then I was chided for slighting the agreement, as have others since, for not adhering to its terms; but my plea in defence was, that, according with honorable men as we had, the spirit, that then surely would be a scrupulous regard of the compact; that the liberty I would extend and instruction as therein asserted, I should in like conditions claim for myself, or not take the Church's money for questionable service; and that the pledge concerning public utterances would I was confident be observed, as it was in clearly a matter of secondary honor; and further that such interests of unity and efficiency in the Church were at stake that I felt ready to forego so much for an honorable peace. Other men than I would shake their heads and reply: "We shall see". They probably better understood the genius of Rome (Criticism). As I wrote a prominent Roman Catholic one of the gentlemen referred to above, "There men have to be taught, Holy Scripture, this not they to teach them to be or, logic or law". I love peace, but can not purchase it at too high a price. This not likely, I shall be a second time imposed upon in this business.

I remain, dear Chancellor
Your brother in Christ
and humble servant

A. Carman

Victoria Women's Residence and Educational Association.

LECTURE ON EGYPT

BY

MR. C. T. CURRELLY, M.A.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MRS. FALCONER.

Before leaving for Egypt, Mr. C. T. Currelly, M.A., has kindly consented to give a public lecture in Victoria College Chapel on Tuesday evening, November 26th, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides explaining the work already done in the matter of excavation in Egypt and representing some of the objects of antiquity and art that as Director, Mr. Currelly has been able to secure for the University of Toronto Museum.

As the seats in Victoria College Chapel are limited, an early reply is requested to the Dean of Annesley Hall, Queen's Park, Toronto. Tickets 50 cents.

Kindly send me _____ tickets for Mr. Currelly's lecture on November 26th, at 8 o'clock, for which I enclose $ c

Signed _____

Address _____

The Teaching of Religious Knowledge in University College Ultra Vires.

The Teaching of Religious Knowledge in University College ultra vires

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The appended letter of Hon. S. H. Blake to Chancellor Burwash, which it has been decided to publish in order that the public may have a full understanding of an acute situation in University College, was sent me by Mr. Blake himself.

The genesis of the present situation may be briefly described as follows: Nearly two years ago my attention was called to the teaching of Religious Knowledge and to the character of such Biblical teaching in University College by one of the professors of an affiliated College. He informed me that he had obtained very definite information from a scholarly minister who attended some of the lectures in Religious Knowledge, that the students were being indoctrinated in the most radical type of Higher Criticism.

Soon after this a brilliant young student of the University complained to me personally regarding the attitude toward the Bible as taken by the lecturer in that subject. In the meantime, other students had made similar complaints to the Hon. Mr. Blake himself.

A deputation, consisting of Dr. N. W. Hoyles, K.C., Rev. Principal McLaren, Rev. Dr. Carman, and myself, waited on the President regarding the illegal and clandestine character of this teaching. The President was extremely courteous, but has not seen fit to take any action in the matter. Hence the only recourse was to approach the Board of Governors themselves through

the Chairman, Dr. Hoskin. The matter has been drifting along for a considerable length of time, and, as an alumnus of the University of Toronto, I think that immediate action should be taken to put an end to an illegal state of things. The religious teaching and examinations in both Old and New Testaments were introduced into University College through the Department of Oriental Languages, and in contravention of the Federation Act of the University of Toronto, and it does seem very strange that there should be a disposition on the part of some of the prominent University leaders and professors to go on in the same illegal manner. By men of the world this action might be designated in strong terms.

The appended letter of the Hon. Mr. Blake is concerned, first of all, with the violation of the Federation Act, in which, of course, he is an expert, and the latter part will be found to have a very practical bearing on questions that are agitating the Christian public in our city.

Let any one look into the Calendar of the University of Toronto and he will find that there is no provision made for teaching the option of Religious Knowledge in University College, and yet it is carried on clandestinely through the Department of Oriental Languages, and the "crinds" of our youth are being "corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."

EUMORE HARRIS.

The Teaching of Religious Knowledge in University College ultra vires

Toronto, 11th February, 1909.

Chancellor Burwash, Victoria College, Toronto:

My Dear Chancellor Burwash,—I am obliged to you for all the trouble you have taken in going over the matter mooted by my letter of the 22nd of December last to Dr. Hoskin, a copy of which I sent to you. Your letter appears to be divided into two parts—the first leading up to the conclusion at which you have apparently, after full consideration, arrived as to the position formulated by me concerning the illegality of religious teaching in University College, which is thus clearly expressed by you: "I quite agree with you that it is ultra vires in University College".

You make a further statement in which I trust all interested in this matter will heartily agree: "I am sorry that it should be transferred to the department of Orientals, as, if this work is done at all, it should not come in by any back door."

Those who undertake "Religious Teaching" must surely repudiate the motto, *Si possis recte; si non quocunque modo!* But does not your letter clearly state, not only that those responsible for the work complained of have acted illegally, but that they have used the "back door" as a means of carrying out their illegal

acts?. Surely, as attention has now been called to the matter, this stigma should not be allowed to rest on those affected by it longer than may be necessary to remove the illegality.

No more need have been said on this part of the subject, with which you seem to have so satisfactorily dealt, but for your statement: "I think there are some aspects of the question which have escaped your notice." But I do not find any such "aspects" in your carefully prepared remarks. On the contrary, I find all the points taken by me verified by you, as follows:—

"From 1849 the prohibition against the teaching of Divinity was in force. In 1850 a power was given, limited to instruction by such religious body, to its own students. In 1885 an option was given to affiliated Colleges, other than University College, whereby their certificates that students had attended lectures and passed examinations in certain defined subjects should be accepted as a portion of their general examination work. This was the origin of the recognition of theological work in the University. I suppose that the action was legal or not ultra vires."

In all this I agree, but up to this point the only "recognition of Theological work in the University" was that from that date the affiliated Colleges might teach, examine, and give certificates in certain subjects, which certificates should be accepted without question in the general University examinations of the students presenting them. This will not, however, lead us any distance in the conclusion that Toronto University or University College was empowered to "teach, examine, or give certificates in Theological subjects or Religious Knowledge." The then Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, to whom you have referred, knew too well the principles on which the University was founded, and the basis

of the affiliation of the Colleges, to permit any invasion of the rights of those bodies by any more extended "recognition of Theological work in the University" than is found in the influential recognition as above set forth, which merely allowed certain Theological subjects to appear in "the curriculum" without permitting "the teaching or examination" in such subjects, either in "the University or University College. This is not merely left to surmise, but, in 6 Edward the VII., Cap. 55, Sec. 127, Sub-sec. 2, where reference is made to the "University College Course," and liberty is from time to time given to extend the subjects "for Statute in that behalf," there is the express limitation—"but not in Theology." If there was any question in this matter, it is removed by the fact that Section 127, defining the work to be done generally by the University and University College, refers to "the course of instruction," but when it comes to deal with the question of "Theological subjects," it merely says "The curriculum in Arts of the University shall include the subjects," and does not deal with the "examination and instruction in the same"; but, observing the foundation principles of the University and University College, withdraws from those institutions the question of "examination and instruction in the same."

The mistake you appear to me to make is in assuming that because certain options in Theological subjects are included in the curriculum of the University (while, so far from provision being made for teaching and examination in the same, this work is relegated to the federated Universities and Colleges), the University has liberty to teach and examine in such subjects! That is, virtually to give the University and University College a power to "teach and examine in Theological or Religious subjects," though the Act only permits those

subjects to be placed in a "curriculum," and so far from empowering those two institutions to teach or examine, expressly relegates that branch of the work to the federated Universities and Colleges.

Referring to Trinity College, with which institution you say you are working in this matter, you state that the position you contend for "was made a sine qua non of federation by Trinity." You say further, that it asked "that the option should be offered in all four years, and, as there was a prejudice against the term "Theological Option," that the Oxford designation, "Religious Knowledge" should be substituted; but, although by Sub-section 2 of Section 39 the options referred to are extended over all the years of the course to be taken, yet you do not find a substitution of the words "Religious Knowledge" mentioned into the Act, but you have there the words, "in Theology" and "certain Theological subjects." In the closing portion of your letter you have succinctly stated your "position as to what has now been done in respect of this matter:"

"I quite agree with you that it is ultra vires in University College. I am sorry that it should be transferred to the Department of Education, or, if this work is done at all, it should not come in by any back door."

"The legal and political objections are:—

"First, Public funds must not be employed for this purpose;

"Secondly, University College is ruled out of the work by the Act;

"Thirdly, A secular body like the Board of Education cannot guarantee the character of the teaching."

May not the result of this branch of your letter be shortly and correctly summed up as follows:—

(a) There is no provision in the Statutes governing the University or University College for instruction in "Religious Knowledge" or "Theological Subjects" by either of those bodies;

(b) Instruction in both of these subjects is being given;

(c) This work was allotted to the federated Universities and Colleges;

(d) Those latter bodies have therefore ground for complaint and the right to demand that this illegal interference with their duty shall cease.

BIBLE TEACHING.

You refer to the large number of students who are attracted to the lectures above referred to. As the minds of an increased number of young men and women are turning to the mission field, there will no doubt be more students from year to year ready to take advantage of the options or instruction referred to. The Theological Colleges may for this reason look forward to many additional students.

I believe that this is the cause of the increased interest in Systematic Bible study, which I hope may continue, notwithstanding persistent efforts made in and outside of our Theological and other institutions to frustrate such study by seeking to make the Word of God of none effect by the ever-changing notions of a noisy class of men who take for their motto: Question not good science, instead of the more lowly one—the mark of the truly learned, as he picks a pebble on the vast ocean of learning—Question not good science. It will be an evil day for our Ministers, Missionaries and Teachers should God permit that what appears to be about the only sure standing ground left us in the world be shaken to its centre; that the statement, "The Word of God which liveth and abideth forever" is pro-

claimed as an hallucination, and that being born of "incorruptible seed by the Word of God" is an old-fashioned delusion, to be rejected with as little compunction as if it were a heathen fable. If we pursue this process of disintegration so that the wonderful so-called "power of this Book shall cease, its author may well write over this wreck, "They have sown the wind, they shall reap the whirlwind."

You refer to the class of teaching of which you appear as something to be commended rather than that found in our Sunday schools. Will not many people differ from you in this conclusion? The latter method is truly a study of, and an instruction in God's Word.

The humble teacher reverently approaches the Sacred Volume as "the sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God," and, believing the statement of the Book that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned," pleads with God that the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, Who in and through the Volume reveals the will of God, be made the key to the true comprehension of the words he is about to study. He pleads for this special spiritual discernment, leading his class in the words of the Psalmist, "Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." He unhesitatingly accepts the statement of Him who came from the bosom of the Father as the Light of the world, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

I have never been in the least shaken in the simple creed as to the Bible given to me as a child over sixty-five years ago.

(1) Nothing is more probable than that our Creator, who is hereafter to be our Judge, should give to His

creatures a revelation of His will concerning them, and lay down rules and regulations for the conduct of their life, for obedience to which they shall one day be answerable to Him.

(2) A Book is found which purports to come from Him, and which gives such a revelation. This Book wherever found, and made the guide of life, has raised the individual and the people so using it to a position not reached by those ignorant of its contents or who refuse its guidance.

(3) The God who created the universe and all the wonders therein found and preserves them in their places, could undoubtedly give with accuracy such a revelation and could preserve it to His people for the purposes intended without error.

(4) No other book has ever been found purporting to be the Word of God, and which could answer the purposes above set forth.

(5) "When the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us . . . the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth," there was a well authenticated Volume in existence to which "the Light of the world" continually referred, saying, "Search the Scriptures"; "The Scripture must be fulfilled"; "The Scripture cannot be broken." He ever referred to this Volume as the Word of God, as the infallible rule, test and touchstone. He thus endorsed in the most unmistakable manner all the Scriptures as the infallible Word of God.

I thankfully acknowledge the immense debt I am under to this simple presentation concerning our Bible, from which standpoint I have never been in the slightest degree moved by the ever-changing and never-to-be-relied-upon attacks of those who, not looking or asking for spiritual discernment, merely kick the Book that they may endeavour to persuade people that their hostile attacks are made in a reverent spirit of investigation. Amidst the perpetual attacks made by the Clergymen of our various Churches, and especially by those in our Theological Colleges, upon the Bible, it is refreshing to turn to the writings of a well-known Clergyman of the Church of England—the Reverend John Wesley, whose one of the Bible wrought so marvellous a change in England at a period when it was nearly drifting to a revolution which might have paralleled that in France of the eighteenth century. He says in the first volume of his writings, page 304:—

"It would be curmudge if those members of the Bible would offer their hypotheses modestly. But one cannot curse them when they not only obtrude their novel science with the utmost confidence, but even ridicule that scriptural one which always was, and is now, held by men of the greatest learning and piety in the world. Hereby they promote the cause of infidelity more effectually than either Rome or Voltaire."

Again, he adds this most pregnant statement as to the study of the Word:—

"In all cases the Church is to be judged by the Scriptures, not the Scriptures by the Church. And Scripture is the best expounder of Scripture. The best way, therefore, to understand it, is carefully to compare Scripture with Scripture, and therefore learn the true meaning of it."—Wesley, v. 10, p. 142.

"Serious and earnest prayer should be constantly used before we search the oracles of God, seeing 'Scripture can only be understood through the same Spirit whereby it was given.' Our reading should likewise be closed with prayer, that 'the word may be written on our hearts.'"—Wesley, v. 14, p. 237.

You will probably recognize the following, found in Volume 11, pages 479-9 of the same writer:—

"I beg leave to propose a short, clear and strong argument to prove the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

"1. The Bible must be the invention of good men or angels, bad men or devils, or of God.

"2. It could not be the invention of good men or angels; for they neither would nor could make a lock and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, 'Thus saith the Lord,' when it was their own invention.

"3. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils; for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to hell to all eternity.

"4. Therefore, I draw this conclusion, that the Bible must be given by Divine Inspiration."

No one can feel more strongly than I do the benefit, I might even say the necessity, of young men and women mastering the Bible for their Sunday school and other work as Teachers, and for their own edification, "and that our educated young people should be as proficient in religious as secular knowledge"; but where I differ lets made from you is in the conclusion that the course of study which you describe as "not an ordinary devotional and ethical study of the Bible," but conducted in "a candid search for truth" with "exact scientific methods," will give the results which you appear to desire. I also differ entirely from you, and believe a very large body of our laymen will concur in the conclusion that the "non-devotional" "candid search for truth" and "exact scientific methods" employed in the course of studies, to which I am objecting, instead of having "done an immense service to the cause of Biblical interpretation," has shaken the faith of many in this Book, has caused others to discredit the whole

Volume, to reject such portions of it as may be offensive to their lives, to refuse to receive the history of the Creation as given therein, to manufacture mistakes, to exaggerate supposed differences, to ridicule the Book of Jonah, to teach that the works of our poets are inspired as is the Word of God, and therefore that we may take Byron or Boucicic for our morning service in our homes, to teach that no such person as Abraham ever lived—although his name is mentioned over one hundred times in the Bible—and that this was the name of a tribe in the southern portion of Palestine, to reject the first eleven chapters of Genesis—the key to the whole Book, the story of Satan, the Temptation, the Fall, the promised Saviour, the typical sacrifice, and that wonderous scarlet thread that runs from Genesis to Revelation.

Which of the so-called Higher Critics are we to follow? Our hymnes have not time, if they had the inclination, to follow out the irreconcilable differences of their crude utterances. When these men have fought these out amongst themselves, and if there be any of them left—representing the survival of the fittest—let them at least send forth some pronouncement in which there is a union of thought and utterance, and then for the first time will it be reasonable to ask us to compare their conclusions with those of the Bible.

Which of the scientists are we to follow? And the scientists of which period? It is said that a scientific library of seven years ago is only fit to be relegated to the dust heap, because of the changes in the views of the scientists of to-day as compared with the earlier period. Is it the volumes of seven, fourteen or forty-nine years ago by which we are to mould and alter our Bible? A scientist leaving a meeting of wise men, in passing home picks up a shell which upsets the conclu-

sion at which they had just arrived, and so proclaims to the public. Another scientist who rejected the deluge, wandering on a mountain, enters a cave in which the various beasts collected contrary to the truth of that which he had absolutely denied. You will remember the Glee that contemptuous laughter was poured out upon those who believed that Moses wrote certain books of the Bible, because, as they affirmed, writing at that period was unknown. You will remember the ridicule that was poured upon those who believed the statements made in the second and third verses of the first chapter of Genesis. Impossible, said they, and we pledge our scientific reputation to the fact, that there could not have been light until the creation of the sun. The more learned man of to-day says that the second verse of the first chapter of Genesis, which has stood for over three thousand years, teaches all men, learned or unlearned, that motion given light, and that therefore the supposed wisdom of the only scientist was but "the oppositions of science falsely so-called"—forsooth by the Apostle over eighteen hundred years ago. It is a cruel thing to fill the minds of our students with these vagaries and erudition which century after century disappear and are relegated to the paradise of fools, leaving the Word of God the same impregnable Rock that the humble, unsophisticated man, not stifled with the wisdom of the world, will ever find it to be.

No, my dear Chancellor, I abhor the thought that our Toronto University should aid in the work of shaking men's confidence in the Bible as being the Word of the living God, and so take from them that splendid all-powerful weapon absolutely needed in fighting aright the battle of life.

You have presented a strong appeal to me in your letter. Will you permit me to urge upon you the two

following requests? The first is, Will you use your best endeavours, as Chancellor of Toronto College, to place Toronto University and University College in their true position under their interpreting Acts, by preventing in either of them, through a "back door" or by any other mode of entrance, teaching and examination in "Religious Knowledge" or "Theological Subjects"? This will remove a just ground of complaint as to an alien area set in respect of the very foundation of these institutions, and will also remove, in ending the class of teaching now given, the grave charge justly made that our Provincial University is used as the instrument of systematically attacking the foundation on which is based the religion of the large majority of those for whom the University and University College are brought into existence and who are its students.

The second is, If the Theological institutions in affiliation with the University insist on instruction in these subjects and on the lines above referred to, then in common fairness let the laymen, whose money is demanded to support such instruction, know exactly what is the teaching that is insisted upon. Let there be a meeting of those now fights, and insist upon a positive statement showing clearly—

(a) What books of the Bible, in addition to Jonah, do they think should be eliminated as not being the inspired Word of God, to be accepted as such by their students;

(b) What chapters in the other books of the Bible they consider should be treated in the same manner; what portions of the books are—

(c) Merely myths;
(d) What allegories;
(e) What poetical effusions, to be merely admired;
(f) In what way do they replace the story of the Creation;

(g) Was there any Garden of Eden;
(h) Was there any Adam and Eve;
(i) Was there any Satan;
(j) Was there any sin;
(k) Was there any punishment for it;
(l) Was there any promise of a Saviour;
(m) Was there any Deluge;
(n) Was there any Abraham;
(o) By what means is the ordinary reader to know what portions (if any) of this Book are to be taken as the absolute Word of God, to be accepted and acted upon at the peril of the reader, and when does the apparent Word of God pass into scientific subjects, unreliable history, poetical effusions, myths, allegories, parables, etc., which are withdrawn from the region of inspiration and are merely human utterances, to be dealt with as the reader pleases?

Do you not think, my dear Chancellor, that it is but fair to those who are asked to pay for this teaching, that they should be presented with the emasculated and mutilated Book which proceeds on the assumption (it thought of the representatives of the Higher Critics? It would remove much doubt and uncertainty. At present the answer is so frequent in this school, "Oh, I have read the Encyclopædia Biblica, but I do not go so far as some of the writers there." What those interested in this matter are desirous of knowing is exactly how far those people making this statement do go. This should not now be difficult to people who claim to have been using for years "exact scientific methods" and to have been engaged for long in "a candid search for truth."

It would be a matter of very great relief to a large number of Christian men if the result of these investigations to which you refer were put into the concrete shape of a real Bible, showing what portions (if any)

are the inspired Word of God, to be accepted as such, and putting as an appendix the errant human portion, including "mistakes of Moses." This would go far to settle the minds of many people and to prevent controversies. In all honesty and seriousness, I am of opinion that it is due to the old-time lovers of the Bible to know distinctly what the "exact scientists" accept, giving us the books, the chapters, and the verses; what is rejected, and the reason for it; what (if any) they admit to be "the Word of God which abideth forever," and what is only the word of man, to be dealt with as the reader pleases. They might, also, in issuing this new and up-to-date Bible, inform us, with their knowledge of the advance of science and research and the corrections which have in past years been made, whether the revised versions of the up-to-date Bible, corrected from time to time and modified so as to suit the exact but ever-varying conclusions of the "scientific rationalist," will probably be issued every seven or fourteen years. I fear that it will be very expensive to keep pace with the issue of the work. This opens a very interesting subject for consideration, but I fear that neither of us has time to go into it at present.

What a blessed consummation if you and I could persuade these scientists and rationalists to listen to the voice of the Prophet to the same class of people living twenty-five hundred years ago!

"Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

Would it not be well, my dear Chancellor, that speedy action should be taken on the subject covered by our communications? With all best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

S. H. BLAKE.

R Burwash

REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

TO THE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Adopted 20th December, 1909

TORONTO:
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Dec. 8th, 1909.

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the complaints made by the Honourable S. H. Blake and others with respect to the "Department of Religious Knowledge" in the University of Toronto and to the class or character of the teaching therein, and to the alleged teaching of "Religious Knowledge" in University College, begg to report as follows:—

1. Your Committee has had before it the correspondence referred to it by the board and additional correspondence from Mr. Blake, including a letter written by him to Chancellor Burwash, dated Feb. 11th, 1909, and the letter from Chancellor Burwash to which it is a reply.

2. Your Committee has heard the personal statements of Professor McCurdy, Dr. Eakin, Professor Davidson, and Principal Hutton.

3. Your Committee invited Mr. Blake to furnish it with any evidence he might have in support of his complaint, and received correspondence from him in the matter.

The Revs. Dr. Elmore Harris, Dr. Carman, and Dr. McLaren and Dr. Hoyles, K.C., appeared before your Committee and made statements of their views and arguments. Dr. Harris read and left with your Committee a paper on the subject.

4. Your Committee has met many times and has fully considered all the correspondence and documents and the statements of those who have appeared before your Committee. The printed "Calendar of the University of Toronto, University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, Faculty of Arts, 1908-1909," and Examination papers in "Oriental Languages" of University College for 1907 and 1908 have also been examined and considered.

5. The complaint in Mr. Blake's letter of 30th November, 1908, is that in University College "the teaching of Religious Knowledge is adro rsey."

In his letter of 22nd December, 1908, he refers to the University Calendar, 1908-1909, and to the "Department of Religious Knowledge"

mentioned therein, and he complains that "the setting up of this department is an illegal act, looking at the constitution of the University," and that "the class of instruction given therein is absolutely opposed to the orthodox position connected with the Bible."

6. In his paper read to your Committee Dr. Harris submits that the University Act, 1906, "excludes all interpretation of the Bible through any of the professors or lecturers of University College, whether in the form of Higher Criticism, Lower Criticism, or any other criticism."

7. As the legal questions involved depend upon the construction and effect of the provisions of the University Act, 1906, your Committee requested a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Charles Moss, Sir William Meredith, Dr. Hoskin, K.C., and Dr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., to consider and report upon these provisions. The report of the sub-committee forms part of this report as Appendix A.

8. The conclusions reached by the sub-committee, which your Committee has approved and adopted may be summarized thus:—

(1) That it is the imperative duty of the University of Toronto, under section 129 of the Act, to include in its curriculum on Arts the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History.

(2) That the University of Toronto is directed by that section not to make provision for instruction in these University subjects, but to leave the making of such provision to the voluntary action of the federated Universities and Colleges. This is in strong contrast to section 127, sub-section (1), which expressly directs the University to give instruction in certain other subjects.

(3) That by section 127, sub-section (2), it is the imperative duty of University College to give instruction in Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English, French, German, Oriental Languages, and Ethics, and in such other subjects as may from time to time be determined by statute in that behalf, but not in Theology.

(4) That the direction in Section 129 to the University of Toronto to include in its curriculum the subjects above-named and to leave the making of any provision for instruction therein to the federated Universities and Colleges does not apply to University College.

(5) That the sole limitations upon University College with respect to instruction are:

(a) It must not give instruction in Theology.

(b) There must not be transferred to it, without the direction of the Board of Governors, made with the consent of the federated Universities, any of the special subjects of instruction assigned by section 127, sub-section (1), of the Act to the University of Toronto.

9. With reference to the so-called "Department of Religious Knowledge," your Committee has examined the Calendar of the

University of Toronto for 1908-1909, and finds that it includes in the curriculum the subjects required to be included by section 129 of the University Act, 1906, above set out. Your Committee finds as a fact that the University of Toronto has not given instruction in these subjects, and has left to the voluntary action of the federated Universities and Colleges the giving of such instruction. The term "Religious Knowledge" has been used in the Calendar as a convenient (though possibly inaccurate) heading for the part or division under which these subjects are included, and the subjects are referred to as being in the "Department of Religious Knowledge"—another convenient (though possibly inaccurate) term—but there is nothing in the Calendar, in this respect, which transgresses the statute. On the contrary, the Calendar complies with the statute in respect of the subjects referred to. Your Committee, therefore, begs to report that the complaint that "the setting up of this department is an illegal act" is not well founded.

10. Your Committee is of opinion that it is not within its province to enquire into the class or character of the teaching given in this department. It has been given by the federated Universities and Colleges as required by the statute. Whether such teaching is consistent with or is "opposed to the orthodox position connected with the Bible" neither your Committee nor the Board of Governors has any right to interfere.

11. With reference to the alleged teaching of "Religious Knowledge" in University College, your Committee points out that the term "Religious Knowledge" is not used in the statute; the words in section 127, sub-section (2), are, "but not in Theology."

12. The chief objection of the complainants is that the Bible is used in the course of instruction in Oriental Languages in University College, and that certain parts of the Old Testament have been commented upon in a manner opposed to the "orthodox position connected with the Bible," and, as already mentioned, Dr. Harris contended that the University Act, 1906, excludes all interpretation of the Bible through any of the Professors or Lecturers of University College, and, in his statement to your Committee, he, in effect, held that any discussion of any of the books or narratives of the Bible would be a teaching of Theology and should not be allowed.

13. Your Committee begs to report that, in its opinion, the University Act does not exclude all interpretation of the Bible in University College, and that every discussion of any of its books in the College would not be a teaching of Theology contrary to the statute. In the opinion of your Committee many of the subjects assigned to University College could not be fully and properly taught without the use of the Bible—notably, Oriental Languages, Ethics, Ancient History, and Greek require the assistance of the Bible for their full and proper appreciation. To exclude all discussion of the Bible and the literary, historical, linguistic, and ethical sides thereof, whether in the Hebrew, Greek, English, or other version, would be to exclude

from the Arts Course of the College an important literary work, an important historical work, an important help to the study of language, and the greatest code of Ethics known to the world. Your Committee begs, further, to report that, in its opinion, discussions of the books and narratives of the Bible in the study of Literature, Ancient History, Oriental Languages, and Greek may take place without entering upon the domain of Theology contrary to the statute.

14. In the printed Calendar for 1908-1909, under the heading, "Colleges in the Faculty of Arts," there are grouped "University College," "Victoria College," and "Trinity College," and throughout the Calendar this grouping has been maintained where practicable, so as to avoid unnecessarily repeating with respect to each college information as to the courses of instruction which are common to the three. This way of framing the Calendar is, no doubt, convenient, and, where equal freedom of teaching a subject is possessed by all, no misunderstanding can arise; but your Committee is of opinion that University College does not possess the same freedom as the other two colleges with respect to teaching the subject of Oriental Languages and the various sub-divisions of that subject, which are set out in the Calendar as follows:—

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

1a. A course in the history of the Hebrew people from the Exodus to 586 B.C.; an introduction to prophecy with a study of the eighth century prophets. Two hours a week.

1b. Hebrew grammar; translation from English into Hebrew and from the Hebrew of Genesis into English. Davidson's Hebrew Grammar; Kittel's Biblia Hebraica. Three hours a week.

2a. A course in the history of the Hebrew people from 586 to 4 B.C.; an introduction to the prophetic books from Jeremiah to Malachi, with a critical study of selected portions. Two hours a week.

2b. Hebrew grammar with special attention to syntax; translation from English into Hebrew; reading of Genesis 37, 43-45, Deuteronomy 1-11; I. Kings 17-19, 21; history of the Masoretic Text and the Versions; outlines of the history of Israel and the geography of Palestine. Davidson's Hebrew Grammar; Kittel's Biblia Hebraica; Davies' Lexicon or Brown, Driver and Briggs' Lexicon; Ottley's History of the Hebrews; MacCoun's Holy Land in Geography and History, Vol. I. Three hours a week.

2c. Selections from Judges, with special attention to syntax; Hebrew prose exercises. Gesenius-Kautzsch's Grammar; Davidson's Hebrew Syntax. One hour a week.

3d. Reading of Exodus 8-20; I. Samuel 9-19; II. Kings 17-19. One hour a week.

3e. Grammar of the Palestinian Aramaic, with reading of extracts from Daniel, Ezra and the Targums. Baer and Delitzsch's Text of Daniel and Ezra; Brown's Aramaic Method.

Part 1.; Dalman's Aramaeische Dialektproben. Two hours a week.

3a. An introduction to the Exilic and Restoration literature, with a critical study of selected portions. Two hours a week.

3b. Translation from English into Hebrew; introduction to the prophetic literature; Hebrew history from the settlement in Canaan to the end of the Kingdom (586 B.C.). Davidson's Hebrew Syntax; Driver, Bennett or McFadyen on the Literature of the Old Testament; Kent's History of the Hebrew people. One hour a week.

3c. Reading of Amos and Isaiah 40-55. Kittel's Biblia Hebraica; Gesenius-Kautzsch's Hebrew Grammar; Brown, Driver and Briggs' Lexicon. One hour a week.

3d. Reading of selections from Isaiah 1-39. One hour a week.

3e. Reading of selections from Jeremiah and Ezekiel. One hour a week.

3f. Hebrew prose composition. Davidson's Hebrew Syntax. One hour a week.

3g. History of Western Asia and Egypt to 586 B.C., with special attention to the history, literature and institutions of the Hebrews. Kent's History of the Hebrew People; Breasted's History of Egypt; Goodspeed's History of the Babylonians and Assyrians; McCurdy's History, Prophecy and the Monuments; Driver's Literature of the Old Testament. Two hours a week.

3h. Syriac grammar with exercises in reading easy prose. Nestle's Syriac Grammar, Roediger's Chrestomathia Syriaca. Two hours a week.

3i. Arabic grammar with exercises in reading easy prose. Socin's Arabic Grammar. One hour a week.

4a. An introduction to the didactic and lyrical poetry, with a critical study of the books of Job, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs and the Psalms. Two hours a week.

4b. Translation from English and Hebrew; introduction to the poetical books; Jewish history from the fall of Jerusalem (586 B.C.) to the end of the Maccabean period. Davidson's Hebrew Syntax; Driver, Bennett or McFayden on the Literature of the Old Testament; Kent's History of the Jewish People. One hour a week.

4c. Reading of selected Psalms. Kittel's Biblia Hebraica; Gesenius-Kautzsch's Hebrew Grammar; Brown, Driver and Briggs' Lexicon. One hour a week.

4d. Reading of selections from Job, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes. One hour a week.

4e. Reading of selected Psalms not in 4c. One hour a week.

4f. Hebrew prose composition. Davidson's Hebrew Syntax. One hour a week.

4g. Same as 3g.

4h. Reading of Arabic prose selections. Brunnow's Chrestomathy; Nallino's Chrestomathia Qorani Arabica. Two hours a week.

4i. Elements of Assyrian and the comparative grammar of the Semitic languages. Delitzsch's Assyrische Lesestrecke (4th edition); Wright's Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Language, Zimmern's Vergleichende Grammatik. One hour a week.

No objection can be taken to this part of the Calendar with respect to Victoria College or Trinity College, or with respect to the treatment of these subjects in those colleges, as no limitation is placed by the statute upon their freedom of teaching, but with respect to University College your Committee is of opinion that the wording of the Calendar should be modified so as to make it clear that the subjects referred to are to be treated in their literary, historical, linguistic and ethical aspects only, and not as theological subjects. Your Committee is also of opinion that such of the books of reference as are mentioned which may treat these subjects from the theological point of view should not appear or be used in connection with the instruction to be given in University College.

15. Your Committee is of the opinion that the complaint that Theology has been taught in University College contrary to the statute is not well founded, though the enquiry which the Committee has conducted has shown that in a few isolated instances a teacher has encroached on the domain of Theology.

16. Your Committee recognizes it as fundamental that teachers in University College must not trespass upon the field of Theology, and recommends that the Board of Governors, through the President, direct them accordingly.

D. Bruce Macdonald,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

1. As confusion appears to exist in some quarters with regard to the legal status of the University of Toronto and of University College, it is necessary to a clear appreciation of the effect of The University Act (1906) upon these institutions and in order to properly construe the various provisions of that Act respecting them, to trace the course of the previous legislation.

2. It is not necessary to go farther back than Chapter 89 of the Statutes of Canada for the year 1853. The title of that Act gives a general idea of its effect. It is, "An Act to amend the Laws Relating to the University of Toronto by Separating its Functions as a University from those assigned to it as a College and by making better provision for the Management of the Property thereof and that of Upper Canada College." Prior to the passing of this Act, the powers of the University of Toronto included not only the degree-conferring power, but the teaching power as a College.

3. Section 1 of this Act repeals the previous Acts relating to the University and so much of its charter "as may be inconsistent with this Act." By Section 2, the University established by the charter referred to "shall henceforth be called the University of Toronto." Section 3 declares that "There shall be no professorship or other teachership in the said University of Toronto, but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees in the several faculties or for scholarships, prizes or certificates of honor in different branches of knowledge, and the granting of such degrees, scholarships, prizes and certificates after examination in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

4. University College was first constituted by Section 27 of this Statute, which enacts that "There shall be and there is hereby constituted at the City of Toronto a collegiate institution by the name of University College, and the said College shall be under the direction, management and administration of a body corporate to be called the Council of University College, which shall have perpetual succession," etc., etc.

5. This Act of 1853 appears in the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada (1859) as Chapter 62. No change is made in the substance of Sections 1, 2 and 3 above quoted. Section 39 declares that "The collegiate institution heretofore constituted at the City of Toronto by the name of University College, ... , and all Statutes, By-laws, Rules and Regulations of such Council are hereby continued subject to the provisions of this Act." The Statutes were next revised in 1877, but instead of combining in the one Act the provisions relating to the University of Toronto and University College respectively, two separate chapters contain these provisions, together with the amendments which had been made since the enactment in Chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada. Chapter 209 of the Revised Statutes of 1877 is entitled "An Act Respecting University College," and Section 1 continues, as did the Consolidated Statute referred to,

the collegiate institution of University College. Chapter 210 of the Revised Statutes of 1877 is entitled "An Act respecting the University of Toronto." This chapter by Sections 1 and 2, continues the University of Toronto as a body corporate with the powers and privileges conferred upon it by those portions of its charter remaining in force and by the former Statute "subject to the provisions of this Act."

6. The next revision of Statutes took place in 1887. Chapter 230 of this revision combines and revises Chapters 209 and 210 of the revision of 1877 and the amendments passed in the meantime. Section 2 continues the University of Toronto by a similar provision of continuance to that made in 1877. Section 68 continues University College by a similar provision of continuance to that made in 1877.

7. The next revision of the Statutes was in 1897. Chapter 296 of this revision combines and revises Chapter 230 of the Revised Statutes of 1887 and the amendments which had been made in the meantime. Section 2 of this chapter continues the University of Toronto by a similar provision of continuance to that contained in the revision of 1887, and Section 68 continues University College by a similar provision of continuance to that contained in the revision of 1887.

8. In 1901, Chapter 41, called "The University Act 1901," was passed. This was a revision with amendments of the previous legislation. It continued the University of Toronto and University College in the usual terms.

9. Then comes The University Act (1906). By Section 3 the University of Toronto and University College "are and each of them is hereby continued and subject to the provisions of this Act shall respectively have, hold, possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges which they respectively now have, hold, possess and enjoy." In approaching The University Act (1906) it must be borne in mind that it is a revision and consolidation of the previous Acts relating to the University of Toronto and University College. It does not create them anew; it preserves all their rights, powers and privileges subject only "to the provisions of this Act." It deals with them as separate institutions, each having its own rights, powers and privileges, and where an enactment is intended to apply to both institutions it is clearly so expressed, and the Statute is equally clear when dealing with the institutions separately.

10. The question relating to the powers of the University of Toronto and of University College respectively in connection with the matter now before your Committee depends upon the true construction and effect of Sections 127 and 129 of The University Act (1906). It is important here also to trace the previous legislation upon the matters embraced in these sections. It has already been pointed out that by the Act of 1853 the teaching power of the University of Toronto was abolished and its functions were limited to the examining of candidates for degrees and to the conferring of degrees, etc., and that by the Act of 1853 University College was first constituted. Section 32 of that

Act confers upon this College teaching powers as follows:—

"There shall be in the said College such professors, lecturers and teachers, and there shall be taught in the said College such sciences, arts and branches of knowledge as the Council shall by their Statutes in that behalf from time to time determine provided always that there shall be no professor or teacher of Divinity of the said College."

Section 24 declares that "No religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required of any professor, lecturer, teacher, student, officer or servant of the said College." No changes were made in these Sections 32 and 34 by the revision in the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada (1859) or by the revision of 1877. No change was made with respect to the powers of the University of Toronto by the Consolidated Statutes or by the revision of 1872.

11. In 1887, by Chapter 43 of the Statutes of that year, an important change was made with respect to the powers of the University of Toronto. The preamble to that Act recites "that it is desirable that the Universities and Colleges of the Province of Ontario should be permitted to enter into such relations with the University of Toronto as would enable them to avail themselves of the instruction given by the faculty of the said University." The Act makes provisions for the federation of other Universities with the University of Toronto and for the federation or affiliation of other colleges therewith. Section 66 continues University College, and Section 77 enacts as follows:—

"There shall be established in the said University College a teaching faculty consisting of a professor, lecturer, and fellow, in each of the following subjects, viz. Greek, Latin, French, German and English, and a professor and lecturer in Oriental Languages and a professor of Moral Philosophy, and Ancient History shall be taught in connection with the classes of Greek and Latin, and a teaching faculty may be established in such other subjects (except Divinity) not mentioned in Section 5 of this Act, as by regulation made in that behalf may be determined, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

This Act is divided into various headings. Section 77 appears under the heading "University College," as distinct from the sections relating to the University of Toronto. The next group of sections is headed "Provisions Applicable to University of Toronto and University College." The first of this group is Section 81, repeating with the necessary extension to the University the enactment of 1853 that no religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required, etc.

Section 5, Sub-section (1), is as follows:—

"(1) There shall be established in the University of Toronto a teaching faculty in the following subjects, viz.: Pure Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry (Pure and Applied), Zoology, Botany, Physiology, History,

Ethnology and Comparative Philology, History of Philosophy, Logic and Metaphysics, Education, Spanish and Italian, Political Science, (including Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law), Engineering, and such other Sciences, Arts, and branches of knowledge, including a teaching faculty in Medicine and in Law, as the Senate may from time to time determine, unless otherwise prohibited by this Act."

Sub-section (3) of this Section is as follows:—

"3. The curriculum in Arts of the University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but any provision for examination and instruction in the same shall be left to the voluntary action of the federating Universities and Colleges, and provision shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory upon any candidate for a degree."

12. The Revised Statutes of 1887 made no change in the enactments above quoted, nor did the revision of 1897, but by "The University Act" (1903), Section 77 above quoted was changed into the following, and appears as Sub-section (2) of Section 24:—

"In University College instruction shall be given in Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English, French, German, Oriental Languages and Ethics, and in such other subjects (except Theology) as by regulation made in that behalf may be determined by the Statute of the Senate."

It will be observed that the words "except Theology" were substituted for the words "except Divinity" appearing in the previous Acts, and "Ethics" was substituted for "Moral Philosophy." Section 3, Sub-sections 1 and 3 of Section 5 above quoted were changed into the following, and appear as Sub-section 1 and 3 of Section 24:—

(1) "The course of instruction in the Faculty of Arts shall be apportioned between the University and University College as follows:—

(1) "In the University instruction shall be given in Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Biology, Physiology, History, Ethnology, Comparative Philology, Italian and Spanish, History of Philosophy, Psychology, Logic, Metaphysics, Education, Political Science, including Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law, and Constitutional History, and in such other subjects as the Senate may by Statute from time to time determine. Instruction shall also be given in Law, Medicine and Applied Science and Engineering, which shall continue as separate faculties."

(3) "The curriculum in Arts of the University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but any provision for examination and

instruction in the same shall be left to the voluntary action of the federated Universities and Colleges; and provision shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory upon any candidate for a degree."

Section 23 makes the same provision with respect to a religious test in connection with the University and University College as was contained in the previous Acts.

13. The University Act (1906), by Section 9 makes the same provision with respect to a religious test.

Section 127 is as follows:—

"(1) "The course of instruction in the Faculty of Arts shall be apportioned between the University and University College as follows:—

"In the University instruction shall be given in Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Biology, Physiology, History, Ethnology, Comparative Philology, Italian, Spanish, History of Philosophy, Psychology, Logic, Metaphysics, Education, Political Science, including Political Economy, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law, and Constitutional History, and in such other subjects as, from time to time, may be determined by Statute in that behalf.

"(2) In University College instruction shall be given in Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English, French, German, Oriental Languages and Ethics, and in such other subjects as may, from time to time, be determined by Statute in that behalf, but not in Theology."

Section 128 is as follows:—

"The subjects of instruction assigned by Section 127 of this Act to the University and University College, respectively, shall not be transferred from the one to the other except by the direction of the Board, and no such direction shall be made unless with the consent of the federated Universities."

Section 129 is as follows:—

"(1) The curriculum in Arts of the University shall include the subjects of Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion and Church History, but any provision for examination and instruction in the same shall be left to the voluntary action of the federated Universities and Colleges, and provision shall be made by a system of options to prevent such subjects being made compulsory upon any candidate for a degree."

"(2) The options provided for by Sub-section 1 shall be evenly distributed over each year of the general or pass course, and, as far as practicable, over each of the honour courses."

14. It will be observed that Sections 127 and 129 of the Act of 1906 are clear in their application. Sub-section 1 of 127 is confined to the University. Sub-section 2 is confined to University College.

Section 129 is confined to the University. Sub-section 2 of 127 does not differ in substance from the similar section in the Act of 1901, but the words, "except Theology," appearing in the Act of 1901 are omitted, and the words, "but not in Theology," are inserted at the end. Section 129, Sub-section 1, is word for word the same as Sub-section 3 of Section 5 of the Act of 1901.

15. It is manifest that Sub-section 2 of Section 127, which applies only to University College, is not controlled or modified by Section 129, and that under Sub-section 2 instruction is to be given in University College in the subjects named and in such other subjects as may from time to time be determined by statute in that behalf, the only exception being Theology. Section 129 is a direction to the University only and not to University College, whose powers and the limitation thereof with respect to instruction in the subjects named are defined by Sub-section 2 of 127. The only other limitation upon University College respecting instruction is contained in Section 128, quoted above, which makes the direction of the Board of Governors and the consent of the federated Universities necessary to any transfer to the College of any of the University subjects named in that Section.

16. It is manifest that under Section 129 the University of Toronto not only has the right, but has the imperative duty to include in the curriculum of Arts the religious and theological subjects mentioned in the Section, leaving to the voluntary action of the federated Universities and Colleges the examination and instruction in those subjects.

NAME N. Burwash 1910

No. Box 5 File 39

Correspondence 1910 Jan.-Aug. 15

REVERSO
F14-R613

67 Queen's Park - Toronto
January 19

Dear Mr Chancellor,

A propos of the subject I was discussing with you the other day of the relative time required for pass Greek & pass French & German, I have recently asked me to write a paper for the Educational Monthly.

Have I your permission to refer in the course of that article to your authority in the following terms

"So again I am informed by the Chancellor of Victoria that in his experience one year is sufficient at a bench to keep pace the Greek

+ Section for matriculation: from a year & half to two years & a half is required for Latin: from two years to three years for Greek.

I hope I am correct in so stating from memory what you said & also that you will permit me to give the Statement the prominence which at the present moment it deserves.

Yours faithfully

Marion Walker

399 Carlton
26. 3. 1910

Dear Dr Burbach —

Accept my sincere thanks for all the trouble you took in arranging for me to see Dr Simons — He much enjoyed seeing & having a chat with him about the dear old land & the friends there — I would liked to have

I spoken to you on Sunday
morning — but had not the
chance — hope some time
I may have that pleasure —
If you are any time in this
part of the City shall
feel honoured if you will
give us a call — My nephew
Mr. G. A. Wood — tooth
My girls, & the College last
night — Very much enjoyed
seeing the English minister
battle & receive his degree —

With kind regards
I remain
Yours Sincerely
J. W. Brown

GEO. ALLAN ANDERSON, M.D.

CALGARY, ALTA. April 6 1910

Chancellor H. Burwash Esq.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

You will probably have been wondering why you have not heard from Theola recently. I have to inform you that he has been in Calgary under my care during the last ten days suffering with a rather severe attack of Erysipelas. The disease has spread pretty well over his face, head and neck but the improvement to-day is such that I believe we have it checked. His strong constitution and clean blood enabling him to stand the attack very well.

Unless he were dangerously ill he did not wish you to be troubled about his condition or notified until he were on the mend. For this reason you have not heard before this.

You will hear from me again very soon and I feel sure it will be a favorable report.

Trusting that you and Mrs. Burwash are enjoying good health, I am

Yours Sincerely
G. A. Anderson

Rev. Dr. Burwash, Rect. Wes. Coll.

Stouffville, 18 Apl. 1900

My Dear Friend & Brother,

For many years I have watched your course & have rejoiced in your abilities, your faithfulness, your success, and in reply to your note re Library Fund I take the liberty of saying some things that I must say. First I am greatly interested in "Old Vic." especially its teaching of former days. I remember them all with ever-increasing gratitude. I acknowledge my debt to those hyphen self-sacrificing liberality "Old Vic" was founded for the sons of our Methodist people. They knew the power & the value of a pure Gospel & for this they gave till they felt it. I have had pleasure in doing something for my Alma Mater, nothing to boast of but something to show gratitude in several lines. But because I claim to be a loyal son of our College, I perhaps should tell you what I, even I, am slow to believe is relevant to us & my feeling & the feeling of very many at the present time. Doctrines are held and taught that we believe are destroying the very foundations. When Dr. Workman was found teaching error he was sent for & gone & fled. It was wise. But the present heresy is worse, in our opinion. A venerable & influential minister said to me

2

the other day & he held a high place in our church, not in Germany in language more expressive than classical "the College is rotten." I have heard of some who have declared not a dollar more for our College till things are set right." Perhaps the Methodist men may and will find the cash we believe in being up to date in modern notions. But for men & means our Church in past times has depended upon the great body of men & women of the humbler homes. I have heard of one man of means however, who wants the Old-time theology. Common honesty requires that the contributions of men should not be turned against the cause nearest to their hearts. Tom Paine was an infidel, he said "Moses wrote the book of Genesis. Moses had little or nothing to do with it." Is anything like that taught in Methodist, Presbyterian & Baptist Colleges? Again I have heard a layman, a leading one in the Bay Cty. ask how are the funds coming in "for Vic." & for education. He seemed to expect a closing of purses. Missions will be affected. Some are saying I am not willing to give money to send young men out to preach it, or young men who believe the vagaries of destructive critics. I have read the books. It is simple. I do not wonder that Dr. McMullen of Woodstock cries out against

statements "shocking & atrocious". If Mr Jackson had kept to his Conquérant it would have been a blessing for us even if he had never come to Canada at all. I have read with satisfaction a number of Dr Jas. Orr's works. Why, if we have the doubtful teaching of Westminster side taught, can we not have the other side taught also? Why cannot the Board of Regents make sure that the men who form our College Staff shall be Orthodox & Methodistic? I hope it will be ~~many a year before~~ so arranged that soon we can glory in our College and not have to continually apologize for some of its teachers & teachings. You have a difficult, a trying & most responsible position. But somebody must do something to secure & maintain the confidence of the church in the orthodoxy of the teaching as well as in the ability of her teachers. I believe that if we Methodists fail in our special mission the glory may depart, but there is a brighter future for the church of God and He can raise up others to do the work we might have done. But Christian and all her friends call upon us.

Faithfully & fraternally yours
Eri Nassington

80, ROXBOROUGH STREET, EAST.
TORONTO.

28th April, 1910.

Dear Mr President,

I cannot leave Toronto without once more thanking you for all the kindness you have shown me during my stay. You have written your name on my heart.

Accept my sympathy at this time of anxiety. I was strongly hoping that the favorable news would be confirmed to-day. But the

aspect of our life changes very swiftly. Still, He knows the way in which you walk.

Just before I was President I lost my wife, and at the close of the year, my second son. From a sore experience I can affirm that our faith does not forget us in times of acute distress.

May your boy be spared, if it is the will of God!

With kindest regards,

Sam,

Affectly Yours

L. Simon.

Rev. D. Burwash.

The President,
Officers and Members
of
The Canadian Club of Toronto
request the pleasure of the company
of
Rev. Nathanael Burwash
at luncheon
at McKendry's,
at 1 o'clock p.m., on Friday, April 24th 1914

HUGH C. McCULLY, HONORARY SECRETARY, TRADERS BANK BUILDING

A. E. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

Address by
Rev. Lord William Cecil

R.S.V.P.

CONDITIONS.

1. All Pews are let from Quarter to Quarter, subject to existing or future directions from time to time of the Trustees, and also to the disciplinary laws and usages of the Church.

2. All Pew Rents are payable three months in advance.

3. No Pew can be sub-let without permission of the Trustees.

4. On Special occasions all Pews are open to those who may be present, subject to the terms and conditions regulating such special occasions.

5. All unoccupied seats will be at the disposal of the ushers after **Five Minutes before the Opening of Service.**

6. Pew Holders wishing to give up their sittings are required to give the Pew Steward one Quarter's notice in writing, otherwise they will be held liable for all rents charged against them until receipt of such notice.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH,

Toronto, May 15th, 1910.

Mr Rev Chancellor Burwash

To The Pew Steward, Dr.

(House Address, 53 St. James Ave.)

To three months' Pew Rent for the Quarter ending the 15th Aug 1910, 5 Sittings in Pew, No 21 as follows:		
3 at $1.25 2 at $1.00 at 75c.	5	75
Received payment for the Trustees	Amounts Forward	
	Total	

1910

Pew Steward.

Please present this bill when making payment. All cheques to be made payable to J. WOODSWORTH, Pew Steward.

Schedule of Prices of Sittings.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, April 8th, 1905, to go into effect on May 15th, 1905.

Auditorium.

1. All sittings in main body of church within the radius of the gallery supports, each, per quarter, $2.25.
2. All sittings under the gallery to rear of line of gallery pillars, each, per quarter, $1.00.

Gallery.

1. All sittings in the front and second rows of pews, each, per quarter, $1.25.
2. All sittings in the third and fourth rows of pews, each, per quarter, $1.00.
3. All sittings in the fifth row of pews, each per quarter, 75 cents.

Notes.

1. It is required by the Trustees that no arrears of pew rents be allowed to accumulate; but if payment be overlooked by any in error it is expected that upon receipt of notification of arrears full payment will be promptly made.
2. Regular worshippers at the Central Church, unable from any reason to take and pay regularly for sittings, may upon consultation with the Pew and Envelope Committee, be allotted seats in any unappropriated pew by mutual arrangement, subject to change when the seat is required for renting.

Rev. W. J. Sipprell, M.A., D.D., Principal
Rev. B. E. Betherington, M.A., M.D., Vice-Principal

Rev. E. M. Burwash, M.A., M.D., Registrar
Rev. J. P. Howell, Bursar

New Westminster, B.C. May 10 1910

Dear Pards.

Your letter came yesterday and I am very glad to hear that Proctor still continues to improve. Alf left on Sunday and left me the $200 he promised. I endose herewith $150 as requested and hope it will prove enough to cover everything. I do not really need the other fifty until summer and probably not then.

Yours truly
Geo. Burwash

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

7. V. 10.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
506 Sixth Avenue,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

Your letter of May 3rd is certainly very cheering. I am glad for all sakes that Proctor is now so surely on the mend.

On consulting C.W.K. we decided to call the Board of Regents for Monday, May 23rd at 2 P.M. Our reason was that so many men take that day for an outing of some sort and would thus be loth to attend such a meeting. C.W.K. himself is going to Cobourg for that day. The fares on Monday, too, will be the same as for Tuesday. We have, therefore, taken the liberty of changing your date.

Miss Toye will send out the notices on Tuesday, the 10th.

Allow me to hope that Proctor continues to improve rapidly and that he will be on his feet before you leave.

Kind regards to all the friends in Calgary,

Very truly yours,

A. S. Langford.

Alberta College
General Education, Music, Elocution
IN AFFILIATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
J. H. RIDDELL, B.A., D.D. PRINCIPAL
C. E. RACE, B.A., C.A. DEC. OF FACULTY
V. P. HUNT, A.A.G.O. DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

THE Alberta Business College
E. S. EATON, B.A. PRINCIPAL
D. ELSTON, SECRETARY
545 FIRST STREET

~~Edmonton~~ Longview, May 9th 1910

Dear Dr. Burwash:

I have learned with deep regret the occasion of your over-blood-gift. My heart was pained to hear of Brodie's serious illness, and I trust he is now well on his way to complete recovery. Brodie is one of the young men on whom I can most confidently rely. I appreciate him very highly as an adviser and helper.

I am looking for a man to take a place on our staff next year as lecturer on Systematic Theology, Historical Theology & Biblical Theology. My thoughts have turned somewhat to Rev. R. McDonald, one of your graduates of last year. My only fear is that he is possibly too young and inexperienced for such heavy subjects. What would you think of Mr. McDonald's fitness for such a place? Do you think he would prove a sufficiently capable

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D. ELSTON, SECRETARY
545 FIRST STREET

Edmonton, 19

teacher? The selection is a short-time need. There is much talk that needs a man who will act as President Dr. McDonald is unmarried and would I believe admirably fill this position but I know some fears regarding the other side. Have you in your mind any other man who would fill more acceptably in your judgment this dual position? If the President-Dean-ship were filled from some other point what would you think of Rev. A. Brodie for the position? Have you any man more in line than Mr. McDonald whom you would recommend for the chair of Systematic Theology? To bring out of the question the Academic Deanship might lead you to write - me in care of Rev. J. P. Berry B.A. High River, Alta. I expect to be there next Wednesday.

Thanking you in advance
I remain your sincerely
J. H. Riddell

T. D. Form 1 B

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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JAS. KENT,
Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

137 wn. bo. 10- Via Wpeg.

Toronto, Ont., May 16th-10

Rev. Doctor Burwash,

Care Mrs. Langford,
Calgary, Alb.

Bank of Commerce Calgary has two hundred dollars committees saturday.

12-40-16- A.L.Langford.

193

WESLEYAN EAST END MISSION.

REV. HARRY MOULDER.

The Old Mahogany Bar

WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL, E.

Resident Evangelist:
MR. EDWARD E. DAVIES.

Lady Workers:
MISS LAWRY. MISS C. HUNT.

Old Mahogany Bar,
Wellclose Square, E.

19/5/10

Dr Burwash
Dear Sir

I am greatly interested in the letter from the Rev John S. Simons published in these weeks "Methodist Recorder". There appears to be a great demand for Ministers and for view of the need is it possible for me to be useful in the work? I am forty years of age married with seven children, one boy & six girls: four of my children are over sixteen. My Christian service includes three years in Christian Social work in Liverpool, seven years in the London City Mission, with districts in the New Cut of Lambeth & the Bitter City District Borough S.E. & the East side and a half years in

the Wesleyan East End Mission with the late Rev. Peter Thompson during which time I was assistant Pastor at the Lyrett Memorial Church Mile End Road. In the last three or half years I have been in charge of the Circuit at the Old Mahogany Bar and Wapping. During the last five years I have undertaken for the Conversional Local Preachers Examinations and have been passed each time in the first division for theology and twice honours for sermon. I can give satisfactory references as to character & fitness. If my letter is worthy of your serious consideration I shall be pleased to hear from you. I have very little money; the care of a large family & the needs of poor districts have effectually prevented any saving but I have health and strength, with experience, and God has graciously owned and blessed my ministry. If there is a call to labour in Canada my heart is free to come and work for Him. I beg to remain

Yours very truly
E.E. Dadson

Myrtle 21st May 1910

Rev. N. Burwash S.T.D. F.R.S.C.
Toronto

Dear Brother.

In forwarding to you a copy of the resolution of our District meeting permit me to express my personal sorrow in your sorrows, and earnest hope that God will soon restore health your Dear Son.

I learned something of a fathers anxiety at such a time and of a fathers grief at the loss of one so dear in the illness and death of our loved son E.S.

Very sincerely Yours
E.E. Howard

At the annual meeting of the Whitby District on the Tabernacle Whitby May 17th 1910. it was moved by Rev R McCulloch seconded by Rev J W Totten

"Having heard of the serious illness of the beloved son of Rev Chancellor Burwash we desire to assure our Dear Brother and his family of our sincere sympathy with them in their affliction and of our earnest prayers that merciful Providence may restore health, and to the service of the Church and the world that life of promise, and that the Sec. be asked to send a copy of this resolution to Dr Burwash

E. E. Howard
Secy.

Greenwood Ont
May 23rd 1910

Rev N Burwash S.T.D.
Toronto

Dear Bro: The Whitby District assembled at Whitby May 19 to desire me to express their regret that you were not able to be with them. Also to express their sympathy with you in the illness of your son.

Your presence was missed in our deliberations and prayer was offered for the recovery of your son and for God's preserving care of your life that you may be spared for years of usefulness among us.

Wishing you our congratulations on reaching the Jubilee year

I am
Yours in the work
S T Tuckey Secy.

Victoria College Toronto May 25th 1910

To the Reverends
George Washington M.A. Joseph R. Gundy, D.D. Joseph Philip
Richard Hobbs, Thomas W. Blatchford B.A., George W.
Dewey, and W. E. Willson:

Dear Brethren,

We have received from you some letter setting forth your views in regard to the appointment and retention of the Rev. Mr. Jackson B.A. as professor of English Bible in Victoria College. We are thankful to know your candidly expressed opinions and certainly must give them our very best consideration.

We cannot however fail to note:-

1 That some of the writers have been seriously misinformed as to the facts of the case. The appointment of Mr Jackson was made in Sept. 1908 months before he had delivered the lectures or published the book to which exception is taken. The appointment had therefore no reference to the views therein set forth. It was made solely with reference to Mr Jackson's acknowledge ability as an expositor of Scripture, the moral & spiritual power which he was known to exert over the minds of young people, and the deep interest which he evinced in the study of God's Word. We also had regard to his style of preaching as giving our young men one of the best models in that respect which the English pulpit of today could furnish. In all these respects the appointment of Mr Jackson has fully justified our action and fulfilled our expectations.

2 All the writers seem to assume that whenever crude doubt or unsettled flippancy exists on the minds of students on this subject Mr Jackson or at least the College is responsible for it. No more serious mistake could be made. First as to Mr Jackson, as soon as the ~~appointment~~ teaching

to which objection was taken called attention to his method of dealing with a difficult problem both the theological faculty and the Board met to consider the matter. The faculty first of all presented to the Board their platform of teaching on the questions in dispute which platform Mr. Jackson fully and cordially accepted. Mr Jackson had not yet commenced his work as a teacher but throughout the year we believe he has faithfully adhered to the platform which was presented by the faculty accepted by the Board and endorsed generally by the intelligent and godly of our own people and of other denominations. We have not been able to find a particle of evidence that in Mr Jackson's teaching during the year he has touched the disputed questions at all. His lectures have been on the Book of Job, the Prophets and the four Gospels and the results have been that he has awakened the interest of his students in the study of these Books and strengthened their moral and religious life. If any callow & crude doubts exist in the minds or have dropped from the lips of some or even a football young students we do not believe that Mr. Jackson with his utterances ought to be responsible for them. The probability is that they never heard a lecture from Mr Jackson and have not been in College since he began his work on the first of October 1909. We have heard of flippant and foolish speeches on the part of students before Mr Jackson was entered our College and often traced back to their source and of men becoming Unitarian or leaving the ministry but in every case they were men who neglected their studies and gathered their ideas from the popular discussions of the day. This seems more far to have had to deal with in the last twenty years

In both cases we believe they were successful in establishing the men on a strong intelligent and evangelical faith and they are both today men of God teaching and not flippant terms of doubt by ordinary God's Word but using it as the power of God for salvation and gravely winning results for Christ.

And this leads us to the relation of the College as a whole to this subject. What in small extent has been for the last forty years the attitude of our College? We fear that under the influence of a church which has been conservative during the past years you and perhaps many others have been entirely misled in your estimate of the work of the College. Some of you speak of the College as sowing the seeds of doubt in the minds of students. We can assure you that the College knows no such thing. Every man on our theological staff is a man of deep, sincere, earnest faith on God in religion on Christ in the Bible. Rayner, Wallace Hagenbuch Dreesen Rowlee Blewett Jackson and the two Burrows are the same men to whom your theological students have been committed this last year. We in common with every theological school in Christendom are face to face with a great problem, a problem which they have not created which this generation has not created, but which has been developing ever since the reformation when religion was new founded not on the church but of the Book. The problem is not as to the saving content of the Book the moral and religious truth which it contains, not as to its demonstration by human learning. The Spirit itself witnesses and applies it with Divine power and saving efficacy to the souls of men. And this is well. We have we believe always kept in the first place, the supreme place in our teaching. They have striven to teach a theology which can be preach

authority of

Polyglot Bible in the hands of ministers in earlier today and never was satisfactory from the Scriptural standpoint.

But the problem is as to the literary, scientific and historical form in which the saving truth has been embodied and given to men by men chosen of God and called to that work. To what extent does that form partake of the characteristics, the limitations and the imperfections of all human things. How far has it been subject to the laws of ordinary mental action and development?

The reformers therefore took up no extreme position on this question. The words of our Articles fairly represent the informed Creeds of the sixteenth century and they were adopted by the Wesleys from the church of England and from the American Methodism. Those words concerning the Divine saving content, the faith necessary to Salvation. They do not go beyond. Both Luther & Calvin recognized and freely recognized the human form.

But this absolutely safe and we believe impregnable position of the Divine moral and religious authority of the Bible did not satisfy the following generation to whom a logical system of Dogma was more important than deep spiritual life. They began to claim for the form as well as for the content an absolute & Divine perfection. Every letter, every sound, every word must be absolutely perfect. Its astronomy its cosmogony its chronology, its statistics its history were all absolutely and Divinely authoritative. Its literary form in the New Testament was the absolute standard of literary perfection for the Greek language. Even the spelling was perfect. The vowels were first given moved by an immediate inspiration. It is true that only some of the theologians of the time carried to the extreme of this theory. But it fell into the spirit of the age. Men whose inner vision of truth is dim

want an external & visible authority on which to rest; an infallible church or an immutable an infallible statement of doctrine. But such a position is chosen from the spiritual life of Protestantism and has been carried forward properly only in Rome. By the beginning of the eighteenth century its weakness was becoming manifest in two directions: the honest scholarship of the church was discovering that it was not a trustful and hence an indefensible position and sceptics were seeing it as an easy point of attack against Christianity.
The clear spiritual insight which the great Wesleyan revival gave to English religious life kept the citadel of truth as against the attacks of the sceptics. But the progress of learning towards a solution of the difficulties created by this dogma has been much slower. For a long time the effort was made to defend as much of the old dogma as possible. Textual criticism soon swept away all foolish contention for infallible round points, infallible spelling, infallible grammatical forms and such like. But the science, the history, the chronology and the early special traditions remained. Many have been the attempts to construct reconciliations between Genesis & Geology or between modern conceptions of the earth's form and its relations to Sun, Moon and Stars and the language on these subjects of the Bible. But except in so far as these reconciliations touch matters that belong to the observation of nature common to all ages they must be regarded as failures by honest men of competent scholarship. But failure was not the worst result of these attempts. Where such an attempt at reconciliation was impossible

as in the question of the age of the world since the appearance of Man on the planet ~~and~~ the results of Geology are now accepted by all intelligent men were set aside as heretical and irreligious a chasm created between the church and the scientific mind and the best body of our educated young people left with the impression that the most perfect religion cannot coexist in the same mind with the most perfect scientific intelligence. This has been responsible for the widespread existence of a spirit of positive scepticism, but of uncertainty which robs Christianity of its nerve & power. Science appeals to eye & ear & the everyday wants of life and of by-and-by making religion an antagonism to science and putting the emphasis in religion upon dates, chronologies & questions of historical criticism can make it also a thing of eyes & ears and outward things ~~for years~~. Science has the advantage in the latter, for the external things with which the Bible deals seem things of long ago and those with which Science deals are those of today.
It is this weakness of a part of our popular apologetics of a generation ago which led a witty Jesuit to say that when a new scientific discovery is made the ecclesiastical world first anathematizes it, then says it is indifferent and finally accepts it.
And so we send before it in the spirit and power of a spiritual life and the apologetics founded on this that has passed the impregnable Rock of truth for the last two hundred years.
What then is the true attitude of the College and especially of the Divinity School towards Science? There are but three positions possible: 1 to go on fiercely fighting, then tolerating and finally agree-

ing with Science and trying to patch up our theological theories to suit. Surely this is not consistent with the dignity or moral and religious influence of Christianity. For honest and high-minded men it is simply intolerable.

2. We may cut ourselves loose from science and all scientific studies and concentrating our forces on practical & spiritual Christianity, ask no questions about the Bible who wrote this book or that or what is the meaning of the first chapters of Genesis or how old the world is. but following the Salvation Army preach simply repentance toward God & faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. the forgiveness of sins & holy life and the hope of heaven; and in so doing we should be largely following the example of Wesley himself or I might even say with reverence of Christ & the Apostles.

3. Or finally we must seek our own true scientific foundation which will we believe be one with our foundation in the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. for God is one and the works of Nature and of revelation and of saving grace in Christ Jesus are all one and perfectly harmonious.

But to do this is no easy task. the work is only now in its infancy. It will take long years many generations of patient toil to settle some points. some will never be settled in this life but we shall understand them beyond. But the principles which should guide us in this long and arduous labour are quite clear, and will bring us at once into harmony with all true science and will set our religious faith at once clear from all imputation of being unscientific, or opposed to true science, or shifty or dishonest toward any form of truth.

These principles can may formulate as follows—

1. That the moral & religious content of Scripture the revelation which it brings concerning God & man & Christ Jesus the Mediator and Sin & Salvation & holy life and the final judgment are the supreme things which we must understand as a rule of life as well as our intellectual doctrine.

2. That in seeking to know how God has revealed this truth and embodied it in the record which we call the Book but which contains many books of various age and various history we must proceed upon no a priori theory but be guided solely by the facts as by their own apparent evidence we can ascertain them. This places us at once upon the true scientific basis fidelity to fact. It puts us into harmony with all true science which also seeks to know the facts. and it enables us to welcome all true science as our helper in the study of God's written Word.

3. In the pursuit of this work we must steadfastly preserve the right moral attitude (a) towards ourselves; we must not be carried away by the excitement of what we think to be a new discovery but prove all things and hold fast to that which is true. (b) towards truth; never rejecting its evidence because it crosses our preconceptions, or seems inconsistent with other accepted truth any truth must be judged candidly on its own evidence. (c) towards our fellowmen they may have means of information which we do not possess, or their judgement may be better trained in some directions than

ours, we should never therefore accuse them of insincerity or dishonesty because on some point they may differ from us in opinion.
4. We must preserve the right religious attitude (a) faith in God. Whatever the facts seem to have been God's way of revelation, whatever intermingling of the human and the Divine he may have directed or permitted we may be sure that this was the best way, perhaps the only way in which His gracious purpose could be accomplished. (b) Faith in the unity of all truth as God hath wrought it into his works of Creation Providence and redemption. (c) patience & perseverance in striving to know this truth and jealous care against hasty conclusions and concerted organizations.
The first of these methods has been tried & very long tried & then found wanting and is now abandoned by the great majority of Christian scholars men distinguished alike by their spirituality their moral sincerity and their accurate scholarship. The second would be the simpler and shorter way. It is the only and the imperative way wherein the church is being gathered in new from a world submerged in sin. But in a christian civilization we think God has given to Christianity an expansive and Elevating power which carries it out into all life Science philosophy literature politics social life everything which belongs to the God given activity of the race. If this is true then the third method must follow the second and into that method we believe God is now leading his Church. and this is the method which our College is striving to pursue

A brother whom we greatly respect because of his sincere piety and consecrated life said to one of us the other day "I am just waiting to see what the Methodist Church is going to do and if it does not please me I will join the Salvation Army." In so doing he would take the second method & be far more certain of being right than if he fell back on the first or the third method of the last two centuries.
We have thus candidly and at length set forth to you our views and methods on this important and not easy subject. They are the result with some of our staff of more than forty years careful study and practical experience on this work. We can assume you of two things in which we think you will sympathize with us. 1 that our staff teach and live the old Methodist experience and way of salvation. 2 that they love the Bible and that its appeals to the religious faith of their hearts as fully as to any of you and we believe that it purifies & ennobles their lives just as it does yours. In all this we have no more faithful sincere and efficient workers than Boyd Carpenter. He may have gone further in recognizing the human element in the early narration of Genesis than some of us would go in speaking of them as myths though he is careful to say that he uses that word in the scientific sense and not in the popular. We have avoided that word because the Greek or Oriental myth which originally was genetic analogous to the Hebrew Israel has degenerated under the influence of impure imagination into described in the first of Romans

that it was easily now conveys a false impression. But we could apply exactly the same statement to the published work of Dr Orr who was brought over from Scotland to carry on this work while there is unity of method and of aim there will always be diversity of results arising from what the scientist calls the personal equation. Hence the scientist takes a number of observations & accepts the mean result as a close approximation to truth. So in all investigation truth is found only by labour and by the united unified corrected labour of many workers. In Bro Jackson we have a worker modest, careful, not self assertive, ever willing to submit his work to the correction & judgment of his brethren but so able, efficient and right minded that his removal would be a loss to our college & church and would create an impression upon the intelligence of the entire country so damaging to the cause of Christ and to our Church in particular that the labour of an entire generation of most faithful men could scarcely repair the injury.

Jr Philp Maxville
C. Guillet - Perth
R. W. Brown Lambeth
Miss M. E. N. Dowly - Elmira
W. H. Carnhanan - Bamford
R. J. Holland Georgetown
B. N. Kennedy Georgetown
J. A. McDonald - Chase Bro. Edmonton
Rebecca
A. L. Massey Wallbridge
A. Stonehouse - Rochester
F. L. Switzer - Union Station
Ottawa
Jas Milton - Cookville
Arthur Belmont - Sault Ste Marie
Rev S. L. Livingstone B.A. 666 Dundas
St. London
E. B. Ryckman - Richmond Lawrence Avenue
F. L. Webb - Sandy Chadwick & Bell Avenue
J. R. L. Starr - 1241 Bleecker St. Toronto
M. L. Libby Japanese
R. B. Sleeman - Saddle Lake, N.W.T.
W. W. Andrews 12 Maude St. Toronto
H. N. Sproule
W. H. Tibby - Uxbridge
J. A. Murray - New Toronto, Ont.
C. W. Kerr Cobourg
J. N. Fish

Owen Sound.
May 28.

The Chancellor.

I believe you asked for:

1st year Pass and Honours.
2nd year Honor Class. and P. S.
4th year Principals
Hist. and Theol. Text-b. with
First and third Years (Honours).

Yours by Truly,
C. B. Simpson.

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

1910

The Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College.
Toronto.

Cobourg, May 24, 1910.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

I was sorry to miss you yesterday. – Mr. Wood had reached me of your return to Toronto and I had arranged to leave by the 5.40 P.M. train. I am hoping to see you if only for a day at Trenton. – I go down to Picton on Saturday and back to Trenton on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday night I hope to be in Cobourg again to get things in shape before I leave for England on Friday. – I do not remember whether I knew of

this flying visit to Edinburgh
before you went away.
You were called away
to the west on Tuesday after
our proclamation Sunday.
and I may not now have a
chance to see you. But on
that Sunday night a good
friend who had been in
the Mediterranean, the
morning said to me "you
need a change. A sea-voyage
is the thing and if you will go
I will pay the trip to Edinburgh
I did not accept at once
for more as I think this

expecting to go on the operating
table, but the surgeon after
an examination said the operation
was not called for, now of
heart and advised a sea-
voyage instead. This seemed
to me the way clear and
on the whole I prefer the voyage
to my friend has his way.

I enclose a copy of the
address that you will read
before the Congregational Ridge
you had better be forewarned.

I hope this day Murphy and I will
soon be to hear of Rooter's improve-
ment. Love from

A A Hayman

To the Reverend

Nathaniel Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D.,

Chancellor of Victoria University

Dear Sir and Brother,

Your Brethren of the Modist Church, in whose ministry you have now spent fifty ye, desire to give some expression to their feelings of respeand love for you and of their gratitude to the Giver of alood for the grace given you in all those years, whereby you e been enabled to preach the Word, to keep the faith, and toofess a good profession before many witnesses.

We thank God for your ly ministry to the help and comfort of souls in their endeavs to live the life of the righteous. Most of them have gone to be with Christ, which is far better. Some few yet remain tell us how no man despised your youth for they found in youan example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in city, in spirit, in faith, in purity".

But above all we rejoice with gratitude the grace given you for so long a time, the discharge of the responsible duties that came upon you Professor, as President, and as Chancellor of Victoria Uversity. Many who were weak in the faith have come to you f time to time and they were not received to doubtful disputons, but, whilst you were ful to maintain the liberty wheath Christ has made us free you were ever found pressing upoem the pursuit of that rightoousness and peace and joy in Holy Ghost by which the children of God are acceptable to him approved of men.

We hope and pray that He who has been with you in the past will be with you to the end and that you may still, even as you contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the Saints, be enabled by precept and example to set forth the wisdom that is from above, that "is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy".

It is the intention of your brethren to establish in the Burwash Lectureship a memorial of your services among them, by which those central and saving truths of vital godliness, whereby your own life has been ruled, and to the teaching of which you have been devoted, may be expounded and defended in all the future. In this way they hope, by the help of God, to make sure that when you cease from your labours your works shall follow you and your memory be blessed by generations yet to come.

Wesley Methodist Church

King Street, Trenton, Ont.

S. E. Moore, B.A., B.D., Pastor

Trenton, June 3rd 1910

My dear Maggie,

I have just got through my first address to a very full house. I had a little rheumatism yesterday but better this A.M. The weather is cool here now fine. A letter from Montreal Conference wants me this Monday but of course I cannot go. I hope you and Proctor are doing well. Don't let the furnace out till there is right warm weather. Mrs & Mrs Moore are sleeping in a tent & enjoying the cool air.

With love yours affect.

Husband

Shorncliffe June 20th 1910

Chancellor Burwash
Victoria College

Dear Sir:-

I have decided to accept the offer of the Board as stated by you in your letter. The payment of the $150 in the manner outlined is also satisfactory.

I Remain

Yours sincerely
Francis Duff

MEMORIAL SERVICE

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

MONDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1910

AT 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

UNVEILING

BY

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, LL.D.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

AND

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

OF THE

MEMORIAL WINDOW

TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMPANY WHO FELL AT RIDGEWAY, JUNE, 1866.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Memorial Service.

Selection - - In the Chapel - - - *Eilenberg*

BAND OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

Prayer THE REV. J. P. D. LLWYD, D.D.,

Chaplain of the Queen's Own Rifles.

Hymn

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.—Ps. xc. 1.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of Thy throne,
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight,
Are like an evening gone,
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come;
Be Thou our guard while life shall last,
And our eternal home. Amen.

Address

THE REV. N. BURWASH, M.A., S.T.D., LL.D.,

Chancellor of Victoria College.

The University (University and Trinity Colleges) Limeridge Honour Roll

Read by COLONEL SIR HENRY M. PELLATT,

Commanding Officer Queen's Own Rifles.

Unveiling and Presentation of the Memorial Window to the University of Toronto by

HIS HONOUR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO,

President of the Alumni Association.

Reception of the Window in behalf of the University by

DR. BYRON E. WALKER,

Chairman of the Board of Governors.

National Anthem

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King;
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the King.

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics;
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On Thee our hopes we fix;
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour;
Long may he reign:
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the King. Amen.

113 Bloor St W. Toronto
Aug 7th 1910

My dear Maggie, Friday ~~Yesterday~~ I wrote a long long letter enclosing you fifty dollars & some cheques which I hope you received last night. Dad! mum have much more to be attended to here I should have to be at least another day but now I have got things I think everything that need to be done before leaving for the east & tomorrow I can get things together & peek up. Yesterday I worked without intermission from nine in the morning till 10 at night finishing everything together for the expected letter & found Pomfrey must be getting it into shape with Rowell who will be my chief support. He is preparing to discuss the whole question of the building then an interview on the provision for Expression Pigott is not available, has gone to take the presidentship of a Conservatory of Music in Indiana & a Miss Haynes is pressing to get the place in which I do not think she will succeed. Finally a meeting of the Executive of the Board to settle matters about Olivia & residence. Tomorrow I think there is nothing but to get ready for the journey. Graham has the Stars. Rowell & Bailey & I are in

come now or go then without changes. I keep telling the [illegible] that I cannot [illegible] for the [illegible] which I need time in the [illegible] in the College ~~period~~ [illegible]

Jean is looking fine & is well. She evidently has worked hard to get things as they are & says she is not done with Miss Boyce was on Friday night & signed the deed of the original property to be held in trust as above. She looks a little more getting her home for the new home on Shaftesbury respect to be true and that Whitby & Boyce took the matter up. Friday or sat. we found Mrs Boyce with a broken arm trying very much a cripple to help herself. Long talk had over the loss of his holiday and will not get to the opening of his books yet for a couple of weeks. The furnishing of the library will be a matter of $500 which the Committee would like very much if the ladies would undertake. The opening funeral was not very largely attended & Mr Fudge says that Dr Hamilton & I just saved it from being a farce. Briggs & Griffin chief speakers. Hamilton's address was good.

I have paid Wade & Bell & Jean she cannot spend more money for women but I left her ~~[illegible]~~ & have moved and she has accounts to the end of June & fifty dollars & Hamilton. Remember that Pauline has not had to get home yet.

Monday Afternoon

I began yesterday & now finish so that you may get it tomorrow night. I have all packing & preparations finished except keeping them until the College. I have had two days of intendance of the kitchen & feel a little fatigued but I received a letter today & I hope to feel all right in the morning. I am using the letter tablet but will use the distilled water on the train. This morning we found nine panes of the windows of the new library broken stones thrown upon them & we have left the matter in the hands of the police. I am afraid Lang is disposed to be too lenient towards the boys concerned. Miss Odell and this morning Cold Miss Barker & she said anything a garnet miss Petell it would be unfair for her. The poor girl came to me in desperate distress. I do not think they will dare to dismiss her in my absence after sixteen years of faithful service.

I left my discipline on the book shelf please bring it home with the enclosed memo. I have another here so it need not be sent after me.

I suppose I will hear nothing till I reach Toronto but will imagine that you are all right in the care of your two big boys.

With love to mamy & the Boys
Ever yours Husband

Kewaywenaking
August 9th 1910.

My dear husband,

By this time you are well on your way to Lake Superior. The storm which began here on Wednesday afternoon lasted all day Thursday and Friday. The Pacific only went to Stone on Wednesday; on Thursday and Friday it came as far as Minicag, and returned to Midland. I fear you would hear nothing from Home before you left Toronto.

Some of our friends had serious result.

Dr Kilpatrick preached on Sunday morning taking for text "The double minded man is unstable in all his ways." It was remarkably plain speaking delivered with conviction.

Prof Langford and Leo. Fred & Proctor set out for Lay Lake yesterday. It was a fine day but they warm today it is cooler with an east wind. I hope they will reach the end of their journey today as they expected to do. I was quite shocked to read of the loss of the Princess May. It seems like losing a friend. It is a mercy there was no life lost, but there must have been a good

had a companions night on Friday. Mr and Mrs Groves invited the whole community, or the greater part of it to a house warming from four to seven in the afternoon. The wind was so high that no one attempted to go out in a boat but the ~~lady~~ Mrs. Groves who is in Prof. Keys house, with her sister three children and Mary Ballantyne set out to walk round the end of the bay.
Mr Ballantyne went over at seven o'clock to bring them home and found they had never been there. Then began an all night search. The storm reached its climax. The black darkness the continual roaring of the wind varying while passing into gusts of fury and the rain falling in sheets made one nervous and unsettled in the houses. The wanderers reached Mr. Thomas London's place about nine o'clock, and were taken care of, but as he dare not venture round high rock to their friends were kept in suspense until morning.
The Ballantynes suffered terribly. On Sunday Mrs Ballantyne look as though she had risen from an illness. So far as I have heard none of those who were lost have suffered any

deal of discomfort if not actual suffering. The money and your letters came on Saturday night and the good from Eaton's last night. (Monday)
I have been very well since Sunday. I wish I had three months to stay and enjoy the peace of mind and nerves that it comes from the companionship of rocks and trees.
The stars were glorious last night all the triangles looked steadily out on the cottage front. Hoping to hear that you are well, and that all things are going well

I am
Your loving wife
Margaret P. Kenwash.

had to bail their boats out when
when they got back.
Our people expected to be at Isle
Johns by that time and I most
sincerely hope they were.
The weather has been delightful
ever since and I expect they
will start on their homeward
journey tomorrow.
Dr Pierce has been very kind
bringing the mail and other
parcels, so I have not needed
to go to the wharf.
Wishing you a very pleasant
ending to your tour in Victoria
I am your loving wife
Mary Jane.

P.S.
Tell me where you are billeted.

Greenspondenshing.
August 1st 1910.

My dear husband
I was delighted
to get your long letter on Wednesday morning. The Rambler passed by on Tuesday evening carrying ten passengers for St Johns and our mail to Pacy Sound.
Mrs. Alfred Briggs and Baby came with that boat and is visiting Mrs. Pierce.
I do hope you enlisted from the separation of that desperate pressure of work.
I am most thankful that you have gained Mr. Howell's interest and support. Did you read the editorial in the Globe on Monday regarding the matters that are to be discussed at Conference? I was delighted to see it. I should think you would have the support of some of the Victoria men in this. Perhaps the right ones are not delegates. I suppose the position in Carbonear will not be filled until you return. What a happy thing it is that Sir Wilfrid's team made good use of the fright what might have been a tragedy. I will do what I can to enlist the sympathy of the ladies for the lottery. I wonder if it would be better to form a special committee to work it together. The notable financiers of the W.M.H.&C. Association could not finder the undertaking.
I wonder who would help us to get the required evidence for women?
I am glad you have secured police protection for your new buildings, surely your committee will do their best to make it permanent.
Prof. Langford, Leo and our two boys set out for Leg Lake Monday forenoon. There was very good weather here until Tuesday about seven o'clock when there was a very heavy rain. The people coming from the wharf

Vancouver Aug 15th 1910

My dear Maggie,

We have just got into Vancouver about six this A.M. So that the journey is almost ended. We have prepared an announcement for the papers & will have it printed for Monday. I will send you a copy as soon as we get it. I am little more than when I started & feel quite fresh this morning.

We have had a pleasant time merely meeting one in the smoking room & Mr Scott College boy.

When we get going I will have more to write.

Give love to the boys. no doubt we shall see them. There are girls & two engineers there.

Your affectionate
Husband

another week before you when you come back. Uncle John is not at all well.

Dr Dr Ballantyne preached this morning on "Did thou he that should come or do we look for another?" Christ's method of dealing with the doubter.

We shall await conference news with great interest.

Please do not write, at least not too often, but send us whatever published accounts there may be.

Praying that your strength may be equipped to support you I am always

Your loving wife
Margaret.

Go Home Bay
Aug 19th 1910

My dear husband

I have received two notes from you since you left Toronto. I am glad you made your escape in time. Grippe and over work are synonyms in your case I think. I do hope the mountains and the ocean may bring quiet and healing.

I had hoped Dr C would refrain from attacking the millionaire, but perhaps it is better he should speak all his mind then everything can be dealt with.

Dominion is a-doing day. I tremble to think it is so near. May God guide the hearts of men to do that which will be for his glory and for the good of humanity. I fear your committee work will be onerous, but I hope the end may be accomplished for which you are striving. On Friday evening Ned and Proctor returned from Lake. They stayed there but one day as Prof. Langford expects to go down to Toronto on Monday he preferred to have one day at home. The trip was very enjoyable. They went by the Severn and returned by the Black River. Uncle John and Herb Wood came with them as far as Bowen's Lake. They all stayed there overnight in Old Kentucky Home, Herb Wood's shack. It was in this lake that uncle John and Mr. Muldrew planted black bass some years ago. They say the pike seized the bait before it had time to sink. Those they brought home were the finest I ever saw. Annie Langford is coming over this week. If she can not accomplish anything with her mother, there will be still

Victoria Aug 14th 80

My dear Maggie,

We have just made our beginning of Annual Conference this morning and it has been very good. Mr. Haigh the delegate of the British Conference preached an excellent & earnest & spiritual sermon on the work & character of John the Baptist. This was preceded by one of the best Conference lovefeasts I have ever attended. Not a moment lost, prompt & short speaking & hearty & appropriate singing. The Conference passed the Church & would join the Englishmen are excellent impression of what Methodism is on this continent. Joy come to with the Spaniards & of course everything that last chief

dearest is here. We arrived about 5½ yesterday P.M. & soon were settled in our two south rooms. We are once more surrounded by all the glory of this country here. Flowers foliage & everything you can remember from last summer. There are still roses & hollyhocks & gentian & yellow pears. That big one with the 2 or more trees in diameter & a perfect blaze of flowers in a garden & conservatory. They have had little or no rain for 3 months & everything is brown except where the gardener keeps his spinkling going.

My companions in the house are Dr. Curran, Judge Maclean & two daughters, Dr. Sparling & Mr. & Mrs. Hamy one of our ministers wife. Today we had Mr. & Mrs. Will Spencer with us for dinner.

Tonight Dr. Curran preaches & the Sacramental service conducted by an Episcopalian fellow. Tomorrow morning at nine o'clock work begins, the first thing being election of Pres. & Sec.

I am beginning to feel fairly easy as to the Theological Controversy. The spirit of the Conference seems good & with a fair hearing I think fair justice will be done & I expect will in most cases be discerned. There may be a disposition to delay the question of which I expect a burning zeal but I would rather have a definite decision. I hope this will reach you by Saturday night. Address care of Methodist General Conference. Will love to the girls & the boys and a very fond one for yourself.

Yours Affectionate husband

I did not get hold of things before bedtime.

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 5 File 34

Correspondence 1910 Aug. 16 - Dec.

REVERSO
F14-R613

Queen's Park Victoria B.C.
Tuesday Aug 16th 1910

My dear Maggie,

Our first day of Conference is over & the outlook is not very pleasant. The outlook of our party seems to be fight it out and I am afraid that the other party will not find it easy to preserve an even mind. Dr. Carman gave his address yesterday afternoon & attacked the Shortcomers & people the Metropolitan people the rich men generally and almost touching no particular & Workman and Jackson without any dignity. Mr Workman Geo Allen flared up and challenged the truth of Carman's statement. From the Conference became a mob & the people in the galleries were entertained for a few minutes with a most amusing spectacle ending only in the benediction to get the Conference dismissed. Allen was without doubt unwise - the matter should have been challenged in Committee quietly and calmly. It involves two important principles. If the chief officer of the church can make assertions in a public address involving a man's character and standing in the ministry giving him no opportunity for defence then no one is safe. And if he is allowed to attack the action of a majority branch in the same way there is nothing but confusion in the discipline of the Methodist Church. And if he can appeal to the lowest prejudices

2.

Queen's Park.

Toronto.

of a class and impugn the motives of the most generous and conscientious of our members. I do not know what is to become of us! But it is useless and impossible to handle the matter in a book, & that was Allen's mistake & gave the other side just the advantage they needed using both laws.

I am chairman of the Committee on church union and the situation there is not quite so bad but bad enough. The same parties are in opposition there. We had our first session last night and I saw clearly that any settlement cut out for us. Objection at every little point the only result of which could be to delay business but the majority of the Committee are true to their work and I hope we will come out right. Also great objection already is that the destined basis is not rigid enough. Another that the superannuation fund will suffer from Conference direction of both kinds.

I am sending you a copy of Carman's address to-day if safe as I have not any supply. We will need the prayer & moral support of all our friends. I may add a little to this after the morning Committee & still get it off in time for tonight's mail from Vancouver.

Nothing new this forenoon

With love

Nathanael

Samuel Crothers
Lydon

1910

Le Home Bay, Aug. 18th 1910.

My dear husband,

Your letter sent from Medecine Hat arrived last night. The Pembie is a well fitted boat. Last Monday it ran on a reef between this and Perry Sound and had to be taken off by a tug boat on Tuesday. It called in the afternoon but did not take the mail then. Tuesday night it did not come in so you saturday till Wednesday we were entirely shut out from the world.

I tremble over this conflict in Conference. I can hope that the right cause will triumph, but causes often cost the lives of men. There were short reports of Monday and Tuesday in the Globe. What comfort can we have in hearing that there has been great anxiety about the spiritual welfare of the church, when the opening hours of this great opportunity are used to fan small jealousies and personal antipathies. I am glad that you have strong helpers, glad that Mr. Allen met the first onslaught with

2)

straight forward, plain speaking.

We have had a weekly storm of wind and rain, thunder and lightning three times in succession. I wish you could be with us now, we have at last gotten the cottage into living order. It would be delightful to sit down and enjoy it now. I am trying hard to do so but the thought that first of September is only two weeks off is a drawback to my happiness.

Mr. Lewis house warming came off yesterday. The chief entertainment was that each guest carried something representing the name of a book. Doctor's book was "Wiles Babies." He took some very minute crazy fish and minnows in a little tin pail. Ned pinned on his coat a pen and ink sketch of the wharf with the Pembie lying along side and the shed with the sign of "Le Home Bay". On the wharf were old time residents shaking hands with some citified people carrying valises etc. The book was Thackeray's "Newcomes".

I did not go over, because Frank Fenton took out a "Sunset picnic" to which Eleanor was invited. I kept the baby at home.

3)

ed has been asked to preach next Sunday. I hope the weather will be good and that he will be helped by the spirit to give a message that shall help some one.

Procter is doing well I think. I fear he was so tired the day after he got home from Big Lake that I felt anxious but he recovered himself more quickly than he did.

Peter is very much in need of a rest. Mrs. Stevens has very kindly placed her sail boat at their disposal and they are enjoying it a great deal.

Praying that you may be strengthened by the Spirit

I am

Your loving wife

Margaret

I believe both opposed but down to committee themselves in the point that it is not easy with a good face to go back. But they will be big help. Spurling is the machine leader I have left and I feel the burden of this subject pretty heavy. The opposition will emphasize the basis as unsatisfactory and rigid enough in doctrine, delay the work a year and the superannuation funds and guilds too much to the Conference immediate. Sofar we have not made much progress. Carman spoke a hour yesterday. I shall have to put my foot down today & see that he does not repeat that.

The Second Conference tendency is another serious question. Carman asks for assistance. Chown & Allen are spoken of. But Winnipeg comes forward with Spurling & I think that will carry.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

Queen's Park
Toronto Aug 18th/10
Toronto

My dear Maggie,

I received your two welcome letters on Thursday with all their news which was a very pleasant change from the atmosphere here. I think I told you in my last about Allen's plunge into Carman's address. Poor Carman is very upset. He told me the other day that I was making the Session upset like a "drivelling idiot". But in spite of these indications of a storm the atmosphere has without doubt

cleared up a good deal in the last two days. Tuesday morn Mr Haigh the English Delegate gave a most magnificent address and carried the audience by storm. The accompanying report which you will get with this in the Bulletin gives no idea of its effect and only an outline of the matter. He helped us by showing that English Methodism was on our side. I shall use this and extend it widely. Another circumstance which a good Providence has put in my way has helped. I am on five committees which means nearly four hours a day of committee work besides Conference sermon & other hours & morning time of these days with Evangelism and I was led to speak earnestly on the futility of a big conventional effort to get up a revival and to prepare a more deeply spiritual method. It carried all the best men of the Committee and some who were ready to fight the College to the death said upon that this was new light on our position to them and that they were with us. If my memorialle heard will only hold out I shall put the whole matter before them honestly & fully and I think there is candour enough in them to see the right. I think God has put it all I am kept in a peaceful mind without forgetting. We have not yet touched the subject either in Committee or Conference except in Carman's address & the little flurry that followed. We may get at it to-day.
The Union question will cause some discussion though the real opposition is small. Carman & Macdonald are

2

If Allen had not plunged in Sunday morn would have had a better chance. Rice is mentioned but I do not think he would poll any large vote. A move is made to provide a decent retiring allowance for Carman & Sheppard. If that is done you may keep Sheppard & Sparling which would be a good safe choice. It is almost time for breakfast and I must close with love to you all and asking for you prayers.

Your affectionate
Husband.

Aug 14th 1910

Souvenir Post Card

Many Lovely
Greetings from
Jerusalem.
Yours Very faithfully,
J. Ono.

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria University,
Toronto. Ont.
Canada.

Go Home Bay, Aug. 21st. 1910,

My dear husband,

Your letter dated last Sunday came last night. It is a special cause of thankfulness that we are feeling encouraged in mind and stronger in health. I hope Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are both at home. Give my best love to the Misses Spencer, especially Sara. The last Conference news we have had through the press was the debate on lengthening the term of ministerial connection residence in one church. There were some rather irritating arguments advanced against it, but they carried the day. I hope soon to see the pamphlets you speak of very soon. Last Tuesday evening Winfred arrived without a word of warning. He staid over until Friday evening and then took the boat to Parry Sound. He then told me that Eva's little girl is very poorly and Maggie has gone to stay with her. Miss Anderson came on the Friday boat and will stay until we return to town.

2)

Did preached this morning to a large congregation. He took the sermon founded on the parable of the Sower. His treatment of it was quite different from that he gave us at Thistle Horse last summer. His thought was strong and he was in good voice. The congregation listened attentively. Drs. Kilpatrick, Ballantyne and D. Spencer were all there. The sun has been intensely hot for the last two days. The shade and the breeze make it pleasant when you can confine yourself within limits, but I went out both days and feel somewhat the worse for it. However there is not much to complain. I have lain in the hammock most of the time. I had no letter writing, therefore I send this apology for a letter.

With best wishes for the good of the work you are engaged in and praying that you may be strengthened and sustained in spirit I am Your loving wife

Maggie.

P.S. The death of the mother of Rev. G. Jackson was announced in the Globe.

to introduce Lynch Livingstone to the Church.

I met Miss Jones one of our students last night. She used to come over with Mr L to play tennis. Her health has not been good and she may not return this year. I shall probably take tea with them some day this month.

The weather here is like October quite cool a little rain last night. Now quite pleasant & it keeps one in good form as very hot weather is always very trying.

I say now the boys are back & I hope Pastor will come the end of the week. May the Lord keep & bless you all.

Your Affectionate Husband

Queen's Park

Toronto Aug 22nd 10

My dear Maggie

I do not know but this is the last letter that I shall address to Po Home but perhaps when I hear from you as soon I will have some idea of when you will return to Toronto. It is not likely that we will complete our work here before tomorrow or Wednesday next & as the last of Aug. it will take full six days to get home as I must spend one day at Kingston so that I will be the 6th or 7th of Sep. will see our back yet.

P.S. We have done only committee work since I wrote on Saturday morning but are now near the end of that and this week will be big of Conference debates or discussions. There are four or five important topics which I may have to present. 1. The theological teaching which must either present or discuss at length. 2. Second Superintendency, shall we have one two or three & who shall they be? on which I may be asked to speak in which we all have a deep interest. 3. Evangelism which I have helped to shape in Committee. So far only one important decision has been made in Conference, the ministerial term which remains for years.

Yesterday we had the American delegates morning & evening. Dr Bovard of the northern Church, Editor of the Christian Advocate & Dr Du Bois of the church Bulletin. The South sided the South Bishops spoke at evening meetings this week also Bishop Hendrix of the United Methodist Church of Japan. Owen College question is likely to be worked out along the lines of Dr Armstrong's resolution in the Toronto Conference viz. assent our adherence to the Methodist Standards and endeavour to provide means to obviate appeal to passion and prejudice in future by providing some sane tribunal to which all such questions may be referred. Still the majority are heartily sick of the attempt

Go Home Bay Aug. 23rd 1910.

My dear husband,

You are now fairly well on with the second weeks work at Conference and I hope it is going well. Your letter and the Saturday paper is the last we have heard. I hope the reports that come tonight will be fuller than they have been and will be quite correct. I fear you will be getting very tired. Yesterday Ned and Proctor went with Fred Bagley and a visitor of his to Go Home Lake. They spent most of their time canoeing, going entirely around the lake. They brought home a few fish, as many as we can use.

Today is at work on Dr Crosby's book, and Proctor is lying in the hammock reading "Harold". Ned shows signs of being worn out, more than was apparent at first. I have therefore encouraged him to take a genuine holiday while he is here, so as to be fit for next year's work.

The missionary material he has to deal with is a most extraordinary tangle, some of it scarcely intelligible. I do think he should feel free to take the facts and put them in form in his own words.

While they were away yesterday, I took Miss Anderson over to the Biological building. We merely passed round the shore, later Ned will take her through the building. She still feels her bereavement very deeply. She and her brother had so much in common that her life is, one might say, mutilated by the separation,

Afternoon.

I went over to the supply boat and found your letter and Dr Cameron's address. The Monday Globe was also there, I was delighted to learn that you had succeeded with the Committee on Church Union. If the conference accepts the decision there is a great deal accomplished. Dr C's address is surely a work production, presenting nothing worthily. You think the protest should have come in from a committee, can that not be done yet? Who are on the committee on the General Superintendency? I shall await developements with eager interest and I trust in a prayerful and charitable attitude. Another paper will come tonight. I do not feel that there is any special reason for returning to Toronto until you come back. Perhaps you can let me know in time to meet you there. Good bye for the present

Your loving wife

Maggie.

Go Home Bay

Aug 23rd 1910.

My dear husband,

Yesterday we went over to the Biological station, and took Miss Anderson through it. Mr. Fenton came onto the wharf while we were there, and he showed us exactly where the body was found. His remarks were so tenderly sympathetic and very complimentary to poor Anderson. From the position the body was lying in he judges that he had stood on the rock and fallen backwards,

from their separation. Ned took several photographs, one of the interior of the building and others of the locks on either side the channel. In the afternoon Mrs. Beasley called and took me over to see her mother, who is in a very nervous low state of health. Lizzie Langford and Mrs. Worsel also went over. It was a very pleasant hour. Dr. and Mrs. Beasley came about the middle of May, I may tell you.

We have had five days of east wind with thunder muttering in the distance part of the time and occasional heavy showers of rain. It is pleasant enough for me, for I am protected from the necessity of going anywhere unless I choose to go but I would be glad to give Miss Anderson a more cheerful time.

We are waiting for to-night's mail. I feel almost guilty to be having such a peaceful time while you in the midst of conflict. I think the decision of the Committee on church union was a great triumph, and I was delighted to hear that the prejudice against the college was evaporating. I think I scarcely realized how general that had become. There were echoes of it in B. C. and every body was not sorry to hear them. Ned received the first two copies of the General Conference Bulletin with Dr. Sheppard's compliments.

I think we shall go to Toronto on Saturday Sept. 3rd. I am terribly sorry to go, but I think we had better all go together and Ned should see about his books etc. that are coming by freight. I shall be able to judge from your letters when to stop writing to Victoria.

Friday morning.

Your letter of last first Saturday came last night. I am glad you feel encouraged about the college.

The newspaper announced the election of General Superintendent.

I'm off just going

Yours lovingly

Margaret.

Queen's Park

Toronto Aug 27th/10

My dear Maggie

Another two days has passed and we are nearing the end of our labours. Today will I think finish the heavy end of my work. Church union has on Thursday & yesterday occupied the whole day yesterday. As chairman of the Committee I spoke twice the morning and said but at great length for the benefit of the Conference had discussed the matter very fully. Principal Caven at his best. Bourinot outback on one reading all kinds of legislation. Book on clear, able, confutation on every point as I could have you be pleased to hear. Bourinot is evidently

but it rained but it was his own fault there was no
[illegible] in Rowell's address. It was needed & definitely in spirit but was crowding in its conclusions.
I am sent to England next year as representative
to the British Conference with Rowell as travelling
companion this was at the suggestion of Mr Hargrave
who will spend a week with us in Toronto at the
end of the month. He will be the guest of the Jubilee
which will be back then. Mr Jackson has not had news
of Mrs Jackson's sister is quite ill. Today College
Matters came up. We have them presented from
the committee in a very satisfactory form otherwise
I think I left aside. I shall speak and it is
hoped that there will be no lengthy debates.
Evangelism and Missions are the two important
committees now after Education. I omitted
giving you the vote for Union it stood 220 for
35 against. It now goes to the Methodist people
side by side with the Presbyterians.
My health keeps good. I have not felt as well for
two years for which I am very thankful.
The Conference going in smoothly & I have not the
[illegible] to write.

With love your husband.

Victoria B.C.
Aug 28th 1910

My dear Maggie,

I received your welcome letter of the 21st last night. Yesterday we had a humble afternoon & evening. Clean report on College & other claims came up after dinner. We had prepared such great case under the scheme of Dr Sparrow Addison & Rowell a process for the trial of all questions as to the teaching of professors a process which gave every possible case a calm and just decision by a competent tribunal or referee instead of the old jury board would crack. The Clergy party opposed & carried and made all the trouble & tried injustice and it was nearly 10 o'clock at night before

we passed it by an overwhelming majority.
In the same time Clemens introduced his resolutions
in a revised edition & moved it as an amendment which was ruled out
of order as irrelevant to the question before the
House. We are now face to face with the resolutions for the opening Monday morning. The
of carrying in definite postponement on the ground
that they settle nothing, are a mere expression of opinion
by a body whose mind is already made up, and that
the acrimonious personal discussion which is
sure to follow will disorganize the church, inflame
party passion & do great harm. If this does
not carry we are in for at least a whole day
discussion and I may not get home before the
middle of next week.

I found my head rather weak last night and I
was quite glad not to have to speak on Clemens
resolution so late at night. I hope to be rested
& fresh for tomorrow.

I had a letter from Mrs Bain yesterday inviting
me to stay over & visit them in Winnipeg. I have
written to say that it will not be possible.

Before you get this you will perhaps see
through the papers the name of our delegate. I hope
& pray it may be for the right & best. I am sending
this to the College asking Miss Wilson or Miss Jay
to see that you get it.

With love & prayer that God may
bless & guide all your efforts for Christ

Yours

Pierce Lodge.
Vancouver
Aug 25th/10

My dear Dr Rowsch -

The arrival here
from Alaska each Sunday
(25th) morning - Your desk
before the Trip landed at
Seattle & still was taken
off - but that the Dr on
board said was appendicitis
since it was suffering and pain
now - but the temperature
had not risen - and she
had which Dr Collier here
called continued fever, which

is much like typhoid without
the typhoid — the typhoid par-
ticular symptoms — the
doctor thinks he's improving
now not quite so often delirious
etc —

If you have time while
you are in Vancouver on
your return — he would be
pleased to see you —

With kind regards from
all — Believe me
Sincerely yours
Helen Cutbushland

F. H. Deacon & Co.
Investments

97 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

F.H.Deacon
J.C.Fraser

Nov. 29, 1910.

Chancellor E. Burwash,

Victoria University, Toronto.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:

Confirming our telephone conversation of yesterday morning, I enclose herewith cheque for $25. for the fund you mentioned.

Yours truly,

F.H.D.

Enc.

F.H.Deacon

J. L. BLAIKIE, PRESIDENT — N. BOLDMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR — W. B. TAYLOR BALLS, SECRETARY

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE.

WHEN REFERRING TO POLICIES PLEASE QUOTE THEIR NUMBERS

TORONTO, CANADA. Dec 2-10

My dear Dr Burwash

I thank you most heartily for the privilege of contributing to the purchase of the old Adolphustown Church.—

We are so many memories of my early youth clustering around Adolphustown. Fredericksburg & Ernestown, that bring a joy in my heart & almost make me feel young again when they are recalled. The links connected with the point that makes me feel that I am almost a "Clark Member" I was baptized by Robert Perry (of the McCarthy brothers) in 1824 when I was about 4 years old. I can remember it well, the log schoolhouse in Camden (now Moscow) I was looking over the Minutes of 1828 & out of 33 ministers whose names are therein I know 18 in my boyhood & young manhood. Some years do not count with me & I am prepared to help in any way I can in working out the resurrection of the memorable Church

Most sincerely yours Jas Clarke

JOHN GOLDLICH, PRESIDENT — E. R. WOOD, MANAGING DIRECTOR — J. A. MORRISON, ASST. MANAGER

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

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TORONTO, Canada. December 8, 1910.

Rev. E. Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your favour of the 5th inst., addressed to Mr. E. R. Wood, we have pleasure in handing you herewith his cheque for $20. as his subscription towards the purchase of the First Methodist church erected in Canada.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

ASF-A

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TORONTO, CANADA Dec. 5, 1910.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

My dear Chancellor.-

Enclosed find cheque for $25., for the Adolphustown enterprise.

Yours faithfully,

E.G./O.
(encl.)

Edward Gurney

MEMBER MISSIONARY COMMITTEE

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE COMPANY

Napanee Dec 5 - 1910

Doctor N. Burwash
Victoria College
Toronto

Dear Doctor Burwash

Your favour of the 30th ult. was received in due course. And I am sure our circuit should do something toward reclaiming the old Hay Bay Church. When the matter was broached, at the meeting where we secured the option on the property, I said our circuit would give $20.00. When discussing the matter with Mr A. Davis and Mr D. C. Hooper of Napanee, they seemed to think that large contributions should not be made. Is $20.00 sufficient from our circuit? It is not much but a dollar bill looms very large in some people's eyes and this year their contributions to Missions, Sunday Schools and Temperance have tested. So I hesitate to ask for too much.

If we should do more I will bring it before the board

Yours truly C. W. De Mille

To the Board of Regents of Victoria University

Gentlemen,

The circumstances which have made this early meeting of the Board necessary have also rendered it impossible for me to prepare the complete report which is usually presented to the annual meeting. I shall therefore confine myself to those items which are necessary that you take action with full information in making provision for the coming year.

Before doing so let me refer for a moment to the serious losses by death which we have sustained this year. Dr Wilson who for many years been an honoured and active member of this Board. His fine scholarship and broad culture made him an expert on all matters educational and his sympathy with students and student life brought him into close touch with all sides of our work. He was a power in the life of our church and country that cannot easily be filled and we shall miss him especially from this board.

Dr Bain for a still greater number of years filled a prominent place in our college life. Beginning as a tutor while hardly twenty years of age he continued his work up to the close of his seventieth year and was in his room as usual to take his work the day before he died. Victoria had no more loyal son than Dr Bain. No institution could have a more faithful professor, and few men have been endowed with more desirable natural gifts than he possessed. Had these he had cultivated by post graduate studies in each great centre

of learning as Harvard, Paris and Oxford until he was universally well known and honored for his work. He was not the German type of scholar specializing scholarship but the more classic type of defined culture founded on a broad and thorough scholarship which our younger men would do well to emulate.

Our attendance this year exceeds all previous records. This is evident on the first page from the returns of fees amounting this year to $2400, being $200 in advance of last year and the large sum previously.

The total number of students has been 554 distributed as follows:-

Undergraduates	fourth year	70
"	third year	58
"	second year	108
"	first year	133
Post graduate students		
M. A. - Ph. D.		32
other degrees		33
Occasional students		48
Theological students not full course		207

This enlargement of our number makes a proportionate increase of our clerical work, especially in language and particularly necessary and a report on this subject will be presented from the Committee on faculty. This report will also call your attention to the need of several members of our staff whose efficient service and important work calls for recognition. Two members of our staff after many years of most efficient service each felt a year's leave of absence would be of great advantage to them and they will spend it to the advantage of Victoria

among the other seats of learning in Europe. We have found this so decidedly of advantage in the past that we can only recommend it for your favorable consideration.

Prof. Shepperd who had charge of the department of Elocution was removed by death about the middle of the year. It is due to his memory to say how faithful he was in his work, how acceptable to his students, how beautiful in his Christian character. Temporary provision was made to carry his work to the end of the year, and it will be necessary now to provide for the future and a proposition from a committee on Public Speaking appointed by the Trustees and Faculty of the University will be laid before you.

An unhappy controversy or matter of difference has arisen during the past few weeks which has threatened to prove prejudicial to the interests of the College and to the influence and work of some of the professors. The president with the Dean and professors in the faculty of Theology have thought it their duty to prepare a report on the subject which they respectfully submit for your consideration.

The annual report of the Librarian is also herewith presented.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. Lowrie
President

Wed. Morning

Dear Maggie.

We are not yet at Port Huron. Lately 12 hours behind. Broke engine & train. Detained at Crack Weston. Odd. Thought Pierrot B. last night. Slept better & feel better this a.m. Almost impossible to write with the swinging of the train. Brown goes for Rodney the Metropolitan & Shea Rouse St. Thomas & the rest meet on

this address which he has in print
in of which there is one copy
in your Care. He wants to find
Revised Report I am Convinced
of Corn on Pension
he wise to try to invite you
Cannot read it
Care for the boys
yours truly

Nathaniel

NAME N. Burwash 1911 | No. Box 5 File 35

Correspondence 1911

REVERSO
F14-R613

21 Elgin Avenue
Toronto.

Jan 3. 1911

Dear Chancellor Burwash:

I have the honour to submit the following names to the Board of Regents as worthy of consideration in connection with the position in Trinity now to be created.

1. Professor W. A. R. Kerr (Ph.D.?)
University of Alberta.
Professor Kerr's record as a

teacher has been excellent, his scholarship is wide and accurate, and I can vouch for his strength of character, having known him for many years. I feel that he is too completely established there for us to hope to secure his services. His home is in Toronto, and his wife's parents Mr & Mrs Cross live in St George Street.

2. Horace E. Smith.

Mr Smith takes his Doctor's degree in Romance Philology at Johns Hopkins University. He has

a teaching engagement at Yale University for the balance of the year. Professor Armstrong of Johns Hopkins University enthusiastically commends his ability, and I get similar favorable opinions from Professors Benoit, Morsen and Kindel of the same place.

3. Mr H. E. Austin has been an Instructor at Princeton, Berkeley, and is now on the staff at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Armstrong and his associates speak most highly of his ability as a teacher. I believe that he is to take his Ph.D. degree this Spring. I think that

an offer of a lectureship at $1,500 might attract either of these men, but doubtless the Board would wish to have them interviewed personally before taking that step.

Professor Cole of Columbia gave us four names, the best of which appears to be

4 Mr George N. Hamilton Ph.D. now an instructor at Ann Arbor. I judge that his interests are mainly philological.

5. Mr Henry La Dam (A.M. Harvard) tutor of the University of North Dakota was highly recommended by Prof. Greenough.

6. Professor Brandley of Allegheny College would like to come to Toronto. I obtained both formal and unofficial opinions of his merit.

Professor Greenough the head of the Roman department at Harvard gave us the following remarks. I append his comment.

7. Dr R. L. Hawkins. Harvard University. "One of the best teachers of our younger staff."

8 Asst Prof. G. W. Humphrey
9 R. R. Mitchell

"Toronto men. Both excellent teachers"

10. Dr H.H. Vaughan - Dartmouth College (Ph.D. Harvard) "a very promising young scholar".

11. Dr E.L. Adams - Univ. of Michigan (Ph.D. Harvard) "A good and experienced teacher".

12. W.O. Farnsworth Columbia University (Hartley Hall) "Long instructor at Yale, obliged to give up work for a while on account of ill health - now well". (A.B. Harvard)

The available men in English in the United States are extremely limited. I am still awaiting answers to various letters which I despatched to England at your request.

I have the honor to be, sir

Very sincerely yours

Pelham Edgar.

Memo for Dr. Burwash

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

At a meeting of the Combined Committees on the Library of the Board and Senate on Jan. 5. 1911. the following resolutions were adopted.

1. That the librarian be given authority to assign to the members of the library staff their respective duties, and, subject to an appeal to the Board, to have entire control.
2. That Miss Annie Barker having been paid to the end of the current year, her services be dispensed with from the present date.
3. That it be recommended to the Board to increase the salary of Miss Rose Barker to Forty dollars per month.
4. That the chairman of the Board be requested to write to Miss Rose Barker informing her of the purport of the first resolution and giving her such advice for the further discharge of her duties as may be necessary.
5. That we recommend that the services of Miss Pickthall be continued for the present at thirty-five dollars per month.

A. E. Lang, Secretary.

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.
February 21, 1911.

The Board of Regents of
Victoria University:-

A joint meeting of the Library Committee of the Board of Regents and of the Library Committee of the Senate was held at the call of Chancellor Burwash in Victoria College on October 20th, 1910. Professor Lang was appointed Secretary. At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted:-

1. That Salem Sen Summin be engaged as janitor at a salary of $45.00 per month.

2. That the Board be requested to appoint a House Committee for the Library, consisting of Dr. Graham, Mr. James and Mr. Lang, and that the Board determine the duties and powers of this Committee.

3. That in the meantime we authorize this Committee to make any necessary expenditure for the upkeep of the Library. within

Another meeting was held on January 5th, 1911, when the following resolutions were adopted:-

1. That the Librarian be given authority to assign to the members of the Library staff their respective duties, and subject to an appeal to the Board, to have entire control.

2. That Miss Anna Barker, having been paid until the end of the current year, her services be dispensed with from the present date.

Victoria College.

Toronto. Canada.

3. That the Board be recommended that the salary of Miss Rose Barker be increased to $40.00 per month.

4. That the Chairman of the Board be requested to write to Miss Rose Barker informing her of the purport of the first resolution, and giving her such advice for the further discharge of her duties as may be necessary.

5. That the services of Miss Pickthall be continued for the present at $35.00 per month.

A. E. Lang

Secretary.

President's Office.

February 27th, 1911.

Chancellor Burwash,

Victoria College.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:

I am enclosing to you a letter from Mr. Seymour Thomson of New York, one of our most loyal graduates in that city. You probably know Mr. Souls.

Will you kindly let me have this letter back?

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Robt. W. Falconer.

Beech Grove Road,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
March 6th. 1911.

The Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D.D.
Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

It was very pleasant to hear from you on Saturday and I am glad to know that you have made your arrangements for coming to England. I note that you are to arrive in Liverpool about the 10th. of July. That will preclude the possibility of your attending the Irish Conference which meets on June 15th. Our own Conference begins on the evening of Wednesday July the 12th. and it is important I think that you should try, if possible, to be there by that time. If I may suggest, I think you ought to be with us in Canada from the 12th. until the 17th. or 18th. at the least. I am not sure when the United Methodist Conference meets exactly, but if they clash I am sure you will desire to give the preference to our own Wesleyan Conference, which is in every way so much larger and so vastly more important than any other in this country. The public reception of Fraternal Delegates always takes place with us on the Friday evening, which in this case will be July 14th. If you come in time for the Irish Conference, there will be opportunity for me to see you before our own Conference begins I hope. But in any case you are assured of a very warm welcome and I am especially glad that I shall be in a position to communicate that welcome to you in presence of the whole Conference.

I see that you are hoping to find some promising scholar for the position of Assistant Professor in New Testament literature. I presume you would like to secure one of our young ministers? One of our brilliant men is the Rev. J. Hugh Michael B. A. who is now at Eccles near Manchester. He is equal to a professorship at any time, and is in addition an excellent preacher. There is also another minister the Rev. Ernest G. Loosley B. D. now working in the Sussex Mission. He is an excellent teacher and a very capable man. Probably Mr. Jackson will be able to give you some information in regard to these and other brethren.

I am greatly looking forward to your visit, and I think you will find pleasure in meeting many of those who will byeand bye be assembling in Toronto.

Kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Henry Haigh

To the
Board of Regents
of Victoria University.

Gentlemen:

Your very kind resolution of sympathy, relative to the departure of my dear husband is deeply appreciated by myself and my family, especially as coming from the Board of Regents of his old Alma Mater.

toward which he always cherished a loyal affection.

Among the many duties and honors of his life, he always valued highest of all the privilege of serving his Master as one among the thousands of Methodist Ministers the one own country and especially to welcome the young men coming up to fill the vacant places.

Rights thanking you for your friendly sympathy

Believe me

Yours very sincerely

Sarah Shaw.

Montreal
228 University St
March 21st 1911.

I suppose you know that Brown had not applied for his Doctor's Degree this year. I think it a mistake, for he would certainly have obtained it. But characteristically, he said certain parts of his subject had not been fully worked out, & he would feel in nothing that he thought unperfect or ill considered. Of course he will apply in another year & it may be a good thing for him to be carrying on this private research in the early period of his teaching, which must be a season dry & thirsty.

E. A. S.

11 QUINCY STREET
CAMBRIDGE

Dear Mr Blewett:

I do not think Mr Brown had received your letter. He was speaking with me yesterday about possible places, & I am sure he would have mentioned it if it had arrived.

He is a man of whom I have a very high opinion indeed. He must step's growing. He is a beautiful nature — kind, devout, unselfish, modest, powerful. All who come near him love him. He is well trained throughout the

whole field of Philosophy, but has kept the freshness of his insight, & all his thought is marked by a certain originality. He is a convinced Methodist & wishes to do his work among his own people but, like yourself, he is a thoroughly modern man with a clear understanding of the problems of today. I believe he is likely to have a strong personal influence over his students & to be trusted & confided towards his colleagues & the higher authorities. I am sure you would find him most congenial personally.

Another placid year is coming to its close here & makes me half regret that I cannot have a dozen more. But next year will be my last.

I hope your wife & boy are well. While that continued what can disturb you?

Sincerely yours,
E. H. Lehmer

April 1, 1911.

(over)

I am glad to think there is a possibility of your meeting Newcastle. I shall be away then making an official visit to the West Indies. But when we meet at Conference I have no doubt I can introduce you to happy arrangements for your visit to the Metropolis of the North.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,
Henry Haigh

ELECTRIC LIGHT
LIFT

TELEPHONE No 85
TELEGRAMS: LANSDOWN HOTEL, BATH

LANSDOWN GROVE HOTEL,
BATH

April 8th 1911

Dear Dr Burwash

Your letter has reached me while I am away from home and I hasten to send you a brief reply.

I am sorry that the meeting of the United Methodist Conference seems to clash with the date of our meeting. I note however that they begin on the 11th of July. I have been a repeated

-ative to their Conference, and
I think that if you told them
you wished to visit them &
yet wished to be in Cardiff
in time for the 13th of July,
they would try to accomodate
themselves to your necessity.
My only anxiety is that you
should see our Conference at its
very best – the Opening on the
Thursday morning and evening,
the whole of that session will
give you a very interesting
and impressive glimpse of our
Wesleyan Methodist life.
Perhaps you will consider this
matter –

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

CONVOCATION
IN DIVINITY

MONDAY, MAY 1ST., 1911
COMMENCING AT 8 P.M.

. . Programme . .

PRAYER

Degrees

B. D.

Harold W. Avison, M.A.	Simcoe.
Arthur E. Doan, M.A.	Malahide.
Jacob J. Hughes, M.A.	Inverness, Que.
George B. King, B.A.	Toronto.

Certificates

COURSE FOR GRADUATES IN ARTS

William L. Bradley, B.A.	Mount Forest.
George S. Cassmore, B.A.	St. Catharines.
Robert E. Collis, B.A.	Vancouver, B.C.
Mathew E. Conron, B.A.	Toronto.
Alex. E. Elliott, B.A.	Regina, Sask.
Frederick G. Farrill, M. A.	Kenilworth.
Frederick J. Fydell, B.A.	Toronto.
David Wm. Gaston, B.A.	Hillsdale.
Harold J. Sheridan, B.A.	Toronto.
E. Harold Toye, B.A.	Goodwood.
Wm. Lawson Trench, B.A.	Richmond Hill.

ORDINARY CONFERENCE COURSE

Wilfrid G. Aldridge	Toronto.
James Bright	St. John's, Nfld.
William Clements	Toronto.
Fred. E. Clysdale	Mooretown.
Ernest Codling	London, Eng.
Henry Haddon	London, Eng.
John R. Heyworth	Toronto.
Wm. H. Irwin	Bacup, Eng.
Wm. M. Lovegrove	Clinton.
J. Edward Matthews	Toronto.
J. W. Miller	Flugel.
John F. G. Morris	Barons, Alta.
John A. Peacock	Toronto.
G. H. Purchase	Stroud.
John F. Reycraft	Cochrane, Ont.
Edward T. Scragg	Genie.
Horace G. Smith	Cayley, Alta.
Albert V. Walden	Caseville, Alta.
	Lockhart.

Medals and Prizes

The Sanford Gold Medal (General Proficiency in whole B.D. Course)	G. B. King, B.A.
The Ryerson Prize (New Testament History)	A. F. Peters, B.A.
The Wallbridge Prize (New Testament Exegesis)	S. E. Laycock.
The Cox Bursary (New Testament Theology)	G. A. Steele, B.A.
The Bede Prize (Church History)	C. C. Washington, B.A.
The Robert Wallace Prize (New Testament Introduction)	C. C. Washington, B.A.
The Massey Bursary (English Bible), First	F. J. Fydell, B.A.
The Massey Bursary (English Bible), Second	E. H. Toye, B.A.
The Michael Pavenzi Bursary (Oratory)	J. Bright.
The Reynolds Prize (Educational Sermon), First	E. T. Scragg.
The Reynolds Prize (Educational Sermon) Second	W. G. Aldridge.
The Virgil C. Hart Prize (Missions)	H. W. Avison, M.A.
The Frederick Langford Scholarship (Homiletics)	C. C. Washington, B.A.
The Sewell Scholarship (The Bible and Missions), First	C. Bishop.
The Sewell Scholarship (The Bible and Missions), Second	G. A. Bainborough.

Report of the Faculty of Theology

Addresses

Rev. Samuel P. Rose, D.D.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

BENEDICTION

Class Lists

N.B.—The names are arranged within the respective classes in alphabetical order, not in order of merit. The names marked with an asterisk are entitled to honourable mention for special excellence.

SUBJECTS OF THE B.D. COURSE

Christian Evidences.

Class I.

Annis, S. E.
*Beaton, K. J.
Bishop, C.
*Bowen, F. N., B.A.
Clemenia, W.
*Conron, M. E., B.A.
Donnelly, W. E.
Fokes, A. F., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Patterson, G. S., B.A.
Robinson, B. H.
*Stapleford, F. N.
Trench, W. L., B.A.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Black, A. E.
Burnett, A. H.
Cammore, G. S.
Codling, E.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Grant, G. C.
Hadden, H. R.
Heyworth, J. R.
Lovegrove, W. M.
Scragg, E. T.
Walker, H. E., B.A.
Walden, A. V.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class III.

Aldridge, W. G.
Burley, A. C.
Clyndale, F. E.
Gifford, G. C.
Holmes, J. W.
Horricks, H. M.
Johnston, J. O.
King, N. G.
Lyal, G. W.
Matthews, I. E.

Theism.

Class I.

Aldridge, W. G.
Beaton, K. J.
Bishop, C.
Conron, M. E., B.A.
Daniher, E. L.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Hunter, E. C.
King, G. B., B.A.
Laycock, S. R.
Montgomery, J. A. E.
Newton, S. H.
Pratt, E. J.
Price, P. G.
*Reed, J. F.
Robinson, B. H.
Rogers, H. O.
*Scott, R. C.
Stapleford, F. N.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class II.

Burnett, A. H.
Clemenia, W.
Clyndale, F. E.
Heyworth, J. R.
Hunter, J. B.
Laidlaw, T.
Lyal, G. W.
White, J. T.

Class III.

Codling, E.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Gifford, G. C.
Hadden, H. R.
Harburn, F. L.
Lovegrove, W. M.
Matthews, I. E.
Richardson, L. M.
Walden, A. V.

Cause (Fundamental Ideas).

Class II.

Aitken, H. W., M.A.
Carter, E. M., B.A.
Shorkless, H. J., B.A.

Christian Ethics.

Class I.

Bowen, F. N., B.A.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
King, G. B., B.A.
Shell, M. F.

Class II.

Bright, J.
Conron, M. E., B.A.
Donnelly, W. E.
Dougan, H. L., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Heyworth, J. R.

Class III.

Carruthers, R. G.
Hadden, H. R.
Johnston, J. O.
Walden, A. V.
Whelan, W. J.

Systematic Theology (Part I.).

Class II.

Walker, H. E., B.A.

Class III.

Colwill, E. R.
Milford, W. B.

Systematic Theology (Part II.).

Class I.

*Aldridge, W. G.
Armstrong, P. W. H., B.A.
Bishop, C.
Bowen, F. N., B.A.
*Burnett, A. H.
Clemenia, W.
Codling, E.
Conron, M. E., B.A.
Elliott, G. E.
Fokes, A. F., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Fokes, A. F., B.A.
*Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Hadden, H. R.
King, N. G.
Lovegrove, W. M.
*Patterson, G. S., B.A.
Scragg, E. T.
Shorten, A. F.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Tuys, E. H., B.A.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Balsborough, G.
Bridgman, C. J.
Campbell, W. P.
Clyndale, F. E.
Collis, R. E., B.A.
Donnelly, W. E.
Gaston, D. W., B.A.
Gifford, G. C.
Goddard, J. G.
Grant, G. C.
Harburn, F. L.
Heyworth, J. R.
Holmes, J. W.
Hunter, J. B.
Leach, J.
Lyal, G. W.
Matthews, I. E.
Meredith, F. B.
McKenzie, G. T.
Soper, S. H.
Walker, H. E., B.A.

Class III.

Arnott, J. W.
Burley, A. C.
Graham, P. T.
Johnston, J. O.
Lillico, J. W.
Lloyd, W. J.
Morrison, W. A.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.
Walden, A. V.
Whelan, W. J.

History of Doctrine.

Class I.

Bowen, F. N., B.A.
Conron, M.E., B.A.
Pokes, A. F., B.A.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Toye, E. H., B.A.
Trench, W. L., B.A.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class II.

Avison, H. W., M.A.
Bainborough, G. A.
Burley, A. C.
Burnett, A. H.
Collis, S. E., B.A.
Dougan, H. L., B.A.
Dunlop, F. J.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Grant, G. C.
Hazlewood, H. F.
Heyworth, J. R.
Holmes, J. W.
Leach, J.
Meredith, F. R.
McKenzie, G. T.
Patterson, G. S., B.A.
Shorten, A. F.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.
Walker, H. E., B.A.

Class III.

Arnott, J. W.
Donnelly, W. E.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Goddard, J. G.
Harbura, F. L.
Hunter, J. E.
Johnston, J. O.

Comparative Religion.

Class I.

*Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.

Class II.

Humphrey, H. L.
Steele, G. A., B.A.

Class III.

Dougan, H. L., B.A.

Hermeneutics.

Class I.

*Conron, M. E., B.A.
Dougan, H. L., B.A.
Steele, G. A., B.A.

Class II.

Wallace, T.

New Testament Canon.

Class I.

Atton, A. L.
Richards, S. T.
Woodger, W. P.

Class II.

Carruthers, R. G.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.

New Testament Introduction.

Class I.

Annis, S. E.
Bainborough, G. A.
Clysdale, F. E.
Donnelly, W. E.
Edmonds, T. B.
Ferguson, C.
Pokes, A. F., B.A.
Gaston, D. W., B.A.
Graham, W. C.
Jones, J.
Leach, J.
McCutcheon, A. E.
Pound, A. N. C.
Rogers, H. O.
Shorten, A. F.
*Smith, A. L.
Whiting, M. M.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Armstrong, F. W. H., B.A.
Black, A. E.
Dunlop, F. J.
Frederick, A. B.
Frost, H. A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.

Gilbert, W. R. M.
Goddard, J. G.
Halbert, S. G.
Healey, J. T.
Holmes, J. W.
Hunter, E. C.
Hunter, J. E.
Irwin, W. H.
Johnston, A. S.
Johnston, E. F.
Kern, J. M.
Lachner, H. J.
Lloyd, W. J.
McKenzie, G. T.
Meredith, F. R.
Morrow, F. C.
Newton, E. H.
Price, P. G.
Smith, M. P.
Stillwell, J. J.
Stotesbury, F. G.

Class III.

Arnott, J. W.
Atton, A. L.
Bridgman, C. A.
Burwell, H. R.
Campbell, W. A. F.
Graham, F. T.
Johnston, J. O.
King, N. G.
Lillies, J. W.
McIntosh, H. W.
Walker, J. J.
Morris, J. P. G.
Morrison, W. A.
Stapleton, J. T.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.
Stewart, J. W.
Walden, A. V.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

New Testament History.

Class I.

Bushell, A.
Church, E. F.
*Collis, S. E., B.A.
*Donnelly, W. E.
*Ferguson, C.
*Pokes, A. F., B.A.
*Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Gaston, D. W., B.A.

Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Goddard, J. G.
Graham, F. T.
Grant, G. C.
Jones, J.
King, N. G.
Lachner, H. J.
Lisa, J.
Morrow, F. C.
McKenzie, G. T.
Richards, S. T.
Robinson, B. H.
Sinclair, A.
*Smith, A. L.
Stapleton, J. T.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
*Trench, V. L., B.A.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class II.

Arnott, J. W.
Atton, A. L.
Bridgman, C. A.
Carruthers, R. G.
Frederick, A. B.
Healey, J. T.
Heyworth, J. R.
Jenner, A. A.
Kinsley, W. M.
Meller, J. J.
Mignacca, S.
Peacock, J. A.
Pugsley, R. E.
Smith, M.
Stotesbury, F. G.
Toye, E. H., B.A.
Walker, H. E., B.A.
Whelan, W. J.

Class III.

Burley, A. C.
Harbura, F. L.
Maddon, F. W.
Morrow, H. M.
Tiller, P.

Greek Exegesis, Luke.

Class I.

Bushell, A.
Graham, W. C.
*Lavrock, E. E.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Armstrong, F. W. H., B.A.
Arnott, J. W.
Burnett, A. H.
Dixon, W. F.
Edmonds, T. B.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Fokes, A. F., B.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Holgate, H.
Hutcheson, H. O.
Keys, J. M.
McCutchson, A. E.
Newton, R. H.
Roberts, H. L.
Rowe, A. H.
Scott, R. C.
Shaver, C. A., B.A.
Soper, S. H.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Stewart, J. W.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Young, A. G.

Class III.

Avison, H. W., M.A.
Clements, W.
Davidge, E.
Donnelly, W. E.
Dougan, H. L., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Goddard, J. G.
Hunter, J. B.
Hunter, E. C.
Johnston, A. R.
Kitchley, W. M.
Laithner, H. J.
McKenzie, G. T.
Rogers, H. O.
Smith, M. P.
Stapleford, F. N.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.
Toye, E. H., B.A.
Walker, H. E., B.A.
Westaway, W. J.
Winters, C. A.

GREEK EXEGESIS, JOHN.

Class I.

Edmonds, T. B.
Patterson, G. S., B.A.

Class II.

Horricks, H. M.
Raycraft, J. F.
Rowe, A. H.
Shaver, C. A., B.A.

Class III.

Allen, T.
Burley, A. C.
Dix, G. H.
Havelin, R. R., B.A.
Johnston, J. O.
Peacock, J. A.

GREEK EXEGESIS, ACTS.

Class I.

Fokes, A. F., B.A.
Sheridan, H. J., B.A.

GREEK EXEGESIS, ROMANS.

Class I.

Allen, T.
Arnott, J. W.
Black, A. E.
Bowes, F. N., B.A.
Burley, A. C.
Marshall, A. E.

Class II.

Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Johnston, J. O.
Raycraft, J. F.

GREEK EXEGESIS, FIRST JOHN.

Class I.

Trench, W. L., B.A.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Armstrong, F. W. H., B.A.
Avison, H. W., M.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Toye, E. H., B.A.

Class III.

Dougan, H. L., B.A.
Morris, J. F. G.

GREEK EXEGESIS, HEBREWS.

Class I.

Stobo, C.
*Burnett, A. H.
Fokes, A. F., B.A.
Miller, J. W., B.A.
Scrogg, E. T.
Shorten, A. F.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Aldridge, W. G.
Armstrong, F. W. H., B.A.
Avison, H. W., M.A.
Bowes, F. N., B.A.
Bright, J.
Burley, A. C.
Carter, E. N., B.A.
Clyndale, F. E.
Donnelly, W. E.
Dunlop, F. J.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Gifford, G. C.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Haddon, H. R.
Haywards, J. R.
Holmes, J. W.
Horricks, H. M.
Hunter, J. B.
Lloyd, W. J.
Lynd, G. W.
Matthews, I. E.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Toye, E. H., B.A.

Class III.

Daintbrough, G. A.
Clements, W.
Cushing, E.
Gaston, D. W., B.A.
Goddard, J. G.
Irwin, W. H.
King, N. C.
Longstreet, W. M.
Meredith, F. R.
Northen, W. A.
Peacock, J. A.
Raycraft, J. F.
Walker, H. E., B.A.

GREEK EXEGESIS, MARK.

Class III.

Codling, E.
Raycraft, J. F.

NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY (Part I.).

Class I.

Black, A. E.
Dougan, H. L., B.A.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Robinson, S. H.
Rowe, A. H.

Class II.

Daniher, E. L.
Horricks, H. M.

NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY (Part II.).

Class I.

Cuttle, R. E., B.A.
Donnelly, W. E.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Patterson, G. S., B.A.
*Steele, G. A., B.A.
Toye, E. H., B.A.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Avison, H. W., M.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Trench, W. L., B.A.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class III.

Gaston, D. W., B.A.
Morris, J. F. G.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.

OLD TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION.

Class I.

Stobo, C.
Bowes, F. N., B.A.
Burnett, A. H.
Clyndale, F. E.
Fokes, A. F., B.A.

Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
King, N. G.
*Patterson, G. S., B.A.
Scragg, E. T.
Tupe, E. H., B.A.
*Trench, W. L., B.A.

Class II.

Aldridge, W. G.
Bridgman, C. A.
Clements, W.
Codling, E.
Colwill, E. R.
Oaxton, D. W., B.A.
Gifford, G. C.
Goddard, J. G.
Grant, G. C.
Harbors, F. L.
Heyworth, J. R.
Lovegrove, W. M.
Matthews, I. E.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Whelan, W. J.

Class III.

Haddon, H. R.
Walden, A. V.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY (Part I.).

Class I.

Bowen, F. N., B.A.
Graham, W. C.
*Holgate, H.
Richards, R. T.
*Shaver, C. A., B.A.

Class II.

Carter, E. M., B.A.

Class III.

James, W. P. S.
Little, J. W.
Roberts, H. L.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY (Part II.).

Class I.

Salsborough, G. A.
Bradley, W. L., B.A.
Collis, R. E., B.A.
Cantrot, M. E., B.A.
Donnelly, W. E.
Dyson, C. E. C.
Fydell, F. E., B.A.
*Graham, W. C.
Holgate, H.
*Leach, J.
*McKenzie, G. T.
*Patterson, G. S., B.A.
*Shorten, A. F.
Walker, H. E., B.A.

Class II.

Aldsworth, F.
Alty, T. S.
Avison, H. W., M.A.
Bowen, F. N., B.A.
Burley, A. C.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Holmes, J. W.
Hunter, J. E.
King, N. G.
Roberts, H. L.

Class III.

Douglas, H. L., B.A.
Dunlop, F. J.
Harbors, F. L.
Kaiser, G. W.
Lees, J. A., B.A.
Meredith, F. R.
Morrison, W. A.
Mitford, W. B., B.A.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY (Parts I. II).

Class III.

Wallace, T.

HEBREW EXEGESIS, PROPHETS.

Class I.

Annis, S. E.
Laycock, S. R.
Patterson, G. S., B.A.
Reed, J. P.

Class II.

Bowen, F. N., B.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Trench, W. L., B.A.

Class III.

Arnott, J. W.
Armstrong, F. W. H., B.A.
Avison, H. W., M.A.
Dentiga, E.
Douglas, H. L., B.A.
Hutchison, H. C.
Johnston, A. R.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Tupe, E. H., B.A.
Winters, C. A.

HEBREW EXEGESIS, POETS.

Class I.

Milne, J. W., B.A.
Sheridan, H. J., B.A.
*Trench, W. L., B.A.

Class II.

Avison, H. W., M.A.
Douglas, H. L., B.A.

Class III.

Graham, F. T.

OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGY (Part I.).

Class I.

Avison, H. W., M.A.
Colwill, E. R.
Dixon, W. F.
Gaston, D. W., B.A.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Horrocks, H. M.
Robinson, E. H.
*Steele, G. A., B.A.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.
Tupe, E. H., B.A.
Walker, H. E., B.A.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.
Young, A. G.

Class II.

Morris, J. F. G.

Class III.

Graham, F. T.

CHURCH HISTORY (Part I.).

Class I.

Burnett, A. H.
Cantrot, M. E., B.A.
Heyworth, J. R.
McCutcheon, A. E.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.
Lines, J.
Smith, A. L.

Class II.

Alty, T. S.
Aldsworth, F.
Aldridge, W. G.
Allin, E. C.
Arnott, J. W.
Bushell, A.
Salsborough, G. A.
Bishop, C.
Campbell, W. A. F.
Dunlop, F. J.
Dixon, W. F.
Davidge, E.
Donnelly, W. E.
Frederick, A. S.
Forster, H. G.
Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Hodge, J. T.
Hunter, E. C.
Holly, W. H. H.
Hutchison, H. C.
Johnston, R. F.
Jones, J.
Kaiser, G. W.
Keys, J. M.
Leach, J.
Lynd, G. W.
Manford, W. J.
McKenzie, G. T.
Reed, J. P.
Roberts, H. L.
Rowe, A. H.
Shorten, A. F.
Sheldon, A.
Sims, W. E.
Taylor, A. D.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Westaway, W. J.
Woodworth, H. P., B.A.
Whiting, M. M.

Class III.

Allen, T.
Allen, A. L.
Burley, A. C.
Clements, W.
Clydale, F. R.

Codling, E.
Goddard, J. G.
Graham, F. T.
Harbura, F. L.
Hazlewood, H. F.
Halbert, R. G.
Haddon, H.
Horricks, H. M.
Hunter, J. E.
Jenner, A. A.
Johnston, A. R.
Johnston, J. O.
King, N. G.
Kinsley, W. M.
Latimer, H. J.
Matthews, J. E.
Mellor, J. J.
Meredith, F. R.
Morrison, W. A.
Morrow, E. M.
McIntosh, H. W.
McKee, J. G.
Pugsley, E. E.
Reycraft, J. F.
Stapleton, J. T.
Stephenson, G. I., B.A.
Stewart, J. W.
Stotesbury, F. G.
Salder, J. B.
Tiller, P.
Walden, A. V.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.
Winters, C. A.
Young, A. G.

CHURCH HISTORY (Part II.).

Class I.

*Carson, M. E., B.A.
Haddon, H. R.

Class II.

Fydell, F. J., B.A.

Class III.

Harbura, F. L.
Lovegrove, W. M.
Winters, C. A.

HISTORY OF MISSIONS.

Class I.

Abt, T. S.
Avison, H. W., M.A.

Class II.

Baxter, P. S.
Carter, E. M., B.A.
Carson, M. E., B.A.
Grant, G. C.
Robinson, S. H.

Class III.

Barron, W. B.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Hawtin, R. R., B.A.
Humphrey, H. S.
Jones, J. E.
Maxwell, G. N.
Mullen, H. H.
McLaughlin, A.
Seymour, H.
Skilling, W. M.
Stuart, H. M.
Williams, D. W.

HOMILETICS.

Class I.

Church, E.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Latimer, H. J.
*Patterson, G. S., B.A.
Steele, G. A., B.A.
Tilson, F. L., B.A.
Washington, C.C., B.A.

Class II.

Armstrong, F. W. H., B.A.
Bridgman, C. A.
Burley, A. C.
Bushell, A.
Donnelly, W. E.
Dunlop, F. J.
Ferguson, C.
Foker, A. F., B.A.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.
Goddard, J. G.
Graham, F. T.
Halbert, A.
Heslop, J. T.
Jenner, A. A.
Jones, J.
King, N. G.
Laughland, J. V.
Madden, F. W.
Mellor, J. J.

Morrow, E. M.
Morrow, F. C.
McKenzie, G. T.
Pugsley, E. E.
Smith, H. G.
Stapleton, J. T.
Tiller, P.
Trench, W. L., B.A.
Vanderburgh, J. W. S.
Walker, H. E., B.A.
Whiting, M. N.

Class III.

Bainborough, G. A.
Baxter, P. S.
Carleton, J. F.
Collis, R. E., B.A.
Douglas, H. L., B.A.
Gaston, D. W., B.A.
Grant, G. C.
Holmes, J. W.
Spencer, J. E.
Johnston, A. R.
Johnston, J. O.
Kinsley, W. M.
Leach, J.
Lillico, J. W.
Meredith, F. R.
Morrison, W. A.
Peacock, J. A.
Searth, W. P.
Shorten, A. F.
Sinclair, A.
Seider, J. B.
Stotesbury, F. G.
Walker, T.

HISTORY OF PREACHING.

Class I.

Hayworth, J. R.

Class II.

Burley, A. C.
Dunlop, F. J.
King, N. G.

Class III.

Collis, R. E., B.A.
Holmes, J. W.
Leach, J.
Morrison, W. A.
Shorten, A. F.

CHURCH POLITY AND DISCIPLINE.

Class I.

Benton, K. J.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Patterson, J. G., B.A.

Class II.

Bright, J.
Hayworth, J. R.
Steele, G. A., B.A.

Class III.

Goddard, J. F.

PATRISTICS.

Class I.

Carter, E. M., B.A.
Hughes, J. I., M.A.
Miller, J. W., B.A.
Washington, C. C., B.A.

Class II.

Sheridan, H. J., B.A.

PRINCIPLES AND DRAFT, EARNEST SCHOOLS (Burton).

Class I.

Alty, T. S.
Bright, J.
Carruthers, R. G.
*Hayworth, J. R.
*Leidtke, T.
Lowe, J. A., B.A.
Pyfson, G. G.
Skilling, W. M.
Trench, W. L., B.A.
Wilkinson, W. A.
Williams, D. W.

Class II.

Allen, T.
Barron, W. B.
Codling, E.
Douglas, H. L., B.A.
Johnston, A. R.
Richards, R. T.
Sheridan, H. J., B.A.
Walden, A. V.

Didactics (Adams and Mark).

Class I.

*Bacon, P. S.
Barnes, W. B.
Patterson, G. S., B.A.

Class II.

Allen, T.
Aylsen, H. W., M.A.

Class III.

Douglas, H. L., B.A.

CONFERENCE AND PRELIMINARY SUBJECTS

Logic.

Class II.

Bushell, A.
Mellor, J. J.
Pugsley, E. E.
Sinclair, A.
Stapleton, J. T.

Class III.

Jones, J.
Kitsley, W. M.
Latimer, H. J.
Madden, F. W.

Psychology.

Class II.

Bushell, A.
Cassmore, G. S.

Class III.

Atlee, A. L.
Halbert, A.
Jenner, A. A.
Jones, J.
Johnston, J. O.
Kitsley, W. M.
Latimer, H. J.
Madden, F. W.
Morrow, E. M.
Mellor, J. J.
Peacock, J. A.
Pugsley, E. E.
Sinclair, A.
Stapleton, J. T.
Steinberg, F. G.

Ethics.

Class II.

Burley, A. C.
Cassmore, G. S.
Holmes, J. W.
McKenzie, G. T.
Shorten, A. F.

Class III.

Aldridge, W. G.
Bainborough, G. A.
Hunter, J. E.
Leach, J.
Meredith, F. R.

History of Philosophy.

Class I.

*Bishop, C.
Shorten, A. F.

Class II.

Clysdale, F. E.
Haddon, H. R.
Walden, A. V.

Class III.

Aldridge, W. G.
Burley, A. C.
Clements, W.
Codling, E.
Harburn, F. L.
Holmes, J. W.
Lovegrove, W. M.
Lyal, G. W.
Matthews, I. E.
Morrison, W. A.
Peacock, J. A.
Whelan, W. J.

Biology.

Class I.

Bushell, A.
Hodge, J. T.
Stapleton, J. T.

Class II.

Madden, F. W.
Sinclair, A.

Class III.

Halbert, A.
Hayworth, J. R.
Jenner, A. A.
Jones, J.
Kitsley, W. M.
Latimer, H. J.
Mellor, J. J.
Pugsley, E. E.

Political Economy.

Class II.

Lyal, G. W.

Class III.

Bright, J.

History and English History (1st Year).

Class I.

Bushell, A.

Class II.

Jones, J.
Kitsley, W. M.
Latimer, H. J.
Pugsley, E. E.
Sinclair, A.
Stapleton, J. T.

Class III.

Halbert, A.
Hodge, J. T.
Jenner, A. A.
Madden, F. W.
Mellor, J. J.
Morrow, E. M.

English Literature (2nd Year).

Class II.

Alley, T. S.

Class III.

Codling, E.
Lyal, G. W.

English Literature (4th Year).

Class II.

Gifford, G. C.
Holmes, J. W.
Leach, J.
McKenzie, G. T.
Shorten, A. F.

Class III.

Bainborough, G. A.
Burley, A. C.
Hunter, J. E.
Johnston, J. O.
Matthews, I. E.
Meredith, F. R.

Preliminary Greek.

Class I.

*Annis, E. E.
Dadlier, E. L.
*Ferguson, C.
*Glover, J. S.
Hodge, J. T.
*Hurtz, W. E. W.
Madden, F. W.
*McKee, J. G.
Sinclair, A.
Shoss, W. E.

Class II.

Forster, H. G.
Graham, F. T.
Jones, J.
Morrow, F. C.
Pound, A. N. C.

Class III.

Bridgman, C. A.
Stapleton, J. T.
Woodworth, H. F., B.A.

Preliminary Hebrew.

Class II.

Fokes, A. F., B.A.

Wesley's Sermons.

Class I.

*Chester, E. A.

Dauther, E. L.
*Glover, G. H. W., B.A.
Hutty, W. E. W.
Johnston, E. F.
*King, G. B., B.A.
Morrow, F. C.
Price, P. G.
Stewart, J. W.
*Washington, C. C., B.A.
Watts, H. W.
White, J. T.
Winters, C. A.

Class II.

Bates, P. S.
Brown, C. G.
Glover, J. E.
Graham, F. T.
Jones, J. E.
McKee, J. G.
Pound, A. C. N.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class III.

McIntosh, H. W.

FLETCHER AND STEELE.

Class I.

King, G. B., B.A.
Leece, J. A., B.A.
Sabine, A. T. E.

Class II.

Ferguson, C.
Jones, J. E.
Rooke, W. J.
Seymour, H.
Tuyr, E. H., B.A.

CATECHISM.

Class I.

*Brown, C. G.
*Chester, E. A.
*Glover, J. E.
*McIntosh, H. W.
Winters, C. A.

Class II.

Dauther, E. L.
Pound, A. N. G.
Price, P. G.
Stewart, J. W.

White, J. T.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

Class III.

Horwell, H. B.

HISTORY OF METHODISM.

Class I.

King, G. B., B.A.
Sabine, A. T. E.

Class II.

Bright, J.
Ferguson, C.
Maxwell, G. N.
McLaughlin, A.
Skilling, W. M.
Williams, D. W.

Class III.

Allen, T.
Bates, P. S.
Mutton, H. H.
Peacock, J. A.
Puckett, T. L.
Seymour, H.

CHAPTERS ON PREACHING (Fletcher).

Class I.

Mutton, H. H.
*Skilling, W. M.
Williams, D. W.

Class II.

Grant, G. C.
Leece, J. A., B.A.
Sabine, A. T. E.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Class I.

Heslop, J. F.
Jones, J.
Sinclair, A.

Class II.

Madden, F. W.
Morrow, E. M.

Class III.

Raycraft, J. F.

FIFTH AND MISSIONS (Mott).

Class II.

Bates, P. S.
Seymour, H.

Class III.

Allen, T.

ENGLISH BIBLE, PROPHETS.

Class I.

Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Gilbert, W. E. M.
Shaver, C. A., B.A.

Class II.

Bishop, J. F.
Bushell, A.
Church, E.
Clarke, F. J.
Glover, J. E.
Heslop, J. T.
Jones, J.
Stillwell, J. J.

Class III.

Barkel, J. E.
Brown, C. G.
Bridgman, C. A.
Cudlipp, E.
Graham, F. T.
Halfyard, L.
Harris, R. E.
Jenner, A. A.
Johnston, J. G.
Jones, W. E.
Kinley, W. M.
Latimer, H. J.
Madden, F. W.
Mellor, J. J.
Morrison, W. A.
Morrow, E. M.
McIntosh, W. H.
McKee, J. G.
Phelps, A. L.
Pugsley, E. C.
Sinclair, A.
Singleton, J. F.
Stokesbury, F. G.
Whitlie, A. E.

ENGLISH BIBLE, JOB AND PSALMS.

Class I.

Pybus, F. J., B.A.
Tuyr, E. H., B.A.

Class II.

Aldridge, W. G.
Bainborough, G. A.
Dunlop, F. J.
Gifford, G. C.
Hunter, J. R.
Lyon, G. W.
Morrison, W. A.
Shorten, A. F.
Walden, A. V.

Class III.

Burley, A. C.
Chenoweth, W.
Haddon, H. R.
Harbourn, F. L.
Johnston, J. G.
Leach, J.
Lillico, J. W.
Matthews, I. R.
Meredith, F. R.
Miller, J. W.
McKenzie, G. T.
Purdham, G. H.

ENGLISH BIBLE, PSALMS.

Class II.

Aldridge, W. G.
Brown, E.

Class III.

Chenoweth, W.
Cockburn, J.
Johnston, J. G.
Peacock, J. A.
Pugsley, E. C.
Whitlie, W. J.

ENGLISH BIBLE, GOSPELS.

Class III.

Dyson, C. B. C.
Houghton, W. H.

ENGLISH BIBLE, GENESIS.

Class II.
Aldridge, W. G.
Brown, E.

Class III.
Cochrane, J.
Laughland, J. V.
Peacock, J. A.

ENGLISH BIBLE, PENTATEUCH.

Class I.
Fydell, F. J., B.A.

Class II.
Bradley, W. L., B.A.

Class III.
Mitford, W. B.
Wallace, T.

ENGLISH BIBLE, MATTHEW & LUKE.

Class II.
Banes, P. S.

ENGLISH BIBLE, ACTS.

Class I.
Banes, P. S.

Class III.
Allen, T.

SCRIPTURE SELECTIONS (PART I.).

Class I.
*Chester, E. A.
Dunlher, E. L.
Glover, J. E.
*McIntosh, H. W.

Class II.
Brown, C. G.
Pound, A. C. N.
White, J. T.

Class III.
Burwell, H. B.
Price, P. G.
Rooke, W. J.
Stewart, J. W.
Winters, C. A.
Woodsworth, H. F., B.A.

SCRIPTURE SELECTIONS (PART II.).

Class I.
*Bradley, W. L., B.A.
*Shaver, C. A., B.A.
*Williams, D. W.
Woodger, W. P.

Class II.
Jones, J. E.
Mutton, H. H.
Wilkinson, W. A.

Class III.
Alty, T. S.
Banes, P. S.
Grant, G. C.
Richards, R. T.
Stuart, A. M.
Dix, G. H.

SCRIPTURE SELECTIONS (PART III.).

Class I.
Carruthers, R. G.
Clements, W.
*Gaston, D. W., B.A.
*Haddon, H. R.
*Shilling, W. M.
*Williams, D. W.
*Woodger, W. P.

Class II.
Laidlaw, T.

Class III.
Banes, P. S.
Elliott, A. E., B.A.
Grant, G. C.

704 Spadina Road
Toronto May 15th 1911

Rt. Chancellor Burwash
Secretary Board of Regents

Dear Sir.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management held to-day it was decided to suggest to the Board of Regents that the title "Read of Truth Hall" be changed to "Minutes of Truth Hall"

Respectfully yours

Florence M. Laing

Recording Secretary.

The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression
Toronto

May 20th
1911

Dear Mrs Burwash -

I do not know why I should look each day for a letter from your dear hand but I think I have been doing that.

Are you well and when are you coming back to Toronto?

Tomorrow evening our Commencement Exercises begin with Representation of Twelfth Night by our students. On Wednesday morning we have an open meeting in the Gymnasium, on Wednesday afternoon we give a Reception for the Graduates and their friends. Then on Thursday Evening Commencement. The Rev. D. Law of Knox College and Captain Paulin will address the graduates.

I know dear of your interest - and I want to tell you everything.

Last evening we spent with Mr and Mrs R. G. Eaton discussing matters pertaining to the School. Mr Eaton said the students had made good on their teaching at the Club.

Of Girls of the Club debating they were fine women as well as fine teachers.

How dear I will be free to go for you on Friday of this week or any day after that if you let me know when, and what your plans are and I will arrange mine accordingly. Mrs Eaton and Mr R. G. Eaton would like to have you go to see them while you are with us. I told them I would let them know later on.

This a beautiful summer day. My husband and Dorothy join me in loving remembrances

Faithfully yours
Emma E. H. Acomb -

113 Bloor St. West.
Toronto June 1st 1911.

My dear husband,

I looked for a notice of Port Hope Conference this morning, but found none. I hope you enjoyed the two days among old friends and familiar scenes.

There was a heavy rain here yesterday afternoon, and today is quite cool.

Dr. Sippell has just been in. He is very, very anxious to see you. He is quite perplexed about his course in Europe, and knows of no one to turn to for advice except yourself.

He leaves for Toronto for Montreal next Tuesday night, and arrives in Montreal on Wednesday morning about seven o'clock. He will go directly to the Windsor Hotel and if you leave your address there, he will go to you wherever you may be.

If staying so long will put you to extra expense he will be responsible for it. That is his message.

He is evidently feeling very much alone. They are going on to St. Catharines today, and he said he ~~will~~ would write to you.

I see the programme for the university meeting in the witness. Will your address be to the Methodist Conference all the time you are in Montreal.

I am writing in a hurry so you will get this letter soon after your arrival in Montreal. Your loving wife

Margaret.

113 Bloor St. West
Toronto June 3rd 1911.

My dear husband,

It is very gratifying to know that matters at Port Hope passed off without unpleasantness.

I see church union was carried by a large majority.

One cannot hope, I suppose, that if the verdict is in Dr. Workman's favor, the case will end there.

"When shall wars and tumults cease?"
Old age ought to be a time of peace, but that is a blessing denied us. Did you get my letter, containing a message from Dr. Sippell? It was addressed to the conference and should have reached Montreal by the same train you travelled by.

This morning I sent forward a notice of a Senate meeting to be held on Wednesday evening. There is one to called for Monday too, Prof. Robertson thinks they can attend to all that comes up there.

I enclose a third missive that has arrived giving notice of afternoon meetings.

Where shall we meet Maggie in Montreal? She expects to be there quite early on Friday morning June 30th.

Perhaps Mr. McFarland can suggest where she had better go.

Is Bertie St. Denis at home?

I shall keep the Gazettes for Sunday reading. It seems from a casual glance that I may learn something of theology.

In another week Convocation will be over, but still there will be something left to do I suppose.

In four weeks you will be free, unless you are caught by a Marconi message.
I earnestly hope and pray that good may come out of all the commotions that now agitate our world, and there may come days of quiet yet allotted to us.
If you should see Mrs. Shaw please give her my very kind regards.

I am always,
Your affectionate wife
Margaret.

Montreal Conference
of the
Methodist Church

June 2nd 1911

My dear Maggie,

I have just arrived in Montreal after all night on the cars. I am billeted at the Windsor Hotel guest of Mr Hanson. I am very glad to find the Workman trial virtually closed & that I will not be called. Lemuel Thomas closed the case for evidence yesterday & they say did very well. Kelly will virtually answering all the other side & the impression is that Workman will win in this court. I am very glad not to be called as it is a very serious trial to my weak heart & nerves to go through any thing of that kind.
I begin here today at 11 o'cl.

With love your husband
Nathaniel

Montreal Conference
of the
Methodist Church

June 3rd 1911

My dear Maggie.

Another day has passed & things are moving as well as we could expect: The Workmen's Case has closed & the judge has now to study 240000 words about 600 pages of evidence & then give his decision. The impression seems to be that it will be in Workmen's favour & that an appeal will be carried to the higher Court. I had a good time yesterday & I hope good was done. Today I speak again at 11.30 & after that will I think run out to Point Fortune for Sunday. I have seen Grace for I came the is also going out to Pt. F. for Sunday with Margery who is all she has left now. I hope to get back to town Wednesday morning and have written Dippell to meet me in Toronto instead of here I have not yet heard from him

With love your husband
Nathanael -

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Montreal, June 4th 1911

My dear Maggie.

The fates were against me yesterday about getting to Point Fortune immediately before my address came the memorial service and it was quite after 12 ock before I lay on my bed after one when I got out of the Congress room & as the only train left at half past one there was no use to try to catch it. So I am putting in Sunday here. I hope my addresses are doing good. There are many kind expressions and enquiries for publication. My last is tomorrow and the Lesson of Victorious Living is in the evening

Montreal 19

where I suppose I must say something of the progress of the College — I had a nice talk and walk with Allen Farrell yesterday and little conference with a good many of the old students — one of them Dr. F. Pelly who was in College when I first came to Cobourg in 1867 & whose son later graduated & went to Japan told me something I never knew before that just when I came the Conference students were quite dissatisfied with the lack of any provision for their instruction in theology and that the principal lesson which I my imagined

Montreal June 3 19

and carried in order by order with my course work were heartily welcomed by them. I had thought that I was the only one who saw the need. I expect to get away Tuesday or I have heard nothing from Sippell yet but perhaps may tomorrow. As yesterday the King's birthday was a public holiday there was no distribution of mail except the early morning

With love your husband

Nathanael.

Mr. C. D. Massey begs to enclose herewith his cheque for $100.00 as his contribution to the fund in behalf of Rev Dr Workman

Toronto June 19th 1911

~~Queen's Park~~

Toronto

Grosvenor Hotel Manchester

July 10th 1911

My dear Maggie,

I have had a pleasant quick journey & have had a good supper & comfortable room here by the help of a commercial man who also recommends the Central Hotel in Cardiff and I shall go there on landing & possibly make arrangements

for you all there unless I find it unselfish
long in some way. We says very nice excursion
can be made to fine points on the Somerset
Devon & Cornish sides.
I have not discovered the place of the Conference
yet but shall await till morning before making
the attempt. My friend recommends a visit
to the Cotton exchange about noon tomorrow
when from the gallery one may see 5000
buyers & sellers at work with a good part
of the world's immediate market supply
of cotton.
I am glad to think of you as nicely located
in Chester & hope that you may have a delightful
time there the next few days.
With kind regards to Maggie & Miss Edwards
& love for you, Your affectionate brother
Katherine

627 Chestnut Ave
Long Beach
California

Chancellor Burwash

My Dear Sir
I am writing you
about a matter that is of
interest to me. Your considerate
counsel would be a great favor.
I have applied for a position
in the Los Angeles High School
to teach music.
Beside my musical standing
I have to give statement of
good general education of
two years work other than
Music; I attended Victoria

during 1904 and 1906, 1906
was registered for literature
with Dr Lang and Rayner
Bible study with Dr J. Burnard
Systematic Theology with your-
self. At the University College
Ancient History with Dr Wing.
I went as a special Case
& get a statement to this
effect. I was resident in
Annesley Hall going back the
second year as Miss Addison's
assistant. I had to leave
on account of ill health.
Would you be so kind to let
me know if this is possible

for me to procure or am
I asking an impossibility.
Thanking you for the kindness
I am sincerely
Helen M. Sargent

July. 15. 1911

CEREAL DIVISION.

CHAS. E. SAUNDERS, PH. D., Dominion Cerealist

H. SIRETT, B.S.A., Assistant

DOMINION OF CANADA. EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

J. H. GRISDALE, B. AGR., DIRECTOR.

Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Canada.

Oct. 2nd., 1911.

Rev. N. Burwash, LL.D.,

Victoria College, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

Your favour of the 30th. ultimo addressed to Dr. C.E. Saunders received.

In reply I would inform you that Dr. C.E.Saunders and his father, Dr. William Saunders, are at the present time in Europe. Dr. C.E.Saunders is expected to return about October 15th., but that would be too late for him to deal with your request. I am afraid that I could do nothing toward obtaining the photo of which you write.

Yours sincerely,

H. Sirett.

Assistant Cerealist.

Chapman McDougall
Haigh Jackson
Dallin Rose
Parker Rowell
Park Rymes
Tillott Cornish
Smith Chown
Warren Wallace
Wilson Graham
Lewis Renton

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE
MONTREAL

Oct 3 1911

Dear Chancellor Burwash,

I received your note on Monday and am sending you today by express some two or three pages from a large College album. They contain pictures of many who have been prominent in our city Methodism of the past two generations. I send also, a framed picture of the original Trustees of the Great St James Street Church (1845-5), and a valuable album of photographs and letters of the Presidents of the Canadian Conference or General Conference. You may find these items of interest for your purpose. I hope so. Will you kindly have them addressed to me when returning them.

With sincere esteem I am Your Faithfully
Walter H. Patton

P.S. I thought St James Church might be able to lend a frame or two for it but for the tablet, that is a hard to arrange it.

The Rev Chancellor Burwash, D.D. etc
Toronto

BURSAR'S REPLY TO
JAMES BOUSFIELD,
REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Toronto, November 23rd, 1911.

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,-

I am directed by the Committee having the arrangement for the special Convocation in hand to inform you that 135 students' tickets have been assigned to Victoria College, of which 45 are for women students. Will you be good enough to make such arrangements as are deemed best for the distribution of these tickets, which I hope to place in your hands either on Saturday, or at the latest Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Yours very truly,

James Bousfield

Registrar.

JB/B

ADDRESS:
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION
OTTAWA
REFER TO No. 824362 Imm.

KBR/BB.

Ottawa, 24th November, 1911.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your favour of the 22nd instant regarding a refund of capitation tax upon Miss Hung. After she has completed one full year's attendance at your College, if you will send me a statutory declaration to that effect, accompanied by the C.I.5 certificate which is today being issued and forwarded to Miss Hung, the matter of a refund will receive immediate attention.

Your obedient servant,

Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration.

1911

To the Members of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference

A PLEA FOR CANADIAN CHURCH UNION BY A CANADIAN METHODIST

Dear Brethren,—Yesterday I met on the street a leading Presbyterian minister. He said, "Our position and yours on this question are identical. We desire to retain our old filial relations with the Presbyterian Churches at home as you desire to do with the Methodists. We also desire to secure the brotherhood of Methodism as you of Presbyterianism." This, brethren, expresses our common attitude in Canada. It is not that we are dissatisfied with our old affiliations. It is not that we could think of parting with them except with heartfelt sorrow. It is only that a crisis is upon us which seems to us to demand that we should unite our forces for the one object of promoting the Kingdom of Christ in this land which God has given us; and in this effort we desire nothing more earnestly than the sympathy, prayers, and help of our brethren, both Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational, in the Old Land. What is our position? In ten years we have grown from a people of five millions to eight millions. Peoples of all nations of Europe and Asia and from the United States of America have been pouring in upon us at the rate of three hundred thousand a year. About one-half of these come from Great Britain and Ireland, and about half the number from the United States, and the remainder from other countries. For all these we are called upon as Canadian Churches to provide the ordinances and influence of the Gospel. This is an entirely new situation. In time past our immigration has brought with it a large influx of Christian people with their ministers and church institutions. This was especially the case with the various branches

of Methodism. With the United Empire Loyalist immigration in 1784 and after, there came the Methodist itinerants from the United States. With the English immigration in later years there came English Wesleyan missionaries, and a little later Bible Christians, New Connexion and Primitive Methodists, in each case men of experience fitted to lay the foundations of Christian Churches. But now out of a million British immigrants we find a small percentage of church members and we have been obliged to send over from year to year to collect a few young local preachers to help supply the need of religious ordinances. The people who are coming to us now seem to be largely unchurched people, those who have drifted away from the religious ties of the past. Out of 120,000 British immigrants of our last returns our immigration chaplains at Halifax, Quebec and Montreal have found but four thousand who acknowledged themselves Methodists, and I do not know that other churches have fared better. This means that seventy-five per cent. of the British immigration comes to us for evangelization. Of course with the non-English-speaking people the case presents a still more difficult problem, and the immigration from the United States is much like that from Britain, but weighted with problems of its own. It is perhaps not too much to say that two-thirds or three-fourths of the population pouring in upon us are Christless, and if our country is to remain vitally Christian we must bring to bear upon them the saving power of the gospel.

The religious forces of our country, as those of the whole Christian world, must be distinguished as Catholic or Evangelical. Romans, and part of the Anglicans and Lutherans are Catholic and Sacramentarian. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists, with some smaller bodies, are Evangelical. That is, nearly half our population, as it stood ten years ago, are Catholic, and of these the Roman Catholics are the largest, most compact and best organized body in the Dominion; if the Evangelical Protestants could be brought to work together they would be nearly, or perhaps quite, equal. But between these two bodies of Christians there is no hope of unity. They differ so widely that they scarcely acknowledge the validity of the Christianity each of the other. This is one important phase of our situation. We are,

all told, little more than two millions of Evangelical Christians, less than seven hundred thousand communicants, to grapple with not only the salvation of our own children and adherents of our churches, but also with that of three millions of outside population thrown upon our hands in the last ten years. At the same time we have our foreign missions in China, Japan, India, Africa and elsewhere. Can you wonder that we feel compelled to economize and consolidate our forces?

But on the other hand we have reason to believe that for the past fifty years God has been preparing our churches for this work now on their hands, and has by His providence and Spirit been pointing out our way of duty. Sixty years ago Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists were far apart and prejudiced against each other. Methodists thought Presbyterians without much religion and Presbyterians thought Methodists ignorant and fanatical, and both could remember the days when pulpit fulminations on the Five Points were quite common. But just after the Crimean war and the Indian Mutiny, came the day of great revivals on this continent as also in Europe, the Fulton Street prayer-meeting in New York, the Ulster revivals, the work of Moody and Sankey. Then came the call from India which brought our Evangelical Churches together in the New Year week of prayer, and as Calvinist and Arminian called upon God in united supplication we began to say, "We pray alike, we sing the same praises, we rejoice in the same Saviour, are we not all brothers of one family?" Again and again in our cities, towns and country villages, the week of united prayer was only the beginning of a revival, lasting for weeks, multiplying the converts in all our churches. I remember one Scotch Presbyterian Church in which in one winter the communicants were multiplied from five hundred to a thousand souls. The old dividing dogmas were forgotten by us all as our hearts were quickened and filled with the central vital truths of the common gospel. Then followed the era of unification. Presbyterians, by two succeeding movements, became all one body in 1875; Methodists by two successive movements became one body in 1883, and these movements were followed by wonderful showers of blessing. At our union we Methodists numbered 165,000 members in society in a Methodist popu-

lation of 748,000, or one member for 4½ population. In 1894, eleven years later, our members in society were 261,000 in a population of 848,000, or one member for a little over 3 of population. In 1901-2 our Methodist population was 917,000 and membership 283,000, or one in a little over three or practically the same ratio to the population. With 1901-2 began the great influx of population, in eight years following our membership has grown to 340,000, an addition of 57,000. The population we cannot give until the latest census is published.

But now we are called to consider no longer the population calling themselves Methodist, but the population out of Christ, and we find that population multiplying by millions, and our brethren of all evangelical churches face the same problem. And for this problem we have but the one common remedy, the salvation of the individual man by repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and this-by a vast movement of evangelistic effort. And for this effort God has prepared Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists alike by His blessing upon the evangelism of the last fifty years. Our churches are all thoroughly imbued with the spirit of evangelism, and our experience is that it can be prosecuted far more successfully by united than by divisive efforts.

But another consideration presses upon us with no less force. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." It has been said, "Why don't you grow your own preachers?" Our answer is, "We are doing that to as great an extent as any other church in Christendom." We have to-day 695 young men in training for our ministry, or one for every 489 communicants, and in addition we have 2,589 local preachers and over 1,000 exhorters, many of whom are looking to the ministry. We have received an average of 160 candidates for our ministry every year for the last four years, or more than ten per cent. of our effective ordained ministry. We profess to wait for the call of God to this ministry and we have not been disappointed. But if we are wasting the men whom God has so called in unholy rivalry instead of using them to the best advantage, can we expect God to do other than make us feel our error and sin by straitening us in our work? A waste of the Lord's money of which we are only stewards is

bad enough; a waste of the lives of His called men is worse. And now every man is needed; and trained, qualified, experienced men are needed; are we justified in keeping more than are needed of our best men in our old churches and sending inexperienced young recruits to contend with each other in striving to found rival churches in our new territory? Will they be likely most effectively to accomplish the tremendous task of evangelizing these masses of Christless population now thrown into our hands by the providence of God? Would not John Wesley, if he were here to-day, join hands with all evangelical men in such a work as this?

But someone has said, "By union with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists you will lose the characteristic qualities and atmosphere of Methodism." But was not this the characteristic quality of Methodism from the beginning, its emphasis upon a definite religious experience of salvation by faith? Did it spring not out of the Holy Club, but out of the experience of the 24th of May, 1738? Was not its first sermon the proclamation of this salvation? Has it not lived and grown by that fundamental experience ever since? And is not this experience the fundamental thing to-day with a Congregational Moody, with a Presbyterian Drummond as well as with a Methodist Sankey or Hugh Price Hughes to-day? Believe me, brethren, this it is which we are all setting before us as the end of our united efforts for Canada to-day; and while that is the case we shall not go far away from the essential quality of Methodism.

But you say, "What about that universal love of God manifest in the atoning work of Christ? Only this, that our Presbyterian friends are as anxious to set that forth to-day as we are. What about the individual responsibility based upon the autonomia of the human will? Again they emphasize that as do we side by side with the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. What about Christian perfection? You will find that too in our basis, in Mr. Wesley's favorite form of perfect love. What about the joyous testimony of Christian experience in the class-meeting? We have found that a Scotchman, and especially a Highlandman, can be just as happy and give as inspiring a testimony as an old-fashioned Methodist? And do not these things give you both the essential quality and the atmosphere of Methodism, perhaps even improved

by the quiet perseverance and strength of Presbyterianism! Scotland has already given us many of our finest types of Canadian Methodism. Why then should we not follow the line by which God has led us up to the present and in which His providence and Spirit still seem to say, "Go forward"? Nay, will we not be guilty if we do not so do! We only hope that we may do so with your blessing and still holding you by a brother's hand.

I have said that we dare not retrench our work in the foreign field that we may accomplish that which we must do at home. In that work we stand not alone as a Canadian Church or Churches as we must do in our home evangelization. All the evangelical churches of Europe and America are with us in China, India and Japan. But we have an interest in that work peculiar to ourselves and the United States. Next to our own household the next people of importance to us are neighbors. China, Japan and India are our next door neighbors. Already they are crossing the sea to visit us. You can find their signs on every business street in Toronto. In British Columbia you will find that Japanese, Chinese and Hindoos have already monopolized each some one industry of the country. They are already with us by tens of thousands. They are nearly half the world's population, and commerce with them will be one of the chief elements of our national life. Shall we meet them as Christian brothers or as despised heathen? This question next to the moral and religious character of our own people is for us most vital, and adds to our responsibility and the problem of our churches.

To face these tasks, brethren, we believe that we shall be stronger, more successful and more perfectly in harmony with the will of God by uniting as one people for the carrying forward of the work of God, and we only crave your sympathy, your prayers, your blessing and your brotherly Godspeed.

NAME N. Burwash

No. Box 5 File 96

Correspondence 1912 Jan-Sept.

REVERSO
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Burwash – Bibles

WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO SATURDAY

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An Exhibition of Old Bibles

THE most interesting book in the world from any point of view is the Bible. Part of it is none of the oldest writing known to men; it was the first book printed; and it is the most widely disseminated of all literature. A display of old Bibles, therefore, should bring together some extremely interesting volumes. Certainly the collection of Bibles which will shortly be on exhibition at Victoria College are well worth a visit.

This display of Holy Writ, which is being held in honor of the three hundredth birthday of the Authorized Version, contains the whole series of English Bibles, from Pre Saxon translations, down through Wycliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale, Rogers, and Cranmer, to the Authorized and the Revised versions. It also contains copies of the Bible in no less than three hundred languages, even to an edition in the Cree language of the Northwest. Besides this, there are a number of Bibles with the most interesting historical associations.

When a representative of SATURDAY NIGHT called the other day at the beautiful new library building of Victoria College, he found Chancellor Burwash in the midst of a room full of Bibles, many of them still in their wrappings. There were Bibles of all kinds, huge ancient tomes bound in leather and brass lying alongside the india-paper and limp-covered booklets of to-day. There were Jewish parchment rolls, some on thin crinkly vellum, others on thick leather. There was one Hebrew roll which looked like nothing in the world so much as a pair of bolsters when wound on its two sticks. There was a chain Bible—the kind they used to fasten to the reading desk with a heavy iron chain in the days when Bibles were scarcer than now, and when devout students were liable to appropriate stray copies of their beloved book. There were some fine old United Loyalist Bibles—that of Barbara Heck, for instance, being preserved in a glass case, as the binding has all fallen away.

A mere layman would have felt rather at a loss in that treasure house of the printed Word, but Chancellor Burwash made the path one of pleasantness and interest. It was a pleasure to see him amid those venerable tomes, explaining their history and association, calling attention to the excellence of the printing or the binding, and point-

THE EXHIBITION OF BIBLES.
A fine roll of the Hebrew Scriptures on parchment. The staff on which the manuscript is rolled is beautifully ornamented with brass filagree.

Scriptures. It is a sturdy volume bound in vellum, and the chain is of iron and of goodly size. It looks strong enough to hold a ship.

There are two Jewish scrolls, one on leather, and one on parchment. They are fine pieces of work of the kind, especially the smaller roll on parchment, which is ornamented with some beautiful brass filagree work.

Of the English Bibles, Wycliffe's is the oldest represented. But the bulky, modern volume is, of course, merely a reprint from the ancient manuscript. As a matter of fact, though Wycliffe made his translation in 1380, it was not printed till 1850. The language of the book is, of course, very archaic, and to a modern it makes very difficult reading.

Tyndale's Bible is also to be seen in a modern reprint. In this case there is a reproduction of the first twelve sheets of Tyndale's Testament, with which that doughty student made his escape when his plant was seized by the authorities and destroyed.

The Coverdale Bible comes next in order, and the exhibition contains a careful reproduction of that volume. The old book seems to have been really a fine piece of book making, though it was the first complete Bible printed in English. The translation was made by Miles Coverdale, Exeter, and was the first Bible sanctioned by

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THE EXHIBITION OF BIBLES.
An interesting survival of the days when Bibles were chained to the desks in churches.

ing out engravings and passages of particular interest. It was like being guided through a storied city by one who had lived there all his life.

The first Bible considered was naturally the one which is having its three-hundredth birthday. And aside from its history, it was a most impressive tome, a copy of the original edition of the Authorized Bible of King James. This particular edition is known as the "he-Bible," on account of the use of the masculine for the feminine pronoun in a certain passage. It is a big book, as almost all the old Bibles are. In the ancient time people believed in books of goodly size—"huge armfuls of delight," as Charles Lamb described the books which were his "midnight darlings." Nowadays they consider handy size and light weight. But Bibles in the old days were surely Bibles.

One of the most beautiful volumes in the collection is a copy of the Vulgate in Latin from the shop of Robertus Stephanus in Paris. It was printed in 1740, and is really a superb bit of work. The binding is especially beautiful, being in white vellum with an inlay of red leather in the shape of a Maltese cross. The paper and printing are excellent.

The chain Bible is a fine old copy of the Hebrew

THE EXHIBITION OF BIBLES.
The entrance to the new library, Victoria College, where the exhibition will be held.

[illegible] contains a careful reproduction of that volume. The old book seems to have been really a fine piece of book making, though it was the first complete Bible printed in English. The translation was made by Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, and was the first Bible sanctioned by royal authority. The original edition was published in 1535.

The Rogers or Matthews' Bible, as it was called by John Rogers, superintendent of the English churches in Germany, was published with notes under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthews in 1537. It is the Tyndale version. A reproduction of this Bible is also included in the exhibition.

But the big Cranmer Bible, which is one of the most interesting exhibits, is a copy of the original edition of 1539. And it is a beautiful book, the printing being as clear as ever, and the paper just mellowed by age. Modern paper will scarcely last as well. This version is the Coverdale translation, corrected by Archbishop Cranmer. In 1540 every parish church was enjoined to possess a copy under penalty of a fine of forty shillings a month.

Another valuable and interesting original edition is that of Matthew Parker's Bible, which is also known as "The Great Bible"—probably in reference to its tremendous size. This was published in the reign of Henry VIII., under the care of Archbishop Parker and his staff.

There is also a copy of the Geneva Bible, which was translated and published in that city by English exiles. This Bible is also known as the "Breeches Bible," on account of the peculiar rendering of a verse in Genesis: "The eyes of them both were opened—and they sewed fagg-tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches." This and the Parker Bible were the immediate predecessors of the Authorized Version.

But interesting as are these old English Bibles, and great as is the part which they have helped to play in the history of religion, Canadians would perhaps be even more interested in the display of Bibles which have figured in historic times in this country. The oldest Canadian Bible in the exhibition is that of an edition of the Vulgate brought to Canada by a French priest in 1633. There is also a Huguenot version which came to America about the same time. Both these Bibles belong to a French-Canadian family in Saskatchewan, who hold them as heirlooms.

Barbara Heck's Bible has also been sent from New York State. It was this book which that very notable old lady held on her lap when she died. Paul Heck's Dutch Testament is also to be seen there, a stubby little volume with crabbed printing. On the fly-leaf is an inscription stating that this book was given to Paul Heck in order that he might learn to read Dutch.

There are a number of other United Loyalist Bibles, and altogether the exhibition gives an excellent idea of the history of the Bible in Canada.

This exhibition will be opened on February the fourth, and it is one which should appeal, not only to people of religious interests, but also to all who are amateurs of fine old books, for their own sake and for the light which they throw on some of the most interesting passages in history.

Crown Princess Sophia of Greece, wife of Crown Prince Konstantine, is the commander of one of the finest regiments of the army of Greece. She is the sister of the Emperor of Germany and ranks there as Princess of Prussia. She is the mother of five children.

Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator Robert M. La Follette, has written a play with woman suffrage as the dominating motive. Miss La Follette has dramatic ability and she has utilized it in giving readings for the benefit of the equal suffrage cause.

The Greenstreet Bible showing one of the pictures of the one [illegible]

shire, just across [illegible] uthy Ford, [illegible] after," and [illegible]

Haddon [illegible] stealing in the [illegible] went, [illegible] Duke of Rutland [illegible] house of his [illegible] of possibility that [illegible] again be inhabited.

THE art of pe[illegible] fetters grey [illegible] creature, more [illegible] was more capa[illegible] for exalted [illegible] shared inspira[illegible] book, and just [illegible] whose presence [illegible] of the fly in the [illegible] scale the Scriptures [illegible] ed geniety to the [illegible] deeds of middle [illegible]

Many of our [illegible] certainly false, [illegible] abound in myths [illegible] the story of Cinderella [illegible] yet they hold up [illegible] ideals, it should be [illegible] families whose [illegible] Dukes of Wellington [illegible] cent from Hugo [illegible] and nephew of the [illegible] able fact that [illegible] Robert, who during [illegible] mask on his [illegible]

The [illegible] who was part [illegible] teenth century, [illegible] have not in the [illegible]

University of Toronto.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 5TH, 1912.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that the regular meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto will be held in the Senate Chamber (Round Room, West End) on Friday, January 12th, at 8.00 p.m.

JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

BUSINESS:

Report of the Council of the Faculty of Arts.
Report of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine.
Report of the Council of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.
Report of the Council of the Faculty of Education.
Report of the Council of the Faculty of Forestry.
Report of the Board of Post Graduate Studies. (Chairman—DR. MACALLUM).
Report of the Board of Arts Studies. (Chairman—THE PRESIDENT).
Report of the Board of Medical Studies. (Chairman—DEAN CLARKE).
Report of the Board of Applied Science and Engineering Studies. (Chairman—DEAN GALBRAITH).
Report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials. (Chairman—THE VICE-PRESIDENT).
Report of the Special Committee to which was referred the letter from the Toronto Conservatory of Music. (Convener—THE CHANCELLOR).

Consideration of the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the respective powers of the Board of Governors and the Senate. (Chairman—MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL).

Motion by DR. EMMERT:—

That the course in Music, both for matriculation and for subsequent examinations be revised with the object of strengthening certain parts of the course.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the case of Mr. E. R. Tyner. (Convener—THE CHANCELLOR).

Committee of the whole stage of the Statute to amend the Statutes of the Senate in respect of certain Boards and Committees.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the curriculum in Physical Training. (Convener—PRESIDENT BURWASH).

MOTION BY MR. WALDRON:—

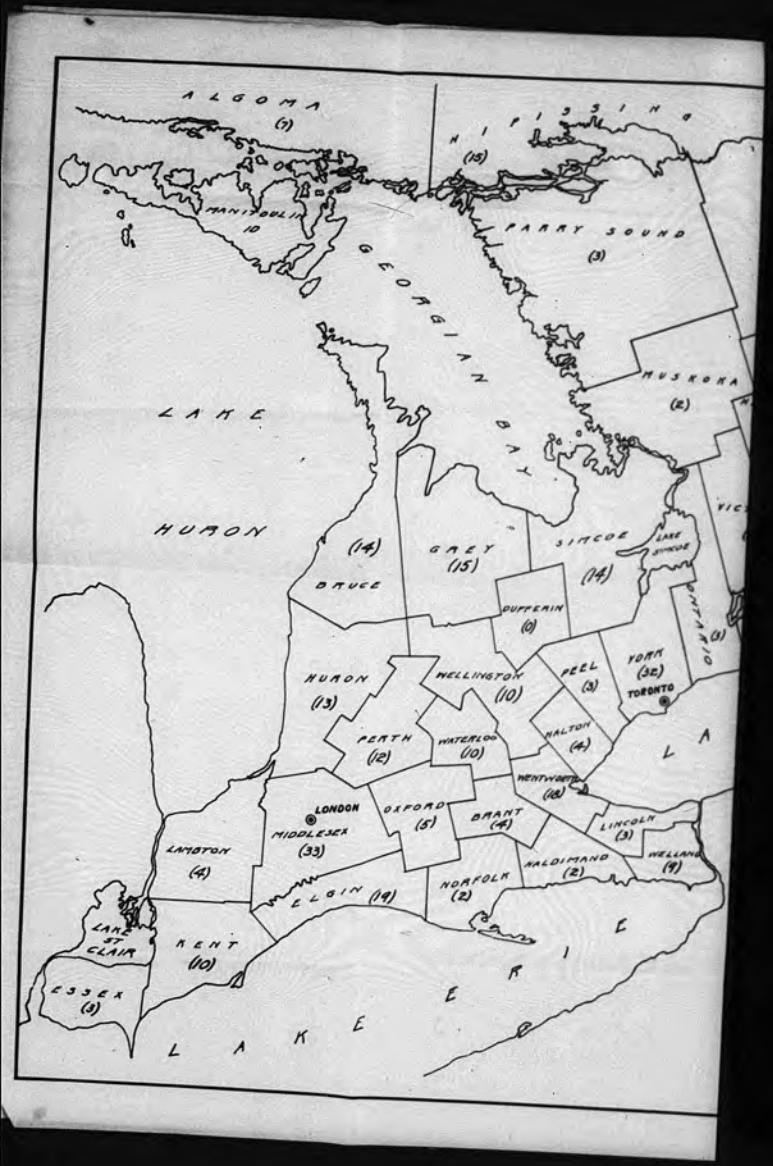
Whereas the Senate has learned of the establishment by the Board of Governors of a course of instruction on Military History and Military Tactics, with examinations to be held and prizes to be given by persons unknown to the Senate:

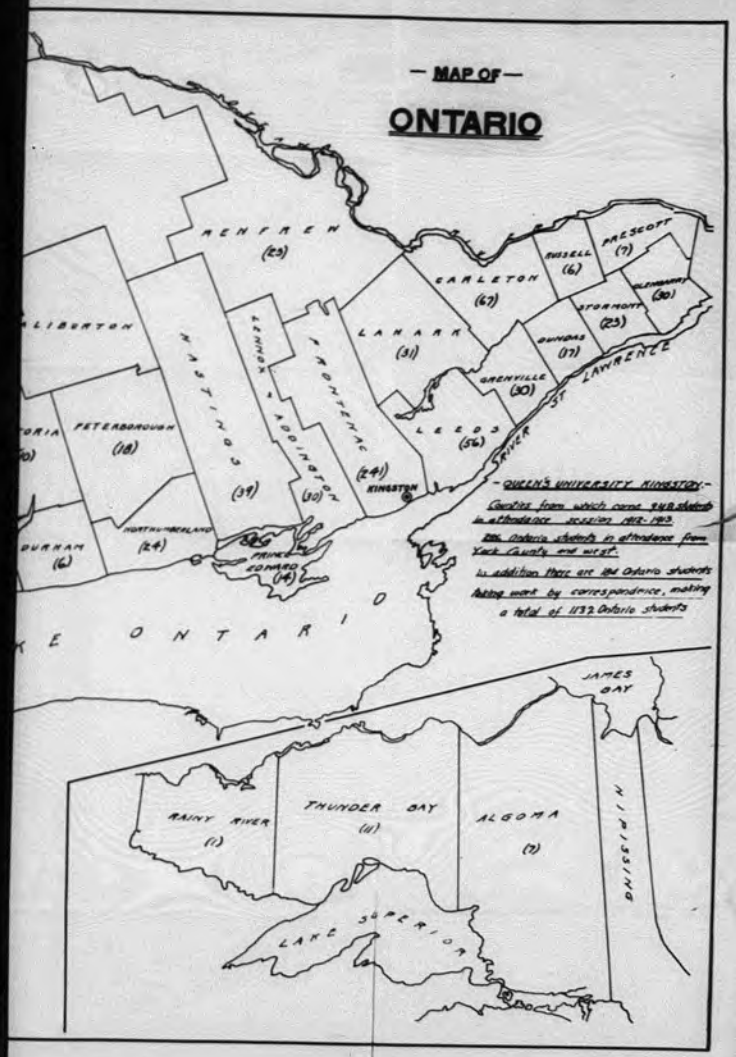
And Whereas the said establishment has not been notified to, or concurred in by, the Senate, to which by the University Act of 1906 the power and duty of determining all courses of study and of conducting all examinations and awarding all prizes, degrees, and certificates, were imposed:

And Whereas it is the opinion of the Senate that no course of instruction, or of study, was contemplated by the said Act but such as the Senate might determine; and that no instructors or teachers were to be employed, in or about the University, but such as submitted to the authority and discipline of the Senate as defined by the said Act; and that the said establishment, and the appointment of the said instructors, are without the authority of the said Act:

And Whereas instruction such as that referred to is not regarded with favor by a large and influential section of the Christian and peace-loving citizens of Ontario:

The Senate recommends the Board of Governors to terminate the said course of instruction and the employment of the said teachers, and directs this resolution to be formally communicated to the Board.





QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON:-

Counties from which came 948 students in attendance session 1892-1893.

786 Ontario students in attendance from York County and west.

In addition there are 186 Ontario students being work by correspondence, making a total of 1132 Ontario students

Baltimore
Jan 6/912

Dear Mrs Burwash

I have just had a letter from Edward telling me about the lovely silver spoons which you and Chancellor Burwash so kindly gave us as a wedding gift. I did not know of them before so I am sure you will forgive me for sending you an warmest thanks at this late date.

We are so sorry not to be sailing to Japan with you and Chancellor Burwash, but hope that your stay there may be a very happy one.

With best wishes for the New year.

Lovingly,

Rose Culler Wallace

TELEPHONE No 2746 POST OFFICE CENTRAL
TELEGRAMS PRIMITIVE LONDON

W. A. HAMMOND.
GENERAL BOOK STEWARD

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road

London, E.C. Feb 22 1912

The Revd N. Burwash S.T.D., LL.D.
President and Chancellor of the
Victoria University, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir, Probably you will remember when attending the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, I spoke to you, enquiring whether the V. University would confer the hon. degree of D.D. upon the President designate of the Federated Free Churches of Britain? In reply you gave me some hope that it might be done later; but if granted then might necessitate others as well.

May I now respectfully request that the V. University confer the hon. degree of D.D. upon the Rev. Thomas Mitchell who will be installed as President of the British Free Churches Federation on the 5th of March 1912, at Cheltenham, Glos. England. He has been a Primitive Methodist Minister for 45 years, President of the Conference in 1902, Hartley Lecturer on "Christian Evidences" (1905); and author of other works. Mr Mitchell now the head of the P.M. Publishing Department for many years.

If your University should confer this great honor it will be esteemed most highly by the British Free churches and especially by all Primitive Methodists. Should your University consent to do this favour; a telegram to Primitive, London, would reach Mr Mitchell and ~~would~~ the form might be given if possible at the great installation meeting. With our christian respects and gratitude. We are Yours most respectfully

Joseph Dunnick Sup. Minister

I have great pleasure in heartily endorsing the request of our General

Give your great Colleagues to a great number of people in this Country.

Yours respectfully
W. A. Hammond (General Book Steward)

I have pleasure in heartily endorsing the request.
Mr Mitchell is eminently worthy
J. Day Thompson
General Secretary
P. M. Church.

Toronto, March 8th, 1912.

Dear Sir,-

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of a letter just received from Professor Robertson of Victoria College, one of the Examiners in Classics at the forthcoming Matriculation examinations. Will you kindly place before the Executive of the University Matriculation Board for its consideration the portion of this letter which relates to the Matriculation examinations.

The papers assigned to Professor Robertson are as follows:- Latin Composition of the Annual Pass Matriculation; Greek Authors and Greek Composition of the Annual Honour Matriculation, and Greek Authors of the Supplemental Pass Matriculation. The copy for these papers has already been submitted. I understand from Professor Robertson that he expects to be able to attend to all the duties in connection with the consideration and revision of the proofs of these papers, including attendance at the meeting of the Board of Examiners and that he also expects to return to Canada in time to discharge his duties as Examiner in connection with the Supplemental Matriculation examination. The duties from which he desires to be relieved, therefore, are -

(1) Meeting with the Pass and Honour Associate Examiners in July for the consideration of the three papers set by him, and

(2) The reading of the Scholarship papers in these same three subjects.

If Professor Carruthers is willing to undertake these duties in addition to those already assigned to him in connection with the examination for Entrance into the Faculties of Education, it would be quite feasible, according to the dates planned, for him to do so. As to his ability, no testimony of mine is necessary.

To facilitate the consideration of this matter by the Executive I am sending copies of this correspondence to the other two members, Chancellors Burwash and McCrimmon.

If the Executive should decide to appoint Professor Carruthers as substitute, in accordance with the suggestion of Professor Robertson, I would be glad to receive the instructions of the Executive as to the advisability of asking Professor Carruthers to attend the meeting of the Examiners at which the papers will be considered.

Yours very truly,

Sec'y. University Matriculation Board.

Rev. T. C. S. Kacklam, M. A., LL. D.,
Provost, Trinity College,
Toronto, Ont.

(Copy)

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
TORONTO, CANADA.
March 7, 1912.

The Deputy Minister of Education,
Education Department,
Toronto.

Dear Sir/-

In December last I accepted appointments to the Boards of Examiners for the Matriculation Examinations for Entrance to the Faculties of Education, and have since then prepared certain papers for these examinations.

Recently, however, I have been nominated the representative of Victoria College at the Congress of Universities of the Empire to be held in London, England, in July next, and have been named by President Falconer on the University of Toronto's delegation to that Congress. This will make it impossible for me to meet the Associate Examiners in July and doing part in reading the Scholarship papers. I need not assure you that had I had any thought of this journey at the time, I should not have originally accepted the appointment.

I should like to suggest, if I may, that Professor Carruthers be asked to act in my place during my absence. He is associated with me this year on the Faculty Entrance Board, and has just completed three years' service on the Matriculation Board. I shall myself have returned in time to do whatever is necessary in the matter of reading appeals and supplemental papers.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. Robertson.

March 9, 1912

My dear J. W. L. Forster,
Toronto, Canada.

I am in receipt of your letter reminding me of a subject of conversation whilst you were plying your brush, relative to certain ecclesiastical movements in Canada (your home) in which it appeared that we both had a sympathetic interest. As you are a Methodist and I am a Presbyterian, it was especially the movements of these two bodies that engaged our attention; and in the course of our free conversation, I gave expression to a view to which my mind had long since gravitated, and I ventured the remark that some such view might serve as an Irenicon in facilitating the union of these two bodies; and I acquiesced in your request for same then made. Of this you now remind me and make the following request:

"Dear Dr. Laws:

"As the Church leaders in Canada are just now full of the many questions involved in the problem of Church union, it seemed to me that your Irenicon would be timely. I therefore would esteem the favor of such a statement of your mature thought right now, and hope your kind promise of this will not prove too burdensome in fulfilment.

"I cordially thank you in advance for the Irenicon."

An Irenic Platform.

1. I am entirely clear in my own mind that there are two and only two systems of Christian Theology. One of these is the Arminian System and the other is the Calvinistic System - so-called.

2. I mean by a Christian Theology a Theology the preaching of which saves souls. In proof that the preaching of each of these systems saves souls, there is no occasion for an appeal to any abstract reasoning whatever. The Methodist Church is Arminian and the Presbyterian Church is Calvinistic. Who questions, or can question, that the gospel as preached by each of these great churches saves souls? By their fruits we know them.

3. So intimately are these systems related that it is not possible to understand either without understanding the other.

4. Again: It is beyond question, that the one supreme object for which the Christian Church exists, as an agency of God, is to save souls - to save sinners from sin and to conform them to the image of His (God's) Son that He might be "the first born among many brethren". Christians are the children of God and the family kindred of the Lord Jesus Christ. (Matt. XII:46-49)

5. If, then, a candidate come before a Presbytery or a Bishop and seeks authorization and approval to preach the gospel and on examination is found to be otherwise qualified and to hold either of these two systems of Christian Theology, why should not such authorization and approval be given? Genuine qualification for preaching the word, the Gospel is thereby shown in holding the truth in saving form.

6. Each of these Churches holds the doctrine of original sin, "not in the following of Adam as the Pelagians do vainly talk", but in the loss of original righteousness and the corruption of our nature so as to be "continually inclined to evil."

7. Both these Churches do strongly agree as to the absolute need of divine grace for salvation.

The difference is a question of degree: the Methodist teaching that the Holy Spirit takes the enabling initiative and cooperates with the sinner; whereas the Calvinist teaches that the Holy Spirit is given in such measure as to take the initiative and also to determine, or render certain the resulting choice of the sinner. This element of certainty, or of certain and efficient determination, is held to be compatible with the freedom of the will. And the contrary is unprovable. The Savior certainly acted right, God the judge of all the

earth certainly acts right, the Saints in heaven certainly act right and the lost certainly act wrong: so that we find that certainty and free will responsibility may and in all these cases must be compatible, or no moral worth could attach in any of these cases. According to the Methodist when grace has done its full work with the impenitent it is still uncertain, or contingent on his will, whether he will accept Christ; whereas the Presbyterian holds that converting grace is not simply helpful but effective and makes a certain and soveresign conquest of the sinner by making him willing.

The real difference, therefore, in explaining the efficiency of the preaching in each case is one of philosophy in the domain of psychology, respecting the will - the freedom of the will. On this rational difference intelligent authorities are about equally balanced - perhaps slightly favoring the Arminian view. Is it the will that is automatic and self determined, or the man? Does self qualify will, or man, the agent? (Does the dog (man) wag the tail (faculty) or the tail the dog?) Even the colleges

It is obvious, therefore, that the comprehension of this emphasized point of difference is wholly outside of our competence and wholly within the competence and good pleasure of the Holy Spirit. All we can do in our preaching is to address and appeal to man as a

free agent and a responsible being - on which both parties are agreed. As a matter of fact we all know that the primary and main difficulty or obstacle encountered in presenting the gospel is the seemingly obstinate unwillingness of men to recognize themselves as sinners at all and as in any way dependent on God for either cooperative or efficient grace. Yet, in any event, "though Paul plant and Apollos water, God gives the increase. What then is Apollos? and what is Paul? Ministers through whom ye believed; and each as the Lord gave to him." (I Cor.3:2-5)

8. The problem of man's will relative to the publication of the Gospel has chiefly received the two solutions above indicated and no other solution has any standing as compatible with man's freedom and responsibility. Moreover, each of these views has proved itself, in ancient and in modern times, to be an organizing ecclesiastical force. Whilst, in what precedes, they have been respectively ascribed to the Methodists and Presbyterians as ecclesiastical bodies, it would be a great mistake not to recognize their presence and coexistence in various other individual bodies. It is sometimes remarked that the Episcopal Church has a Calvinistic creed and an Arminian clergy;

the distinction marks a division in the Baptist Churches. In Wales there is a Calvinistic Methodist Church, and there is a sprinkle of Calvinists among the Methodists generally. The Calvinistic Whitfield was not alone. There is also quite a sprinkle of Arminians among Presbyterians. And in the Romish Church we find Jansenists or Augustinians and Jesuits or semi-pelagians.

It is pertinent to note that all these recognize Christianity as supernatural as distinguished from natural religion. Natural religion was the religion of man in Eden, before the fall. It would still be the religion of man ~~or of angels~~ had man not become a sinner, disobedient to the will of God - i.e. a disobedient and rebellious subject. When this change in man's condition took place, the Creator did not abandon him as He might have done, but, strange to say, He modified the moral administration of the universe by devising a scheme by which He could still be just and yet justify the fallen man who believes in Christ as the appointed mediator who, by his perfect obedience to the precept and penalty of the broken law, wrought out a righteousness which satisfies this law, which righteousness is freely offered for man's acceptance. And the Holy Spirit, the third Person of the adorable Trinity, is especially entrusted

with the service of placing individuals of our race in possession of this unspeakable boon of redemption, provided by the Son of God Who, in the fullness of time, was born of a woman, born under the broken law as our substitute and redeemed himself from under it by satisfying all its claims, which satisfaction in the [illegible] rescued or redeemed himself and also serves to rescue all who accept it as freely offered in the Gospel.

Hence it is that all who repudiate this unique redemptive feature of the gospel, are not properly to be recognized as Christians at all. The theology of the Unitarian therefore, is not and cannot be a Christian theology. Like Buddhism it finds in Christ only a moral example and not an atoning Savior. Indeed, Dr. Channing, the most distinguished of this sect, held that Christ was merely an incarnate angel who volunteered to take human form to show what an acceptable service by a creature might and should be rendered to God. Thus an example was set for our following. But there was no expiation for sin, nor propitiation of deity offended by sin, and no Spirit of the living God to change the heart and to work in us to will and to do of his good pleasure. No such thing as being "born of the Spirit," as the Savior taught Nicodemus, in any rational and intelligible sense, is conceived in Unitarianism.

In a word, Dr. Channing's Savior was neither God nor man, but a fictitious creation of his own imagination. And yet Dr. Channing was true to the doctrine of Unitarians that only the moral influence of a good example is needed. The so-called Theology of Unitarianism is merely a philosophy or at best a hopeless and salvationless scheme of natural religion. All that there is in natural religion is presupposed and preamounced by Christianity as having been weighed in the balance and found utterly wanting, as a religion for sinners. The distinctive features of Christianity are all supernatural. The practical relations of natural religion for sinless beings and of the Christian religion for sinners have probably not received in the Christian pulpit the articulate attention merited; but this is no place for any discussion of this subject, and yet it may be worth while to remark that there is a persistent tendency, emphasized at present, to eliminate the distinctive features of the gospel and to merge the gospel into natural religion and then it ceases to be a gospel. It must be said, greatly to the credit of Methodists and Presbyterians, that their Churches stand in the front rank in proclaiming and defending the differential and essential characteristics of the gospel of Salvation from sin against all its disguised and open perverters.

The banner over them is blood-stained from the Cross of Calvary.

9. This brief presentation of a conciliatory view of the main ground of the separation of these two Christian Churches, would seem to encourage the hope that other and important points may be by others likewise placed on the irenic platform. The distinction between orthodox and evangelical is understood to relate to non-essentials. Whilst each of these systems esteems itself orthodoc it also esteems the other evangelical, which is the common ground of fraternal lay communion whereas orthodoxy is the rigid ground of ministerial communion. These Churches substantially agree in rejecting the mechanical and in adopting the spiritual theory of the sacraments. They also agree as to the vital importance of the Episcopal function minus the tactile condition but differ as to its individual or joint Presbyterial exercise. As we in common claim to be members of the same heavenly family, our experiences of the differences among children of the same parentage should suggest a wholesome forbearance in non-essential differences in our spiritual relations. "Holy Father, keep them in Thy name which (or whom) thou has given me, that they may be one even as we are. Sanctify them in the truth thy word is truth." (Jno.XVII:11-16).

My Dear Mr. Forster:

The above attempt to a concise but calm and deliberate statement of some of the theological agreements and differences of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches would seem to constitute or indicate an important plank of an Irenic Platform, as intimated to you, on which these great and powerful ecclesiastical bodies may meet and cooperate in the activities of proclaiming, defending and extending the gospel in its saving purity and efficiency.

Sincerely yours

In the fellowship of the Gospel

Samuel Spahr Laws

Washington, D.C., 1733 Q Street, N.W.,

March 9, 1912.

P.S. As a contribution to the cause, you are at liberty to make such use of this communication as your judgment and sense of propriety and duty may suggest.

S.S.L.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada

HOME DEPARTMENT

33 Richmond Street West

Toronto, Canada, March 14th, 1912

Rev. N. Burwash, S. T. D.,
Chancellor,
Victoria College,
Toronto, Ontario

My dear Chancellor:-

May I remind you again of what we have spoken of occasionally and of what I wrote to you not long since about - namely the conferring by the Senate of Toronto University of the honorary degree of LL. D. upon the Dean of the Dental faculty, Dr. J. B. Willmott.

Hoping that the University may honor itself by conferring this degree,

I remain,

JA-ET. Yours faithfully,

James Allen

Fusiliers Trade School, being immediately promoted as soon as it was ready.

I was a "First Class" King's Scholar entering our own Government College under Sir Robinson & Wallace &c. left in the first division (bracketed 3rd or College 1st) while there I was Chairman of Debating Society & agent of Magazine & School Clubs.

I entered with a First & left with a double First & received unsolicited, a splendid testimonial & also a fine prezent for many services faithfully & cheerfully rendered. I also have passed Order Now Mathematics upon and sometimes a Prof. Regel in Science "Awarded by the Board of Education for proficiency in Science" as I was Chief Lad in Models of Machines Forces Photography 1901.

I had a Summer Course in Photographic Geology at the Royal College of Science under Prof. Judd, on Geology & Geologist 1901.

I also possess usual qualifications in Drawing &c, a Certificate entitling to my entrance as a "Teacher of Drill" (new scheme). I had the most incomparable

Ivy Cottage
Harrowside
Darlington
England
11/4/12

Dear Sir,

I have you will pardon my presumption in thus addressing this epistle so unceremoniously upon you but I have applied for a School in or near Toronto, or anywhere in the Provinces in which Toronto is situate.

I addressed my letter "Director of Education Toronto" I have I think rightly, would you kindly inform me whether I should address subsequent application

I am a Welshman - a local preacher - organist & am informed by our Supt.-Rev. that at any rate more than my share of Special services - S.S. 1st Chapel Anniversaries &c, Bands of Hope I am an active worker in Guilds &c & Brotherhood.

By my Qualification I am at present attached at the new

Swimming Class this year, Running more Gymnastics than any other School the I had the least advantage. At the annual Displays I am often on the Cover, one year my Scholars took 3 out of the six cups, and the other two years 5 out of the six, the top Scholar being my class. He is now a Teacher.

I also have Gymnastics for Marching & Calisthenics (Men & Women) and also my Scholars Gymnastics in "Good Board Modelling - Handwork" the Cottages at an open air & Summer Course at Stockton, Sale, Lake Simcoe.

I am thoroughly up to date being well acquainted with new methods & modern sentiment having a library of new teachers possession.

My Models are accurate but I have a place in our Land & Promises Church for the Sale of a shop, not so well placed. That if I could come out first, then on the spot I could be the means of giving him the Start he deserves.

I am partly responsible, for had my Sale Prices not been so reasonable I think he might have had a better Chance.

Do you think there is any hopeful one filling a suitable place? If so, do you feel that you could find for me. My experience has been varied & valuable. I have never left a place without filling a subsequent (someone too much so, I am testimonial also sincere. The Lord of Children, are my testimonials sincere, yes! to the endors. Sale in Children and School Work & Anxiety to my interest in moral or intellectual advancement of Children. I have had experience in all Depts. of School (the 3 Depts. mixed) & in all expansive. I am 29, married but no family.

Excuse if I not outline I should still have the same in Business Mr. Church work, especially among young people - Utility Guilds &c.

Now Sir, I think I have explained my reason for writing what I feel the fellow I can

a photograph of Athens.

Can you advise me? If so I should be exceedingly indebted to you. I proved my apprenticeship in a Wee Day School. Are there any such out there? To whom should I apply and when?

If also you could enlighten me as to the usual salary, minimum & maximum & also give some information re cost of living - say on what could a couple in our position live upon, simple little not extravagant by any means. Failing this information re cost of house, price of necessaries, fuel, how meat &c — I should be little further in your debt.

I know you will be a busy man & have many calls upon your time, but if you could see your way clear to answer, at a date, as early as convenient I shall be greatly obliged.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours
Very truly
George de Gros

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

April 11, 1912

Chancellor Burwash, D. D.,

Victoria University,

Toronto, Ont.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:

I am very glad to inform you that our Senate unanimously agreed to grant the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity to the Rev. Thos. Mitchell, President of the Federation of Free Churches. Will you kindly give me Mr. Mitchell's address, and if possible some details of his ministry, such as might appear in a permanent record?

Ordinarily we communicate with any one on whom we propose to confer an Honorary Degree in order to make sure that he will accept it. There is not time for us to do so in this case, as our Convocation is appointed for the 24th instant, but I presume that we may take for granted Mr. Mitchell's acceptance.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

David M. Gordon

(COPY)

April 12th., 1912.

Messrs. Masten, Starr, Spence & Cameron,

Barristers, &c.,

Canada Life Bldg., CITY.

Gentlemen,-

Your communication together with petition against the construction of an asphalt pavement on Charles Street West has been received, and upon examination of the petition I find it to be sufficiently signed.

Yours obedient servant,

"W. A. Littlejohn"

City Clerk.

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JAMES MITCHISON

CABLE ADDRESS "MASTEN"

MASTEN, STARR, SPENCE & CAMERON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c
Canada Life Building
TORONTO.

April 20th., 1912.

Rev. Dr. Burwash,

Chancellor, Victoria University,

Toronto, Canada.

Dear Dr. Burwash,-

I hand you herewith copy of Mr. Littlejohn's letter. You will note that our petition is sufficiently signed to block the proposed improvement.

Yours truly,

Enc. 1

Toronto Apr. 23 - 12

Dear Chancellor

Enclosed please find letter from Mr Geo. Pearkes, Bennett St. Darlington, to which probably you could answer better than I. Please either reply thereto mentioning that I do so at request, or kindly forward the facts to me for presentation to Board at date I may reply.

Yours very much obliged

A. Carman

Victoria College,

May 24th, 1912

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,

We should be very grateful if you would write a few words to the incoming students for insertion in the first issue of Acta next fall. If you can spare the time to do this would you send it to me in care of Prof. Langford at the College?

Yours very respectfully,

John D. Robins,

Editor-in-Chief.

trust that I may be found worthy of the appointment and may be of real service to the University and the Church.

I shall be in Toronto about the eighteenth of June and will call at the University — when I may have the opportunity of seeing you —

With very kind regards

Queen's University
Kingston, Ontario

June 3, 1912

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria University —

My dear Chancellor:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of May 29th.

The conditions of the appointment are clearly understood and I am looking forward with pleasure to the commencement of my work. I

to Mrs Burwash and yourself, believe me,

Yours very faithfully —

William H. Graves

Going to Camp by the Ocean & lately Any letter sooner or later "This may find you well & happy" Yours Lady

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

June 6th 1912

My dear Maggie,

I am still all in quandaries. Should I go to Bay or not? That will be settled in an hour or two. Then what can I do for Lady. So far nothing but pray, and I feel sure that in some way this new trial will bring out of it a greater good.

A good part of yesterday was spent in straightening out the Toyo's B.C. land. I don't know what to think of Hannford. But I think now we will get something settled. The Dennis Cheque is not here & Miss Wilson has written the P. master to see if it was sent back that Saturday morning. She left things with Miss Toye & when she returned Monday night Miss Toye was gone for two months holidays. If it has come back to you send it to Miss Wilson & she will deposit it. Meantime I have got money here. Miss Rigg goes out today with love to you & husband.

Dawson June 9-12

Dear Mother.

The wire has my ME degree came through OK and I was very glad indeed to get it. I suppose the official announcement will come later.

All our parcels that have been delayed in Whitehorse have arrived including the one you mailed.

There has been a general slaughter of civil servants here. a lot being simply

given 5 days notice that their services were
no longer required, no reason being given
I was not included in the list but it is
so apparent that they intend to dismiss
everyone that I have taken the bull by the
horns and have resigned. Under an
arrangement with the foreman I am to
continue work until July 30th next.
So far I have nothing definite in sight
so if anything offers in the east I
would like to hear of it without delay
I have an indefinite proposition that would
take me about 1000 miles down river for a
time at least, but don't care to move in
that direction unless it is necessary.
There is only one chance for anything
in Dawson and the prospects in that
will not reach here until July and as there
is no certainty about it I am looking

either to the lower country or
the outside.
Dorothy has turned out
dress and bonnet from
Calgary and Hazel has gotten
her a similar outfit so she
insists on being carefully and
fully dressed every afternoon
for her daily walk.
Our spring is away behind
time - no warm weather to
speak of yet.
If nothing turns up here I will
probably try the coast - and can
afford to come to Toronto unless I
have something definite in sight
Yours truly
Ed Sommerville

P.O. BOX 2 — 306 TEGLER BUILDING — PHONE 1687

Clifford C. Mitchell

Realty Broker

Nathanael Burwash Esq.,
Victoria College,
Queens Park,
Toronto, Ont.

Edmonton, ALBERTA, Canada June 22nd 1912

Dear Sir,-

Assuming that you control considerable capital, I am addressing you with regards to investing in revenue bearing properties in Edmonton in amounts of $1,000 to $5,000 at from 6% to 20%.

Edmonton needs no introduction to you as the fastest growing city in Canada, having attained the highest percentage in building permits, bank clearings, increase in population, etc., than any other city.

I am making a specialty of building houses for purchasers on easy terms. As it is impossible at any time of the year to secure a desirable house to rent you can readily see that there is quite a demand for houses on easy terms.

I am building and financing merely on my own resources, but this year I wish to stretch further and secure capital which could be sent to my bank for building purposes only, on which a profit to you could easily average 20%. I figure this on my past basis, making from $500 to $1,000 profit on each house according to amount invested.

I could handle large sums during the course of the year in amounts of $1,000 to $5,000. This could be handled through my bank as financial agent or could be taken in first mortgages at current rate of interest.

For further information, references, etc., kindly communicate by return of mail.

Yours very truly,

Clifford C. Mitchell

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THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

1 — DIRECTORS — 43 — DIRECTORS — 58

Toronto, Ont. June 27th, 1912.

Dictated.

Rev N . Burwash Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Did you make as much money last year as you expected when the year started, or as much as you needed to make to cover your requirements properly? If not, can you name the reason for your disapointment? Have you done anything to prevent the same disapointment when the end of this year arrives.

You want to increase your income this year. There are three ways to do it. First, decrease expenses; second, increase your personal earnings; third, increase the earnings of your accumulated capital and savings.

The first can be accomplished, perhaps, only by self denial and personal inconvenience; the second, by increased work and worry -- perhaps beyond your strength and powers of endurance; the third, simply by better management, without inconvenience or added work or worry. There can be no question but that the third is the best and most satisfactory way to accomplish the desired result.

Now here is where we can be of service to you, and our belief that we can render you valuable aid, in addition to the benefits we expect to derive by increasing the volume of our business, is our reason for writing you this letter.

We receive deposits of $1.00 or more, subject to withdrawal by cheque, and allow interest at the rate of 4% per annum compounded four times each year. This means an increase of 33-1/3% in the amount of your interest earnings over the 3% usually paid by banks on savings accounts. Many banks do not allow any interest on accounts subject to cheque.

1

By paying all bills or other items by cheque, each penny you have beyond your daily need will be constantly at work for you, and a tidy sum earned each year on funds that would otherwise be idle. Your cancelled cheques are returned to you at the end of each month and afford indisputable evidence of all bills paid.

And you have not lessened your security either, as you will see by examining the enclosed statement showing the financial standing of the Company at the close of business December 30th 1911.

If you have any savings that are idle or drawing a lower rate of interest than 4%, your unthrifty managment is working in two ways, you are losing some of the "Interest" your money might be bringing you, and you are losing the "Interest" that you yourself, would take, if you had an up-to-date, scientific plan for saving and accumulating.

If you have Savings that you do not need for immediate use, you can earn 5% interest by investing in Debentures. These are available in sums of $100.00 or any multiple thereof, and the money can be withdrawn after 90 days' notice. We have a booklet "What to do with money", discribing them, sent free upon request.

The benefits of our large experience and organization are at your command. Why not consult with us and get information covering your especial needs? It will pay you to become acquainted with us; why not let us help you solve your financial problems?

Why not let us help you hit the mark?

Yours very truly,

M M Reid.

Branch Manager.

113 Bloor St W.
July 4th 1912.

My dear Maggie, I got through all right about 4 this afternoon though very hot. I at once tackled the letters & found two for you one from Sadie which I enclose at once as you should get it as soon as possible. What to write him I hardly know. Perhaps tomorrow I can think of something.

There is an accumulation of Bills which $19.
Telephone 7.00 Gas 1.00 Carriage 80.cts or
Taxes. thirty or forty
Jean was here with the horses yesterday & got
me a good supper which I needed as
I got little on the way down.
I will write more tomorrow as I
want to post this tonight
Yours Affectionately Husband
Nathanael

So will be
Mother for
Sat Mail Pay

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

Muskoka on the Lake - July 7th 12

My dear Maggie,

We are just getting through with our first day in Camp. We left Toronto yesterday at 11.00 and reached here just after lunch with as many a crowd of about 1000 boys as you can very well imagine, made some more acquaintance of Toronto teachers who are out with these boys. We found quite a few on the ground from Hamilton Orillia & other towns around. Another crowd came with the evening boat so that we may have 2000 to 2500 boys in all. Many of these are too young to be out for such a purpose. Should have fainted with the heat already. There are half a dozen houses around Medical men & nurses are in attendance & there is a good hospital. But the little fellows had too much ice cream & hot sun yesterday and the doctor was making strong protests against the indulgence & reported at once to Gen. Cotton at head quarters & we pleasantly received introduced to the staff including a staff chaplain a rector from St James parish church Toronto. He seems a nice young fellow, has seen military service & has two medals. He is evidently fond of Hugh who is correct, courteous & complies with his ministrations & details attached. Gave me such part of the service as a layman could take including reading a lesson

and announcing a hymn. I understand now pretty well the reason of my being here - I got the first hint of it from Ch. Thompson who is I think a Primitive Methodist. He said I was glad you are coming. We want the Spiritualists to have every thing - in fact I am to uphold the entire non-conformist interest. I am to carry the Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodists & all otherwise there would be but the one church. However the latter circuit does very well. We have prayers about four minutes with the boys every morning at first parade 7 o'cl. This morning we had church parade & fifteen minutes interval & lesson published by authority of the Prince the Bishop. Three hymns & address, & very apropos parade over by the minute. There is three for an hour & a quarter this afternoon. I have heard no swearing. Liquor is strictly debarred. The Colonel proposed to drink one morning to Sir Isaac but I think from present appearances tobacco & cigarette will not be proved in evidence. This morning we in the hands of the Y.M.C.A. & I give an address in Christian Manliness. I am stopping at Doyle's Hotel close to the Camp & just opposite the public post where I am writing. This letter unless I send it will be seen which leaves yesterday morning. Our time of not before the year of 1812. This morning we were out to ch. parade in the Riverside auditorium on the road down which Brock's body was borne to St. Paul's Ch. - It marches over a hundred years ago & I am glad old Mrs Pratt standing by and watching the procession so long ago. We leave Camp on Thursday & I hope to be home not later than Friday. Perhaps before. Now while you have Mrs Pratt for both sides of the fire & the hot alone for my dear wife yours affectionately Hartland.

Niagara July 8 1912

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

Monday Morning

My dear Maggie,

I find that the letter written yesterday afternoon or morning our voice will not leave here until this morning so you will get two together. The heat here continues to be dreadful 90° yesterday & 88° they say already this morning at 7 AM. Yesterday after writing I did nothing all day but sit in the park or lie on my bed till time for evening service. The man in charge of the Y.M.C.A. work is Mr Stratton Coadjutor of John Page of St Paul's Church Bay Road. He is a good speaker & understands Y.M.C.A. work & there is for address but a boys meeting. Camp is new to him and he feels to everybody else here and for half an hour last night it was doubtful whether with thermometer at 90° we could get a meeting

at all known after half an hour of band playing we got about 200 to stay & sang a few hymns Mr Brown gave us part of the evening prayer service I spoke about 15 min Mr Statton as much more & so kept things going for over a hour with pretty good attention Statton followed up my study ist to good advantage with some telling stories about the effect of honourable idea play on boys characters & I think between us we got some useful truth sown in the minds of the lads present. They certainly listened well. As to the results on the whole it is not easy to form an opinion. Of course there is lots of boyish effervescence & it is not exactly a Sabbath school. Still behaviour is fairly good. Today I shall see the boys at drill this morning. Shooting at the range after dinner games at 4.00 & a meeting added conducted by Mr. Statton at 8. I shall probably return to Toronto Wednesday & reach P. Home Thursday Afternoon with love yours Husband.

Received & P. Hearth
Answered & P. Home Mon

N. A. BURWASH, B. A. Sc.

DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR

WRITE ME AT
TELEGRAPH ME AT
CARE EXPRESS CO.

113 Bloor St.
~~Elm Tree Hotel~~ Aug 18th 1891

My dear Maggie. We arrived at Toronto on time Friday but both so much to do to prepare for the funeral & get out notices for meetings that I had not got a letter off Yesterday also was occupied all day till nearly ten at night. The funeral service was quiet and I think fitting to the occasion and for the short notice well attended by Lawrence's old people & old students as well as men from town. We are now thinking on the way to fill the work thought of Carmen for from what would be the case had Bennett lived. Brown came in from Peterborough & helped one materially in getting an idea of the details of the work. We are assuming Lilly who has very full notes of Bennett's lectures for the pass work and hope with the help of Hume Robinson Smith Butt and one man Robertson to cover the honour work. The theology we can cover perhaps by Bennett's text book as a textbook with a course of Canada. I like Brown and think he will make a good man.

I should start back for P. Home tomorrow morning but for two things. Braithwaite is here looking for professors for their new University in Calgary & I want to see him & find out the chances for a place for him. Then Lindsay is here & we want to talk over our Missionary institution. So I am waiting over till Friday. Jean was over at the house before she sailed & her feel one well. Dr Wilson & Brown lunched with me on Saturday.

With love yours husband Nathaniel

Victoria College.

Toronto, Canada.

Aug 28th 1912

The Hon. W. T. White M.P. LL.D.
Minister of Justice
Ottawa.

My dear Mr White,

I am taking the liberty of enclosing to you copies of letters which my son has sent to the Commissioner and to the Minister of the Interior. If you can help the matter in any way that you think fit and without embarrassment it will be a great favour to his aunt and uncle. He has spent three years in the Yukon and I am told was one of the most efficient officers there opening up new fields and exploring the whole country. He thinks for the future of joining Engineers from the University of Toronto. I hand a very thorough grasp of his work.

With much respect

Yours sincerely

H. Burwash

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada

REV. T. E. EGERTON SHORE, M.A., S.D., General Secretary, Foreign Missions
REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A., General Secretary, Home Missions
REV. ALLAN C. FARRELL, B.A., Assistant Secretary, Foreign Missions
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D., Secretary, Young People's Forward Movement
MR. H. H. FUDGER, Honorary Lay Treasurer
REV. CHARLES E. MANNING, Assistant Secretary, Home Missions
REV. J. H. ARNUP, B.A., Secretary, Layman's Missionary Movement
MR. S. R. PARSONS, Deputy Treasurer

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

33 Richmond Street West
Toronto,
September 2, 1912.

Rev. H. Burwash, S.T.D.,
Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I received your letter of August 26. I scarcely know whether to write you to Go Home Bay or to your address in Toronto, but I am venturing to address this to Victoria College, hoping that it will be forwarded to you if you are not going to be back within a few days.

I regret that I have to leave for the West this evening and will not likely be back for a few weeks. I have discussed briefly with Dr. Endicott and Mr. Fudger your suggestion with regard to Dr. Endicott's work. I have taken the responsibility of asking Dr. Endicott to postpone his departure for China at least until the end of January next. This will give us the advantage of his valuable services in missionary deputation work and at the same time will give ample opportunity for the consideration of the proposition which you have in mind. I shall be glad to see you on my return from the West which will probably be about the 26th or 28th of September.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

TEES/WM.

T. E. Egerton Shore
per WM

Theological Alumni Association

Victoria University

Annual Conference

September 24 to 26

1912

Programme

Tuesday, September 24th

Morning—

9.00 to 9.30—Opening Exercises.
Rev. Professor J. F. McLaughlin, B.A., B.D., President of the Association.

9.30 to 10.30—The Church as a Vital Force in the Canadian City.
Rev. Peter P. Bryan.

10.30 to 11.30—Is Modern Theology a Science?
Rev. Professor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D.

11.30 to 12.00—Discussion.

Afternoon—

3.00 to 4.00—The Vocal Interpretation of the Bible.
Professor W. H. Greaves, M.A.

4.00 to 4.30—The Work for a Canadian Methodist Historical Society.
Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

4.30 to 5.30—Annual Meeting of Canadian Methodist Historical Society. Election of Officers and general business.

Evening—

8.00 to 9.00—Palestine as I Saw It. (Illustrated with Lantern Slides.)
Rev. Dean Wallace, M.A., D.D.

Wednesday, September 25th

Morning—

9.00 to 9.30—Opening Exercises.

9.30 to 10.30—The Christian Ministry: Ideal and Actual.
Rev. S. C. Moore, B.A., B.D.

10.30 to 11.30—Some Thoughts on the Ultimate Basis of Belief.
Rev. Professor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D.

11.30 to 12.00—Discussion.

Afternoon—

3.00 to 4.00—Some German Preachers and Professors.
Rev. Dean Wallace, M.A., D.D.

4.00 to 4.30—Discussion.

Evening—

8.00 to 9.00—England and Germany: War or Peace?
Professor L. E. Horning, B.A., Ph.D.

■

Thursday, September 26th

Morning—

9.00 to 9.30—Opening Exercises.

9.30 to 10.30—The Psalter and the Hiding of its Power.
Rev. W. L. Hiles, B.A.

10.30 to 11.30—The Cross in Modern Theology.
Rev. Professor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D.

11.30 to 12.00—Discussion.

Afternoon—

3.00 to 5.00—Annual Meeting of the Theological Alumni Association. Election of Officers and general business.

The following subjects will be introduced for discussion:
(a) The Teaching of Social Science in the University and in the Theological College. By Rev. S. Wesley Dean.
(b) The Question of a Summer Session of the Faculty of Theology. By Rev. Professor J. F. McLaughlin, B.A., B.D.

Evening—

8.00 to 9.00—The Tombs of Egypt. (Illustrated with Lantern Slides.)
C. T. Currelley, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.

OFFICERS
of
The Theological Alumni Association
1910-1912

■

President
Rev. Professor J. F. McLaughlin, B.A., B.D.

Vice-Presidents
Rev. George Stafford, Montreal Conference
Rev. S. C. Moore, B.A., B.D., Bay of Quinte Conference
Rev. W. A. Foster, B.A., B.D., Toronto Conference
Rev. R. H. Ball, B.A., B.D., Hamilton Conference
Rev. E. W. Edwards, B.A., B.D., London Conference

Secretary
Rev. Professor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D.

Executive Committee
The President, The Vice-Presidents, The Secretary,
The Theological Faculty

Programme Committee
Rev. Professor J. F. McLaughlin, B.A., B.D.
Rev. Professor R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D.
Rev. Professor Geo. Jackson, B.A.

Cabong, Sept. 27/12.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

This is a send-off for you and Mrs. Burwash from all in our Wigwam. May you have all the good you can be looking for, in your year off; and every-way you have the joy of doing good as well as of getting good. – We will keep in our thought & prayer and hope that you may return fitted in mind & body for more good work in the future.

Again wishing you God-speed from us all,

I remain
Yours Cordially,
A H Reynar

P.S. I am enclosing a line to Dr. Wallace asking him to close the Sporting timetable in peak through in these days as before – The kind & Thanksgiving sentiment perhaps lost.

NAME Nathanael Burwash | No. Box 5 File 37

Correspondence 1912 Oct-Nov 15

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IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

TORONTO.

October 4th, 1912.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria College,
C i t y.

Dear Mr. Burwash,-

As you were on the Committee named to appoint the Faculty and fix the salaries of the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression for the term 1912-13, we herewith enclose a list of the names and salaries arranged by Mrs.F.Scott-Raff and Mr.R.Y.Eaton.

If you approve of them will you kindly initial the list and return it to me.

Yours truly.

J J Vaughan

Dict.J.J.V.-F.
Encs.

Cobourg Oct 7. 1912

Rev. Chancellor Burwash
Victoria University
Toronto. Ont

Dear Friend

Rev Mr Garbutt spoke to me, about old documents etc, which the Cobourg Church might have, that would be of use to assist in making up a valuable history in connection with the special work in that line. I have a lot of old papers which were handed to me by the family of the late Richard Stileson. but have never opened them. I will discuss the matter with the older members of the Offl Board, and get all our Church Records together if possible as they are scattered.

I mailed to you

address to day an old Bible - which is marked by the Late Dr Powell and myself - which I think would be appreciated by many of the old members of the Methodist Church and especially the Ministers which are still living. I commenced to make an index - but cannot lay my hands on it - I also looked over the names and depts. of the list of the Preachers in our Dominion - many of them will be held in lasting remembrance for the work they did -

Kindest regards to Mrs Burwash & self

I remain yours sincerely
D. H. Ellinwood

Kingsville Ont
Oct 14/12

Dear Dr & Mrs Burwash

It was a matter of sincere regret to me and my family to learn that your Doctor had been seriously ill and we hope that you have quite recovered by this time. The interest you have took taken in our daughters' welfare appeals to us. We sincerely hope you may

have many years yet of active life in connection with Victoria College.
Our younger daughter Flora is plodding along trying now to make for an Honor Course. She is very ambitious and I hope will be successful. Madeline is supplying in our Public School in the absence of one of the regular teachers. She says she works very much and is beloved

by her pupils.

Asked Mrs Addison to retain the deposit Mrs for Agnes Room. A very nice letter from her today acknowledging mine says a Senior is in the room - Mr Yorr. Queens offers to admit Agnes this Year but their Curriculum is different and Agnes in the event of writing off her first year at Queens would still have some first year Subjects to write off before

Victoria would admit her. Queens not allowing first subjects first year so I think all things considered she is wiser she might be very sure we were your ass't.

And now with very kind wishes for your perfect recovery and with our kindest regards to Mrs Burwash

Believe me

Sincerely Yours.

J. E. Jones

TELEPHONE 1515
CABLE ADDRESS: "JOBLYNCH"

H. E. JOB, B.A., Sc.
ROBT. LYNCH, Supt.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRO-PLATING A SPECIALTY

99, 101 AND 103 McNAB ST. NORTH

HAMILTON, ONT. Oct.15th. 191[illegible].

Dr.Burwash,

Toronto,

Ont.

Dear Dr.Burwash,-

First Methodist Church in this City, as you have perhaps heard, are engaged in building a fine new Church, corner stone of which it is our intention to have laid by the Mayor of this City,Mr.Geo.H.Lees, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, the 28th. inst.at 2.30 p.m. The Trustee Board feel that they would be greatly favoured,if you could be pursuaded to honour us with your presence at that gathering,and to preach a sermon at the close of the laying of the corner stone,at 3 o'clock. They express a feeling that such a service would be very appropriate on this occasion, not only on account of the day which we have chosen but on account of the event which we thereby mark. Should you decide to come we will endeavour to make the service as light,upon you, as possible.

TELEPHONE 1515
CABLE ADDRESS: "JOBLYNCH"

H. E. JOB, B.A., Sc.
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TORONTO AND HAMILTON ELECTRIC COMPANY

DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRO-PLATING A SPECIALTY

99, 101 AND 103 McNAB ST. NORTH

HAMILTON, ONT. Oct.15th. 191[illegible].

-2- Dr.Burwash.

We shall therefore be pleased to learn whether you will be able to favour us with your presence and ministration on that Day, in the meantime, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

Herbert. E. Job

Sec,of Board.

Dr.Burwash,

I sent a note to Mr.Job, saying that you are on leave of absence this winter, and would not be able on that account to take part in the laying of the corner stone.

S. D. Rose

[illegible] West 134 th. St.,
New York City,
N.Y.
Oct 17 th. 1912.

Rev. President Nathaniel Burwash:-
Dear sir;-

I am exceedingly glad to know that you are getting along very well. I came to this city the last month, and am working at the head quarter of Methodist Episcopal Church in order to get a through knowledge of the method of the administration of the Church. It is a great regret that I could not stay in College more longer, however, I am always thanking for the strong impression and powerful inspiration of you and other Professors. There was and is none more better education in my life than I have received in Victoria College during the past two years. And If I could continue as a Christian worker through my life, I will regard it as your gift.

Again thanking very much for your past kindness and wishing you will help me with your advice and guidance forever,

I Remain,

My dear Professor,

Ever Your Affectionate Student,

Geo. S. Murata.

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

29. X. 12

Rev. Chancellor Burwash, LL.D.,
Box 49, Strathcona.
Dear Chancellor Burwash,

At the last meeting of the Senate it was unanimously carried that some expression of our sorrow and sympathy should be sent to Mrs. T. H. Bull.

Although you are on holiday, and, therefore, should be exempt from all duties, I feel that you are much the best person to do this. On consultation with Professor Robertson he agrees with me in the matter and I am, therefore, writing you to ask you if you will send such a letter to Mrs. T. H. Bull from our Senate.

Everything around the College is moving along in the regular grooves and nothing of importance has happened recently.

We all here send best wishes to you in your holiday year.

Very truly yours.

A. L. Langford,
Registrar.

Vancouver Oct 20-1912

Dear Fuller -

Your letter of a few days since enclosing draft arrived yesterday - for which I am very much obliged. I hope that I can return it long before my money from the Dawson house is due - but in any event should you be short before then don't fail to let me know as I can always make a raise up north - if I have time enough -

I expect to come to Calgary the week and I think they would like me to call around Toronto - but I will do if they wish it.

I hope to see you before many days as Strathcona is not so far from my line of travel -

Remember me to all

Yours truly

L.

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

October 21,1912

Rev.Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D.,
Box 49, Strathcona.

My dear Chancellor.

I have received both your letters enclosing the highly interesting and valuable statements of Dr.Findlay and Dr.Moulton regarding Angus,Michael and Stuart. I have also received other communications from Deissmann, Kennedy of Edinburgh, Orr of Glasgow, and Robertson of Louisville, concerning Dr.Angus. So we are quite prepared for another meeting,first of the sub-committee, and then of the Committee on Faculty, which I will try to have called soon.

Personally, all hesitation in my own mind with regard to Dr.Angus is removed by the assurances which he himself gives me,and which men like Orr and Robertson have given, as to his character and views,as well as scholarship. While I shall be quite content with whatever be the decision in the matter, and do not doubt that Mr.Michael will be a good man, still I think that in missing Dr.Angus we will be missing a rare chance of adding to our number a scholar of world-wide reputation, who would immediately add prestige to our reputation. However, this must be as the Committee and Board decide.

(Chancellor Burwash) -2-

I am glad to hear that you are feeling in better health and most sincerely hope that your plans for the year may be so wisely guided as to give you a continuance of health and a gradual strengthening of it. The College does not seem itself without you. We who have practically lived our lives with you miss you very much.

With regard to the books for Dr.Findlay, I expect by to-morrow to be able to send him most of those named, either from your own library or from the college library. Miss Barker is now looking up duplicates in the library.

I had a letter from Dr.John the other day in answer to one of mine. My heart aches as I think of him in his loneliness.

With very kindest regards to yourself and Mrs.Burwash,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

F.H.Wallace

P.S.

The books which I am sending through Miss Wilson to-day to Professor Findlay are:

from your library,

Case and His Contemporaries, 5 volumes,

Life and Times of Anson Green,

from duplicates in the college library,

Webster's History of the M.E.Church in Canada,

Richey's Life of Wm.Black,

Playter's History of Methodism in Canada,Vol.I.

Victoria College,

Toronto, Canada.

October 23,1912

Rev.Chancellor Burwash,S.T.D.,

Strathcona, Alta.

Dear Dr.Burwash,

Your letter of October 14th was duly received on the 16th and it is only to-day that I am able to report on what I have been able to do. James brought over the well-known satchel but nothing was in it but two small,flat keys,loose. The bunch of keys is not to be found. After trying every available key that could be borrowed, I finally took the box over to Startup's and had him open it. James then left the box at 22 St.Mary Street, and yesterday your son brought it back,reporting that the paper you wanted was not in it. I understand that he has written you about it. I am very sorry indeed that I have not been able to secure what you wish. James says that that Saturday morning when you gave the two college keys to Dean Robertson, you turned to him and said that you had the balance of keys in your other coat pocket.

We were very anxious when news came of the sad occurrence in Calgary that it would entirely unnerve you, after the long trip West, but hope that ere this the climate and rest have greatly benefitted you and Mrs.Burwash.

Miss Toye joins with me in kindest regards.

Again assuring you that we are entirely at your service at this end,

Yours faithfully,

Mary Wilson

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

October 23rd, 1912

Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D.,
Box 49, Strathcona.

My dear Chancellor.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Murata was handed to me. I have replied to it, to save you that trouble; but it probably would be a pleasure to you to read it.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

F. H. Wallace

Form No. 30
10,000-12-11

Treasury Department

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

TORONTO, Canada OCT 24 1912 191

Sir,—

I have the honor to enclose herewith cheque for the sum of $ 50 in payment of

Advisory Council
Honorarium

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. SPROULE,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

NOTE—

All cheques are payable at par at any branch of the following Banks: CANADIAN, HAMILTON, IMPERIAL, METROPOLITAN, STERLING, OTTAWA, ROYAL, STANDARD, TORONTO, TRADERS, UNION, NORTHERN CROWN, DOMINION, B.N.A., MONTREAL, MERCHANTS, MOLSONS, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, HOME.

When enquiring about above payment it is necessary to quote the Warrant number of the Cheque.

Acknowledgment of Cheques is not required.

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

Oct.25th,1912

Dear Dr.Burwash ,

The cheque as per enclosed,was received this morning and I have deposited it to your account.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

Mary Wilson

The United Empire Loyalists' Association
of Canada

IT IS ESSENTIAL
For Membership To Be Recorded On The Male Or Female Side From A United Empire Loyalist

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
46 College Street

Toronto, Oct., 26th, 1912.

Rev. Dr. Burwash,

113 Bloor St. E.,

Toronto.

Dear Sir,-

I am credibly informed that you are a United Empire Loyalist by descent. You will therefore be interested to know that we are gradually bringing the U. E. Loyalists of the Dominion together by means of this society, the objects of which are - :

1. To unite together, irrespective of creed or political party the decendants of those families who during the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783, sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown; and to perpetuate this spirit of loyalty to the Empire.

2. To preserve the history and traditions of that important epoch in Canadian history, by rescuing from oblivion the history and traditions of the Loyalists families before it is too late.

3. To collect together in a suitable place the portraits, relics and documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists, which are now scattered throughout the Dominion.

4. To publish a historical and genealogical journal of annual transactions.

Each member receives a copy of these transactions, the cost being included in the annual fee of One Dollar. If you will fill in the enclosed form and send it to me together with the annual fee I will have much pleasure in proposing you as a member.

I am, with much respect

Yours faithfully,

J. Morley Pearson

President.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES CLUB
OF LONDON.

TELEPHONE, 3809 GERRARD.
CABLEGRAMS "AMERICLUB, LONDON."
A.B.C. CODE, 5th EDITION.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY.

ORGANISING OFFICES.
CARLTON CHAMBERS,
8, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
ENGLAND.

Dear Sir,

Supplementing our letter to Members of Sept. 14th, I have great pleasure in announcing the final completion of a most harmonious arrangement with the Cocoa Tree Club, 64, St. James's Street, within Ranston's three of our former habitat in Pall Mall.

This arrangement becomes operative immediately.

The reasons for this change have been dealt upon and need not be repeated here, but Members will be assured of far greater advantages than they was previously enjoyed, and it is a decided step forward for our Club.

A small circular is enclosed which, among other things, gives some notes of historical interest concerning our new home, which is one of the oldest established Clubs in London.

Although still affilliated with a London Club, and not independently established in a building entirely our own, nevertheless by this arrangement have a far frear hand than formerly, and to all extents and purposes practically do possess our own Club House.

The Committee sincerely trust for a continuance of your interest and bespeak your co-operation by mention of our Club to any friends likely to be interested in a progressive movement so worthy of their practical support.

With kind regards, believe me,

Very truly yours,

Geo. E. Kunolio

Chairman of Committee.

November 1912.

Toronto, Ont.,

November 1st, 1912.

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria University,
C i t y.

Dear Mr. Burwash,-

Enclosed please find copy of Minutes of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Annual Directors Meeting of the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression, held October 30th, 1912.

Yours truly,

J. Grangan

Dict. J.J.V.
Encs.

Toronto, Ont.,

November 2nd, 1912.

Chancellor Burwash,
Victoria University,
C i t y.

Dear Mr. Burwash,-

Please note that at the Directors Meeting held October 30th, 1912, a Committee consisting of Chancellor Burwash, Mrs. E. Scott-Raff and Mr. R. Y. Eaton were requested to appoint the Faculty for the term 1913-1914 and fix the salaries.

Yours truly,

J J Vaughan

Dict. J.J.V.

October 30th,
1912.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held October 30th, 1912, at 8.00 P. M. at the residence of Mrs. T. Eaton, 182 Lowther Avenue.

Present, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mrs. E. Scott-Raff, Messrs R. Y. Eaton, and H. McGee.

The Secretary read the notice calling the Meeting.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton
SECONDED BY Mr. H. McGee

That Mrs. T. Eaton take the Chair, and Mr. J. J. Vaughan act as Secretary.

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held October 24th, 1911 were read.

MOVED BY Mr. H. McGee
SECONDED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff

That the Minutes of the Meeting as read be confirmed.

Carried.

A General Report was made by the Principal.

Financial Statements for the year ending May 31st, 1912 consisting of Balance Sheet, Statement of Income & Expenditure and Auditor's Report were laid before the Shareholders.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton
SECONDED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff

That these Financial Statements be approved and adopted.

Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff
SECONDED BY Mr. H. McGee

That the Board of Directors for the ensuing year be Chancellor Burwash, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mrs. J. S. Burnside, Mrs. Burwash, Mrs. E. Scott-Raff, Messrs J. C. Eaton, R. Y. Eaton and H. McGee.

Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff
SECONDED BY Mr. H. McGee.

That Mr. J. A. Livingstone be Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton
SECONDED BY Mr. H. McGee

That this meeting adjourn.

Carried.

October 30th,
1912.

Minutes of Directors Meeting held October 30th, 1912 at the residence of Mrs. T. Eaton, 182 Lowther Avenue.

Present, Mrs. T. Eaton, Mrs. E. Scott-Raff, Messrs R. Y. Eaton and H. McGee.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton
SECONDED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff

That Mrs. T. Eaton take the Chair, and Mr. J. J. Vaughan act as Secretary.

Minutes of the last Directors Meeting were read and confirmed.

MOVED BY Mr. H. McGee
SECONDED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton

That Chancellor Burwash be President for the ensuing year.

Carried.

MOVED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff
SECONDED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton

That Mr. J. J. Vaughan be Secretary for the ensuing year.

Carried.

MOVED BY Mr. H. McGee
SECONDED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton

That Mrs. J. S. Burnside be Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Carried.

MOVED BY Mr. R. Y. Eaton
SECONDED BY Mr. H. McGee

That the appointment of the Faculty for the term 1912-1913 as given below be approved at Salaries named.

NAME.	SUBJECT	SALARY.
Mrs. E. Scott-Raff	Principal	$1400.
Miss Charlotte Ross	Literature	800.
Miss. E. Thomas	Expression	600.
Miss M. Hamilton	Physical Education	400.
Fraulein Nothnagel	German	$2. per lesson plus 2/3 receipts from Priv.Pupils
Madame Goudis	French	$300. only
Miss Thrall	School Secretary	700.

Fraulein Kittleman	Substitute while Fraulein Nothnagel is away	$1.50 per lecture.
Mrs. Aikens		$100. for 60 lessons
Dr. McKenzie		$3.00 per lecture
Mr. J. Fisher	Caretaker	$15.00 per week and overtime.

MOVED BY Mr. H. McGee
SECONDED BY Mrs. E. Scott-Raff

That a Committee consisting of Chancellor Burwash, Mrs. E. Scott-Raff and Mr. R. Y. Eaton appoint the Faculty for the term 1913-1914 and fix the salaries.

Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

518 JARVIS STREET,
TORONTO.

My Dear Dr Burwash
I am so thankful for your comforting letter. I am endeavouring to place your interpretation on the taking away of my poor wife -
When, years ago I sat by your bedside & observed your fort-

itude in the great
loss that had come
to you, I realized
that your strength
was from a divine
source. The impression
of that occasion became
part of life and
I am trying to
apply it to the present

situation. I would
be so grateful if
you could come over
some evening soon
if only for a few moments.
and talk with me -

Yours gratefully
J M Mulcahy

Rev. Dr Burwash
5 Nov 1912

From REV. DR. G. G. FINDLAY,

HEADINGLEY COLLEGE, LEEDS.

November 6th, 1912.

Dear Mr Wallace,

I am greatly obliged for your kind offices in searching out & posting to me, on Dr Sherwood's behalf, the books which I have received from Toronto relating to early Methodism in your City. The water.

They are as follows:

Cade & his Contemporary, 5 vols;
Life & Times of Mr. Green, 1 vol;
Webster's Hist. of M.E. Ch. in Canada, 1 vol;
Playter's Hist. of Meth. in Can., 1 vol;
Richey's Life of Mr Black, 1 vol.

You do not name any date for the return of the Box. I hope we shall not keep them an unreasonable time.

Our smaller History is now in the Press, under the title Wesley's World Parish (8/-

in price). I hope it may find readers in Canada, & that we shall be encouraged to proceed with the big book.

I think I remember meeting you in Victoria College.

With kindest greetings,

Yours very truly,

Geo. G. Findlay

Prof. F. A. Wallace M.A.

'Cade' I am particularly glad to have. The book is quite a mine of biography and tradition.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

33 Richmond Street West

Toronto, November 7, 1912.

Rev. E. Burwash, S. T. D.,
Box 49,
Strathcona, Alta.

My dear Dr. Burwash:-

You will be interested to know that the General Board of Missions, in consultation with the Victoria College Missionary Society, has been considering the proposition that you should be invited to pay a brief visit to Japan some time during this winter or the early spring, with a view to giving a course of lectures in the Theological College of the Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe, and some addresses in the various stations of our mission in Japan. The matter was further considered at a meeting of the Local Sub-Committee of our Mission Board and I have been requested to write to you expressing the hope that your health and personal arrangements will permit you to accept the invitation to visit Japan, as suggested.

I presume that in case you are able to carry out the proposal, you would prefer to return to Torbnto before leaving for Japan. If so, we could complete arrangements after your return to Toronto.

In the meantime, it would be a great advantage if I could have some idea whether you would be able to go to Japan, so that I may send word to our missionaries there, with a view to their making due preparation for your visit. If you should decide to go, I think that between the Victoria College and the Mission Board, we shall be able to provide for the travelling expenses of both yourself and Mrs. Burwash.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

T. E. Egerton Shore

TEES/EN

Canadian Pacific Railway
EN ROUTE

Calgary Nov 5-1912

Dear Father, -

We reached home safe and found everything as it should be -

I have arranged to leave for Toronto - on Tuesday at 2 PM - when in Strathcona I had intended to get letters of introduction from you to Messrs White - Cochran - Hughes and any other Cabinet ministers you

Brass well – so that I can properly
press my claim for returning
allowance when I get to Ottawa
Please send them as soon as possible
to me in my care – Toronto –

Hazel and I are going to Banff for
a day so I want to have a look
at it before leaving – we expect
to get home again Tomorrow night
It is hard writing in a train as
I guess I will let this do –
Don't send back the letters of introduction
will but write to me
yours Lov[illegible]

Fairmont Falls
Nov 11 1912

Dear Bro.

I learned from Adam that you and John had been there, at this place. I regret that I did not see all of you. I hope you will be back to Baltimore or Toronto this winter. It would not be advisable to go my strange place like Japan for the winter when the chances of quiet rest are doubtful. However this lake climate of ours is subject to influenza's which bother and of old persons. It was one of these no doubt that caused the death of sister Edith. by settling around the

chest and arresting the action of the heart. If I were in a position to do it I would go south to the sea climate of the tropics during the winter. The winter here is very hard on nervous. I am free from rheumatism while engaged in this light school work here but in other respects I find the situation tedious and wearing.

I saw a notice in the Montreal Witness that you with others of note had been credited ~~with~~ an hon. Colonel & the intrigues of those military imperialists to deceive & influence the people of Canada and gain control of the House of Commons

has been
~~is~~ only equaled in history by the plotting of the Jesuits. They would have people believe that you approved of their representations. Sam Hughes has always been a false, mean political schemer, and now the clan of them with their pin in England are trying to use Canada to further their selfish projects. If they had their desires they would be in person. They are playing the part in this nation that the Israelites did who rebelled against theocracy in the days of Samuel the Pro. It looks as if they have bribed part of the Canadian Press. Since they have muzzled you by ranking you with them

3

it becomes your duty to repudiate them action through the press. They are condemned by all our Church people and right minded citizens. They are practically Atheistic repudiating Divine Providence in the efforts of Christian people in controlling the affairs of the nations.

Yours Affect.
Bro Stephen.

Calgary Nov. 12th 1912

Dear Nathanael

I was pleased to get your letter and to hear that you were all in the enjoyment of the blessing of measure of good health. I hope by this Annie Mary Janet has fully regained her usual strength and has become accustomed to our climate. We are

getting a little more snow
this winter than last though
we cannot complain as
yet. This day Lachie
Sleated for the East to
make a tour which lasts
in New York. They have
taken a house in Calgary
and I hope they will be
comfortable for this winter
He thinks that Edmonton
is the place now for
investment and will

try and to become work
there on his own. He
was very kind to mother
take the convey ance to
Toronto and the mag-
agement of the funeral
entrusted to him on the
way there Pop Langs-
ford will do what is
required there and the
Relatives will do the
Bereaved of them.
It is a good deal of

work but he is a willing
worker and I find him
such. The friends are very
kind in their letter
of condolence. The fac-
ulty sent me at their
meeting a united letter
signed by Dr. De Mott
Secretary. Though
this was a small thing
to do it was very
consoling in my dark
sad hour and showed
that I was not for-
gotten by my colleagues.
To this I must send
a suitable reply.
I have had a great
deal of correspondence
lately to which I am
not able to reply and
fear I must wait
and
all

Yours
J. G. Fenwick

THE COURT OF APPEAL
FOR ONTARIO.

OSGOODE HALL,
TORONTO.

Nov. 12. 1912.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

We had a meeting of the Faculty Committee last morning and I was instructed to write you and find out whether the date of the Board meeting would suit you.

Dr. Carman and I arranged to meet half an hour before the meeting to confer about the matter in your letter to us. We agreed that it was very desirable that you should be here at the Board meeting, and the Com. was afterwards unanimously of the same opinion.

We had present, members of the Com., Dr. Carman, Dr. Cockburn, James, Starr, Brown, Cowan, Ken & myself; also Dr. Wallace & Prof. Robertson. Dr. Wallace reported for the sub Com. unanimously in favor of Dr. Angus (you being absent and concurring). He read letters in favor of Dr. A. from Dr. Mackenzie of Hartford (2), Dr. Robertson of Baptist Sem. Louisville, Prof. James Orr of Glasgow & Prof. Deissman of Germany. One from Dr. Pope Moulton mentioning points in favor of Dr. A. and Mr. Michael without advocating either

and from Dr. Findlay in favor of Mr. M. He had magazine articles etc from Dr. A. and one article by Mr. M. – They seemed to point to Dr. A. as being a very cultured N.T. scholar, but not paying himself as to some other necessary qualities, such as energy & a personality to influence young men &c. Dr. Mackenzie's statement about Dr. A's two or three years' teaching in Hartford was somewhat non-committal that he had done well the first year, but not so well the second & we accounting for this fact in part by the fact that he was doing post-graduate work, that his wife was ill etc. Dr. Moore's statements also had qualifications.

The result was that James & I were ready to recommend Angus & the rest of us hesitated. We looked that there had been more in the information about such qualities we would point to making Wanderlicha Mich a first preacher, and something as to their personal habits etc. might have influenced us as between two good men.

We understood that you contemplated being here some time next month, and subject to its meeting your convenience we fixed upon Dec. 12th as the date of a Board meeting with the idea that the Com. could meet shortly before the Board and come to a final decision. Would you please write me at once or as soon as you come to a conclusion as to how this suits you & if not, how near you can come to this date.

Yours Sincerely J. L. Maclaren

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

November 12th, 1912

Rev. E. Burwash, S.T.D.,
Strathcona, Alta.

My dear Chancellor.

At a meeting of the sub-committee on appointments, all the communications which you and I have received with reference to Mr. Michael and Dr. Angus were carefully considered, and our committee (Robertson, McLaughlin, Bowles and myself) unanimously recommended to the Committee on Faculty the name of Dr. Angus. The Committee on Faculty met last night and after reading all the documents available, and considerable friendly discussion, it was thought best to postpone the decision for a little while. You will be officially informed through the Vice- Chancellor of the calling of a meeting of the Board in December, and of the intention of holding a final meeting of the Committee on Faculty just before the Board meets. It was felt that it would be wise to have you present before such an important matter was settled.

The questions concerning Dr. Angus' church relation and his ability as a teacher were carefully considered. Everyone felt that in point of scholarship the advantage was entirely with him, but on the other points there was a question whether the advantage might not be with Mr. Michael. So for the present the matter is left in abeyance. When you come you will

(Dr.Burwash) -2-

see the various documents that we have received from Dr.Angus, Dr.Orr, Dr.Deissman, Dr.Kennedy of Edinburgh, Dr.Robertson of Louisville, Dr.Douglas Mackenzie, Dr.Jacobus of Hartford, and will be able to form your final judgment in the matter. There is a pretty general feeling among us all that which ever is appointed we are likely to get a good man. My own preference, on the whole, is Dr.Angus, but I am not wedded to any choice.

I hope that you and Mrs.Burwash are well and enjoying your rest. I am just recovering from an attack of La Grippe, myself. I think all the rest of the faculty have been in their usual health, and the work is going along smoothly and happily.

With very kindest regards,

Yours faithfully,

H. Wallace

November 15th 1912

My Dear Chancellor Burwash

I was just on the point of writing to you to tell you that at a large representative meeting of the Board it had been decided, with great unanimity and heartiness, to instruct the Executive of the College Missionary Society to appropriate One Thousand dollars towards the Expenses of your trip to Japan. This, it was understood would be supplemented by at least four hundred dollars, to be obtained by Rev. Dr. Shore. It was hoped that Mrs. Burwash could go with you. I have no doubt that Dr. Shore has al-

ready willing you. He told me that the matter of your going had been mentioned at the meeting of the General Board in Brantford, and had been received with great favour, Dr. Cameron having been especially cordial and emphatic in his approval. Dr. Cameron has recently himself told me that he believes in the present, prevailing condition of religious life and thought in Japan, your visit and words would be of inestimable value.

But your letter has come to hand and I have mentioned its contents to Dr. Wallace and to two or three of the Officers of the Student Missionary Society. We all regret that your health seems to forbid your going. We feel that under the circumstances, it would not be right to urge you, and we think that

your health for the present must be the prime consideration. However, the matter rests as I have said, and no further action will be taken until we have had some conversation with Dr. Shaw.

We are all hoping to see you both in December and think that your health will be improved. You are both greatly missed in the college and in our social gatherings.

With kind regards to yourselves and Mrs. Balmer, and to your son and his wife, I am yours very truly

J. J. McLaughlin

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 5 File 38

Correspondence 1912 Nov. 16. Ulce

REVERSO
F14-R613

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada

REV. T. E. EGERTON SHORE, M.A., S.D., General Secretary, Foreign Missions
REV. ALLAN C. FARRELL, B.A., Assistant Secretary, Foreign Missions
REV. J. H. ARNLIP, B.A., Secretary, Laymen's Missionary Movement
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D., Secretary, Young People's Forward Movement
MR. H. H. FUDGER, Honorary Lay Treasurer
REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A., General Secretary, Home Missions
REV. CHARLES E. MANNING, Assistant Secretary, Home Missions
MR. S. H. PARSONS, Deputy Treasurer

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

33 Richmond Street West

Toronto, November 16, 1912.

Rev. N. Burwash, D. T. D.,
Box 49,
Strathcona, Alta.

My dear Dr. Burwash:-

I have received your letter of 11th inst., and have read very sympathetically all that you have written as to your present condition of health. I recognize the uncertainty of your being able to visit Japan under existing conditions. I presume that for the present we had better let the matter rest. It may be that after your return to Toronto, you may feel so much restored to health that on the advice of your physician, you may be encouraged to reconsider the question of those at hand.

I shall be glad to take the matter up with you in that light on your return.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

TEES/EE

T. E. Egerton Shore

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

November 16th, 1912

Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D.,
Strathcona, Alta.

Dear Chancellor Burwash,

I enclose a note which I have received from Dr. Findlay which will explain itself.

On Saturday afternoon we had a beautiful little service in Alumni Hall over the remains of Mrs. John Burwash. Professor Jackson, in the unavoidable absence of Professor Bowles, read the Scriptures. Dr. Rankin lead us very tenderly and beautifully in prayer, and Professor McLaughlin gave a very admirable and touching address; I had charge of the service. Professor McLaughlin and I read the service at the grave. So we said farewell to one whom we had all respected and loved.

I am glad to hear that you and Mrs. Burwash are well. It will be a pleasure to see you again when you return.

With kindest regards,

Yours Faithfully,

E H Wallace

Mrs. Thomas Cullen
requests the honour of your presence
at the marriage of her daughter
Rose Nicholls
to
Reverend Edward Wilson Wallace
on Wednesday, November the twentieth
nineteen hundred and twelve
at half past twelve o'clock
Victoria College Chapel
Queen's Park
Toronto, Canada

Methodist Deaconess Home and Training School

Rev. Geo. J. Bishop, D.D.
Superintendent

Telephone North 3824

ST. CLAIR AVE. AND AVENUE ROAD

Toronto, Nov 21st 1912

My Dear Dr Burwash

It grieves me that we cannot respond to your request for accommodation in the home here. The only rooms that we could use for the purpose are occupied in part just now & may be for some weeks. Then too, owing to the changes that have taken place our domestic arrangements are such that we could not satisfactorily assume the responsibilities it would involve.

We are very thankful to learn that you have been benefited by your stay in the west & trust that your further rest will be of great benefit also.

We sympathize with you in the sorrow that have come in the passing of Mrs Jas Burwash but feel assured that abounding grace & consolation are yours

With kind remembrances
Yours Sincerely, Geo. J. Bishop

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

November 25th, 1912

Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D.,
Strathcona, Alta.

My dear Chancellor,

Yours of the 18th instant received this morning. I have sent cheque to the North American Life Assurance Co., for $36.10, premium re policy for Mr. E. M. Burwash. The cheque for premium on your own policy was issued and receipt held for your return. I do not need to say that we all will be greatly pleased to see you on your return December 6th.

Faithfully yours,

Mary Wilson

Kuling. China Nov 26/12

My Dear Chancellor

Merry Xmas & Happy New Year. Often think of you & your most helpful influence in College days, Then too of our pleasant time in B.C.

In writing my Quarterly Report for Metropolitan Church Victoria I wrote somewhat extensively about the White Deer Grotto University, supposed to be the oldest University in the World. I thought you would appreciate it; so am enclosing a copy for you Chancellor, you will no doubt also enjoy the excerpt from Pres. Yuan Shi Kai's speech - a great address.

We love China & the Chinese. The language is coming nicely for which we Praise God. It is most fascinating.

Our David Griffith, just 6 weeks old is a sturdy boy, we trust he will emulate his namesake the great Dr. Griffith John. Mrs Brace is doing splendidly, We are pleased to have 3 boys - all for China please God.

Trust your health is keeping good Chancellor. We remember you in prayer. Kindest regards to Mrs. Burwash, & to Ed. & Proctor when you write.

Yours in the King's Business A. J. Brace

The Compliments of the Season to all our old friends. At this festive season we are thinking much of you all and the ~~[illegible]~~ wireless telepathic messages that are constantly our pleasure re along with the more substantial letters and cards remind us of your kindly thought of us, and so the mighty alchemy of Love is at work and and working overtime and why should'nt at Christmas and the glad New Year find us happy and thoroughly enjoying life. Paul was right when he said "the greatest of all these is Love".

It is almost six months since we arrived in China and nine months since we left beloved Victoria. It hardly seems like it so rapidly has the time sped by as we have been engrossed in the fascinating language study. The new tongue is coming nicely. We are much encouraged and find our five hours per day difficult but enjoyable. Chinese is a picture language, the characters are quite significant and the meanings suggestive and interesting. The daily conversation hour with the teacher is fast becoming more intelligible and it is a great delight to operate on some unsuspecting pedlar and work off in phrases what little you know and wait breathlessly to see how it takes. Let me hasten to assure you that it sure does take your breath what with remembering the vocabulary, the right pronunciation, the correct tone, and on top of all the idiom which is by all odds the most difficult feat and seems at first well nigh impossible. But it comes and it is great. The very difficulty and immensity of the task is its challenge. It surely will be the crowning joy when in a year or so we are privileged to tell these eager students in the tongue in which they were born the matchless story of Redeeming Love.

We have just been celebrating the First Anniversary of the Chinese Republic and it has been a memorable time It is certainly a marvel to see what has been accomplished in conservative China in the course of so short year. History has no parallel. The outstanding personalities are Yuan Shi Kai and Sun Yat Sen the provisional and present Presidents. A paragraph from the Anniversary Pronouncements will give in brief the accomplishment of the year and demonstrate the thinking capacity and advanced statesmanship of this wonderful man President Yuan Shi Kai, China's political savior.

"I venture to claim an extensive experience during my thirty odd years of public life, in all that concerns the government of China. And I have enjoyed for many years in the field of international relations, the confidence of foreign nations. Throughout my official career it has been my constant aim to break up the stubborn conservatism of the people of this country and to lead them into consonance with the world's views and thoughts. In pursuance of this aim when in the year 1900 the Boxer uprising took place I exerted all my abilities to suppress their lawlessness to protect the lives of all nations, thus initiating the desired transformation of the nation's habit of thought. When I considered the problem of giving to this nation a place in the world I became aware of the absolute necessity of outfitting the people with an entirely new equipment of knowledge and ideas and of eradicating their fundamental lack of independence and initiative as indispensable antecedents to equal intercourse between China and the other nations of the world. In the pursuit of this aim in all my efforts at governmental reform under the Ching Dynasty I was but striving to arouse to activity the sluggish spirits of the people and to give reality to my ambitions for a strong and virile government. My admonitions however fell upon deaf ears and putting aside my office I retired for three years to private life. The fortunes of the nation during these years became daily more confused and I early foresaw the impending change. The many faults of the national government made inevitable the uprising of the revolutionary idea. The men who fathered the revolution were men whose views regarding the movement were permeated with zeal and sincerity, and they were men not lightly to be put aside. When the rising finally occurred last year it was not only the insistent desires of all classes of men but also the dread of anarchy and its ultimate aftermath that led me to devote myself, and my life if need be, to the saving of the nation. From the very beginning it was perfectly apparent to me that the revolutionary army could not be put down by force, but motives of humanity compelled me to protect the Imperial family, and the only course open to me was to insure the safety of both sides, though I should be led unshrinking to death itself.

I determined that the Government should be modelled in faithful likeness to the governments of the United States and France, nations that had already led the way in Republicanism. The conflict between the North and the South eventually terminated and terms of peace having been agreed upon I was elected by the people of the nation to my present office, which I accepted not only because I had not the temerity to refuse to become a servant of the public, but also because it was my own unvarying desire to exhaust my utmost energies in order to establish in full perfection the new Republic of China. When the Nanking Government had been disbanded Mr. Sun Yat Sen and Mr. Hwang Hsing remained the foremost men of their time and I was emphatic in urging them to come to Pekin. Since that event took place the last trace of the suspicion formerly existing between the North and the South has melted away like ice. It became possible to unite with these two gentlemen in the drawing up of Eight Articles setting forth the Government's fundamental policies in all that concerns internal administration."

Following are the "Eight Articles";-

1. In the creation of the Nation the attainment of unity will be the settled policy.
2. A sincere discrimination between right and wrong will be the guiding principle, that the people may be morally improved.
3. The creation of an army and navy will be for the present postponed. The training of the necessary men will be the first thing attended to.
4. The doors will be opened to the introduction of foreign capital for the development of railways and mines and the erection of steel and iron plants, thus conducing to the material prosperity of the people.
5. Popular subsidized industrial enterprises will be inaugurated, and the beginnings will be made in the fields of agriculture, forestry, manufactures and commerce.
6. Control over military matters, foreign relations, governmental finance, laws and administration will be vested in the central government; other interests will be relegated to local control as the conditions of the province may warrant.
7. The finances will be put on an organized footing in the shortest possible time.
8. As the Sine Qua Non of the recognition of the Republic by other nations efforts will be made to reconcile party differences and to preserve peace and order.

The Department of Agriculture pursuant to this policy has already worked out a most elaborate program and has commenced to put it vigorousl into operation. The first paragraph of the policy as recently appeared in a daily Shanghai paper reads thus:- "This Department plans to encourage, facilitate and materially aid the immigration of Southern peasants to settle on and develop the vast tracts of undeveloped agricultural lands in the NorthEast and Northwest in order to relieve the congested population in the South and to occupy and utilize the undeveloped lands in the North. To survey and lay out in rectangular units the vast tracts of undeveloped lands in the North after the system of townships followed in Canada and the United States in connection with the "Homesteads Acts" and to give such public lands to bonafide homesteaders in accordance with this unit system, making it a provision that the smallest units so fixed shall constitute legal units and shall not be divided or have their boundaries altered in any way in subsequent transferrence of titles in order that the matter of land taxation may be simplified and frauds and corruption prevented." Then this invaluable Department plans importing pure bred live stock; establishing a bureau of information and translate and compile from the best English, American, French, German, Japanese and Italian agricultural literature, and publish same for the benefit of farmers; to establish new agricultural experiment stations in different parts of the country; meteorological agencies; improve silk and tea raising; soil and insect and irrigation surveys; organize farmer's institutes, conferences and colleges; arrange a system of travelling lecturers and send model farm exhibits throughout the country; conservation of fish and forests etc.

So China moves on to take her rightful place among the nations. The country is quiet and prosperous. Missionaries and business men are nearly back at their posts in the interior. Almost all our Canadians are back in far west Szechuan. We too shall soon join them as soon as our little Chinaman David Griffith is able to travel. He is over a month old and a husky little chap and promises well.

The range of mountains in which Kuling is so picturesquely situated has many points of historic interest but none quite so fascinating as the White Deer Grotto University. We were privileged to make this trip last month and it will live long in the memory of those that saw it as one of the most historic institutions in China and in fact in the world.

Our party consisted of Mr.W.W.Lindsay and wife Principal of the C.I.M.School here, Mr. and Mrs.Kelsey of the Nanking Y.M.C.A. Miss Bannister and Miss Gibbons of the C.M.S. and Miss Smith Mr.Thompson, Mr.Kelly, and myself of our Mission. We had two mountain chairs for the ladies who wished to avail themselves of such a luxury. However two of the ladies Miss Smith and Mrs. Lindsay walked the entire distance of twenty miles, the round trip, up hills and down, from an altitude of 3500 feet to almost sea-level and back again. The scenery was sublime. One of the most beautiful of October days was selected by Mr.Lindsay in charge of the party and by the way the district weather man and an able meteorologist, a good man to be with, full of interest in things scientific, a brilliant conversationalist and a most amiable host. The start was made at six-thirty in the morning and the Grotto reached at eleven after a charming tramp down the mountain side and five miles through the verdant foothills and plains. The rich autumnal tints were at their best and the groves of bamboo, palm and evergreen, oak and mountain ash with their soft carpets of moss and flowers made a perfect paradise. The foothills were captured by the frugal Chinese farmer and with his wonderful use of the irrigation ditches were transformed into emerald tiers of terraced farms. Hay and straw stacks were in abundance testifying to a generous harvest in this particular favored spot. The farmers and their families seemed to dwell for the most part in small villages clean and well kept. I am informed that is saying a good deal for China. The villagers seemed happy and contented and very friendly.

The University site is beautiful for situation. At the junction of two merry mountain streams and at the base of the foothills with the great five peaked Wu-lao-Fung like parapets on a rampart for a background its location is unique and poetic. After enjoying our lunch on the banks of the stream, under the shadow of the ancient University Mr.Lindsay read to us the history of the Grotto by Dr.Carl Kupfer president of William Nast College, which he had thoughtfully brought with him. This prepared us most excellently for the tour of the old institution and made the whole scene very real to us.

Dr.Kupfer says "this is one of the oldest universities of which we have any knowledge, Salerno the oldest European University not excepted. The Grotto shows no signs of ever having been a natural cave, being dug in the hillside and arched over with masonry. It contains the image of a deer hewn out of stone placed there by Wo Ming in the Fourteenth Century. According to historical statements it was the home and studio of the illustrious poet Li P'u, who had flourished in the T'ang Dynasty in the reign of Chen Yuan the latter part of the Ninth century. P'u had a tame white deer which always accompanied his master in his walks over the hills; and thus he was called "Peh Lu Sien Sen" -the white deer gentleman, and his residence the cave of the white deer.

During the reign of Pao Li A.D.825, P'u was promoted to be sub-prefect at Kiang-Chow or Kiukiang. To perpetuate the memory of his old sequestered home, he built a kiosk over it, from which time the cave of the White Deer became famous. At the end of the T'ang Dynasty when there was great confusion in the Empire the scholars from far and near assembled for research. During those times when five successive dynasties rose and fell in two years (A.D.905-907) a school was organized here, fields bought, buildings erected, and students gathered. The scholarly Li Shan Tao, who had thoroughly mastered the Nine Canonical books, was chosen from the Imperial Academy of Learning to be President of the University Institution and it was called the Government School of the Lu Mountains. The college soon increased in numbers and influence and many of the early students became famous in public and political life. In the year A.D.960 the institution was raised to the grade of a University and stood equal in rank and influence with Chi Yong, and Yo Lao Universities. The attendance of over 100 students is mentioned at this time.

4.

Dr. Eu, for further says, "If the present condition of this institution is a criterion of the state of the religion it stands for, then Confucianism is in a most hopeless and sorrowful plight. It is now an institution without a recognized president or faculty, without a board of trustees, or even a janitor. The students seem to be a law unto themselves. They bring their own cooking utensils with them and build a little hearth for their private use; some unite in clubs. This explains the dilapidated condition of the buildings; whole sections of the wooden partitions being broken out and used for fuel. Over some parts the roof is crushed in, and weeds are flourishing in the rooms. The memorial tablets of which there are many, have scaped in all directions, and many have fallen down and broken. It is not nothing more than a quiet place for students to hide away from the disturbances of home life and so be better able to prosecute their private studies."

It is evident that at one time the University enjoyed the distinction of being a model educational institution with its large area of college and dormitory buildings capable of accommodating many hundreds of students. Quite prominent are the statues of Confucius, Mencius and several disciples of the former, all veiled with rich red curtains which are now moth eaten and the alter a rendezvous for bats and mice.

Strangely impressive to the Literary Assembly Hall, probably devoid of furniture the matter to emphasize the atoms alone bearing the doctrinal fundamentals inscribed in large gold characters. Pre-eminent are the Sixth Virtues.-Jen-Filial Piety. II- Respect of Younger brothers. Chung-Loyalty. Hsin-Sincerity. Li-Propriety. Ai- Rightousness. Lien-Purity. Chih- the feeling of shame.

Conspicuous too is the inscription on the door of the Five Relations as taught by Mencius. "Between father and son there should be affection; between sovereign and minister righteousness; between husband and wife attention to their separate duties; between old and young respect; and between friends fidelity." The students were to learn them in regular order; study them extensively; enquire about them accurately; reflect upon them carefully; discriminate carefully and practice them earnestly. Such is the order of the learning. Study, enquire, reflect, and discriminate thoroughly by examining the principles, and practice earnestly refers to the cultivation of moral conduct, the managing of business affairs, and the making acquaintance with others.

In regard to the cultivation of moral conduct the most important thoughts are; let the conduct be sincere and truthful, the actions honorably and carefully, the anger restrained, the good examined and the good.

In regard to the managing of business affairs two things are necessary. The action must be orderly, without extending too much; the duties must be determined, without attempting too much; all this requiring the master, of it.

In regard to making acquaintance with others, the important things are to be respectful, not to be as to others as you would not wish others to do to you; and to be not ashamed of the world then turn inward and examine yourselves in your own hearts.

And so the theory, every point.

Old Confucius. Surely Confucius Junior had attained his ideals in this which Christianity, Buddhism Junior had attained his ideals in this which Christianity, Buddhism Junior not attained, the vital power involved, what a fountain, what a force, what a perspective. Nor has it in other world, John Mott and in his [illegible] people have [illegible] disciples, and [illegible] Confucianism [illegible] teaching. [illegible] Christianity [illegible] authority, discovered for [illegible] Christianity [illegible] without more [illegible] responsible for [illegible] civilization on [illegible] years while [illegible] forgotten and disowned. [illegible] but as Western [illegible] and looking for higher ideals a state of [illegible] are being [illegible] and this is the [illegible] [illegible] Ruling Chinese
Nov 26/12

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA December 5, 1912.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:-

Your son, L. T., presented your letter of introduction from Edmonton yesterday, and I shall be very glad indeed to support any recommendation coming before Council in reference to a retiring allowance for him.

I am also writing the Minister of the Interior on his behalf.

Very truly yours,

F. Cochrane

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
133 Bloor Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dec 12 1912

Dear Mr. Burwash.

The announcement in this morning's papers did not come to me altogether as a surprise because I thought that perhaps after your years of absence you might not be relieved of your duties at Victoria. But it has occasioned me real sorrow that you are no longer to take active part in our councils. Ever since I have come to the university I have looked upon you as one of my valued friends and one of my most trusted advisers, and you

retirement will be a personal loss to me. What it will mean to the University, especially to Victoria this is not the place to say. It must be a cause for profound satisfaction to you to know that your university policy has been brought in your own lifetime crowned for confidence to such a remarkable issue, and to have, as you certainly do, the respect & affection of the community.

With kind regards to Mrs Burwash & Jane

Yours sincerely

Robt. W. Leonard.

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(1)

Calgary Dec 13th 1912

Dear Nathanael

I was pleased to know from you that you got to Toronto in good shape though I was some what anxious about your route altho it was to me at least a new one being part of the way by the G.T.R. I was yesterday talking to Rev Dr John McDougall and he thinks that Toronto is a place for health a somewhat better than Edmonton especially as you are so much further north. It is so especially this time of the year not so dry. It is not so humid or warm &c

or warm after Xmas as
Calgary and the records
do far as they go confirm
this. I have them in the
Globe every day though but
I am glad to know that
you are better in health and
I was pleased when you
had given up the steam
trip; If you do take it
in hand do not take the
Northern route as all who
have done that in winter
say that it is not bearable. I think with your
precarious health that
it would be matter of
some risk to undertake a
journey so far from home
I have been enjoying my
winter here the weather as
yet has been fine it

has not been below zero
most of the day the sun
was shining and the therm
ometer was 60 to 50 or 60°
The people are very kind
from both Colleges and I
have no reason to complain
I miss very much my late
companion and my work
but the Lord's will be
done. The sun stayed nearly
every day. She and little
Dorothy are well and in good
spirits. Lizzie we expect
to be here by the last of this
week. They will spend
Xmas day with us I
suppose that they will come
to Toronto though I do

not know to. Now I have written all the news of you can take take him to have it all out. With best respects and wishes to all and the season's compliments to all Faculty and friends

John

P.S. Annie has received letters from Margaret for publish we are much obliged.

JB

45 Grosvenor St.
Toronto.

December 14th/1912

Rev. Chancellor Burwash.
Toronto

Dear Dr. Burwash,

I have very very indeed to thank you for the pamphlet that you have received from the Staff of Victoria College. Last Sunday when I was in the audience at Convocation Hall, I hoped you were returning home with renewed health, and now you think you are finishing that rest has brought relief.

We will miss you in the Senate, but will look forward to meeting frequently at Green Bay at least. I think the coming years will be full of great peace. You can rejoice like the Ancient Seer who has won the race, and as a conqueror may lay aside his armour. I think that Victoria may find another to fill her chair as you have done, and if so, the will be fortunate indeed.

With best wishes Yours Geo. Burwash

518 JARVIS STREET,
TORONTO.

My Dear Dr. Burwash

On receipt of your most welcome letter I sent the enclosed answer, but it happened that before it was posted a dear friend of yours & mine called, and from him I learned that you were in the North West, and not being sure whether you were moving about, the your letter was delay

as at Strathcona, I thought it advisable to postpone posting it until I heard definitely where you were and now I have from the Press the entertaining information that your health is such that you are resigning the position in Victoria University which you have filled these many years, to the great honor

advantage of your illness.
My dear Dr Barnwell
I cannot tell you with
what affection I have always
regarded you & more so now
than ever in your illness
and my loneliness, when
those we love are becoming
so few. I repeat what I
see my thoughts were
when penning the

accompanying letter that
you could find time to
come & see me. I have
found no comfort
yet and my burden
is so heavy.
Faithfully
J Marlow
Rev. Dr Burnwell
15 Dec 1912

518 JARVIS STREET,
TORONTO.

My dear Chancellor

It is so kind of you to offer to come to see me today. I wonder whether six o'clock would be an inconvenient hour for you? My sister and perhaps some other of my relatives will be here until nearly six o'clock, and I want to be all alone with you.

Yours faithfully
J M Mulock

Sunday morning
Rev. Chancellor Burwash

Manchester Univ.
Fronts
16 Dec. 1902

My dear Chancellor Dunnish,

By the papers we are notified of your resignation and prospective retirement. I cannot resist the temptation of

sending a line to assure you of the respect and affection that you enjoy, among your Christian brethren, and to express the hope that the new phase of life on which you enter may be happy and useful and peaceful.

Please do not trouble

to acknowledge this, because

to answer this, because I want you to have the leisure of getting a letter that entails no obligations.

With all good wishes and assurances of sincere esteem, I remain.

Very faithfully yours,

J. J. L. Gibbons.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ONTARIO

OSGOODE HALL
TORONTO

Dec. 16 1912

My dear Dr Burwash

Since receiving the Canada I have with much regret that the condition of your health has rendered it necessary for you to resign the Presidency of Victoria. I regret both the cause and the result and while fully feel that the Church the effect of your retirement will allow he a very much felt in the University that has always proved as yet a loyal friend and our able supporter.

I think that you may be long spared to enjoy your well earned repose and that from the chair may be given to enable the University to have the benefit of your valuable advice in her Council

Rev N Burwash
D.D. LL.D

Yours faithfully
Cecil Hare Valy

467, JARVIS STREET,
TORONTO.

December 17th, 1912

My dear Chancellor;

I see what I suppose was inevitable by-and-by,-- the announcement of your resignation. It is a great loss not only to your own College but to the whole University. For more than twenty years I have been your colleague and looking back I am struck with the dignity, the moderation, and the wisdom which you have brought to our counsels. We shall be much the poorer in these qualities when you are absent. I hope that some years of quiet usefulness still lie before you. I know of no one to whom can be applied with richer meaning the commendation "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Believe me, with sincere respect and esteem

Yours very truly

George A. Wrong

The Rev.

Chancellor Burwash.

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IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

Copy

TORONTO, ONTARIO. Dec. 23, 1912.

Mr. A. G. D. Kerrell,
G. P. A., Pacific Mail S. S. Co.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Kerrell:-

On my return to the city today I have read over my letter to you of Dec. 21st, regarding room 27 assigned to Dr. and Mrs. Burwash. As they are an elderly couple, over the three score years and ten limit, and Dr. Shore, General Secretary of Methodist Missions in Canada, is particularly anxious about their welfare and comfort, I shall appreciate it very much if you will do the very best you can for their comfort, and improve location previous to sailing or after leaving Honolulu, and at the same time perhaps you can request the Captain or purser or the proper officer to show them some attention enroute.

We are securing a good portion of the missionary business that for years has gone out via the Canadian Pacific Railway and steamships through Vancouver which means that our lines get the haul to San Francisco as well as the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., and because Dr. Burwash is a very close friend and associate of Dr. Shore is one reason why I am asking for a little especial attention or courtesy be shown him that can be shown consistently.

Yours truly,

C. Allen

GTW/H

Canadian Pass. Agent.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA
OTTAWA

December 23rd, 1912.

My dear Chancellor:-

I regret to hear of the continued infirm state of your health, but, I hope the voyage to Japan and the so-journ in that country may fully restore you to health.

If in the future you find yourself able to contribute to the Transactions we shall all be greatly pleased.

With the Compliments of the Season and wishing you a safe voyage, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Duncan Campbell Scott

Rev. N. Burwash,
Chancellor,
Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

(COPY)

141, Monton Road,
Eccles. Dec.26th,1912

Chancellor Burwash,

Dear Sir,

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 13th inst. containing the welcome news of my appointment as Associate Professor of New Testament Exegesis at Victoria College.

Will you please convey my gratitude to the Board of Regents, and my sense of the great honor which they have conferred upon me.

I have taken careful note of all that you say in the letter, and will endeavour to the utmost of my ability to give satisfaction to the authorities and to meet their wishes.

May I add how truly I regret that you feel compelled to retire from the Chancellorship at the close of the current session. I should have regarded it as a great honor to be associated with you in the work, and trust the Toronto 'Globe' (a copy of which was forwarded to me by Dr. Wallace) is correctly informed when it states that you will continue to give lectures at the College after this session.

May the future have in store for you much happiness and true joy.

With warmest regards,
Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) J.H.Michael .

Professor Young,
Registrar.

Trinity College,
TORONTO

December 21st, 1912

Dear Dr Burwash:

When I was at the Library of Victoria College something like a fortnight ago, in quest of material for my life of Bishop Sheldon, I was told that you would be home presently and that you could tell me more definitely than anybody else could about the pamphlets and documents stored in the vaults of the College and not yet taken over to the Library. Till the announcement of your resignation, I had not known of your return.

Of course, you are very busy in view of your departure for your journey to England.

Professor Young,
Registrar.

Trinity College,
TORONTO

If you could spare me fifteen minutes, however, I could go to see you at any hour you might name to-morrow or on Monday or Tuesday. Instead of taking the trouble to write, you would perhaps be kind enough to telephone to me.

May I say that I am sorry that the time has come when you feel that you must give up the Chancellorship which you have filled so effectively these over thirty years? I have always looked up to you as one of the best heads, if not the very best, in Canada. Not only Victoria, but Trinity and the whole University, as well as the country at large, owe you a deep debt for the work that you have done.

Wishing for you and Mrs Burwash deep enjoyment of the contemplated trip and abundance of strength for the work in hand and for the future, I am, for my both to spend for many years, Yours sincerely

A. H. Young

The Methodist Church

Canada

REV. A. CARMAN
GENERAL superintendent

REV. T. A. SHARPE
SECRETARY
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY FOR THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE

Rec'd Sherring 22 Dec 1912

Toronto, Dec. 23rd. 1912

R. N. Burwash D.D.
Chancellor &c

Private

Dear Doctor

I observe by the papers you are arranging with the Mission Board of Japan. While this gives much pleasure for at least two reasons, your personal advantage for the benefit of improved health and strength on the one hand, and the great benefit that may be of such an arrangement must accrue to our Mission in Japan, and I may justly say, to our Methodism in Canada. Your office of Director and superintending in educational work especially as Head of a University, will, in the providence of God, give your words and your movements among the people that would not have the weight and influence that probably no other Japanese could afford. And by I speak of the value of the arrangement as I am impressed by it, two of the reasons influencing me are a third which in my judgment is a kindly arrangement of our heavenly Father's wisdom and love as affecting every interest concerned.

As I write I will of course naturally have in mind men and things of the past as well as the future in the Mission. Dr. Macdonald & Mr. Meacham be you are aware seemed to have given a decided unity and power to our Mission work, by their learning and their fidelity to Methodism. And we have had strong and zealous men from time to time, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Norman (2nd) Embree, Miller and others, & could multiply. Not less true is it that there have been faithful Missionaries, Cuss, Buchanan, Kleins, Hartimsle, Rose and Crossland, who have shown strength and joy in the work. Strength has been shown in many ways, for instance, in the support, endurance and success in their ministry for the people of Christ. But as you will find, not fail among the incidental elements or the conditions, there are those who do not build on the foundations of the Faith either in themselves or for God. Some do not build solidly and securely. As you are well aware, Dr. Spencer has been at their work, and Rhodes has carried multitudes of his converts, & combat and I am influenced by the wisdom of his plans, if you have chilled and strong of accession, I feel it my duty to offer a word of caution: that strong assurance of the Spirit, and the experience of Holy Scripture, and the Supreme Authority of Christ in our Creeds, that we shall be saved, and multitudes do, and so can be led to foundations for the future.

I really wish that you could be here in the union of our Japan Conference and Bishop Hendrix's visit to the Mission work, which you will have kindly have, and our happy conjunction with the old men of the M.E. Church, would be a rehearsal work of Love. My heart is often, then, or after a sympathetic and earnestly prayer. You will have prayers and sympathy in your work and wishes. The 90 of the Conference make the end of your long years a [illegible]

L.

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA December 28, 1912.

Dear Mr. Burwash,-

In response to your letter of December 26th, I beg to enclose herewith with my compliments a passport which will serve you during the next five years in any part of the world. You should sign the same in the margin with your usual signature before using.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season, and a safe and pleasant journey to Japan.

I am,

Very truly yours,

F. Cochrane

Rev. Nathaniel Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

Enclosures.

Seaside House
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dec 30 12

Dear Chancellor,

I expected to see you before you sailed for Japan but I fear we may not be back in Toronto before you leave and therefore must drop you a line wishing you God speed on your voyage. My wife and I earnestly hope and pray the trip may do you both you & Mrs Burwash a great deal of good and that you may return greatly improved in health. I am sure you

visit to Japan will be a great inspiration and blessing to the missionary forces there.

Will you also permit me to say how great a blessing I believe your life and work have been to the Church and our country — your great contribution to the cause of higher education, the success of University Federation, and the party you have taken in the statement of the fundamentals of our faith in the light of modern knowledge, and the combination in life and teaching, to a generation of theological students, of the broadest knowledge and the deepest piety, together make up an enduring monument

such as is given to few men to rear.

We will go with you in thought and prayer. May heaven's richest blessings rest upon you both.

Yours very sincerely
Newton Rankin

1912

Madam President:-

I thank you and the other ladies who have spoken (for the kind) words all whom they represent ~~and they~~ have said today. The high honor you bestow upon me is greater than my actual achievement merits. I may say, I hope modestly, that intention and

the indebted.

These dreams became possible realities through the generous interest and untiring efforts of Mrs. Massey Hoble and the late Mrs. George A. Cox. To these ladies the reminiscence and praise to be of all who love in under the sun should be given.

These incomes be held in perpetual remembrance by Victoria College whose interests and whose growth they helped to establish and by all the church and country they served

desire to serve college
women has not been
wanting, but that this
invisible thought and un-
realized should receive
such recognition as you
offer today, humbles one
and lends increase my
sense of short coming and
of failure in reaching the
ideal I have longed for.
I am particularly pleased
that the portrait is to
hang in Kimmelty Hall.
Before Kimmelty Hall
existed, I dreamed, dreamed
of the wonderous social

and spiritual graces that
would unfold and blossom
in the genial atmosphere
that would pervade the
home, and I saw visions
of the ever widening circle
of influence that would
surround the woman
who should go out from
that hall, showing in
all their words and ways
the things that are true
and honorable, just and
pure, lovely and gracious.
I sincerely hope every student
who enters Kimmelty Hall
to know how to appreciate

Dreamed dreams
of a coming possible
social & spiritual grace
that would unfold and
flower in the genial
atmosphere pervading this
home and in dear
pictures of the widening
circles of influence of the
women who shall come
from these halls
showing forth in all their
undertakings the things that
are true & honorable, just
and pure, lovely and gracious

Phil 4-8

NAME M. Burwash | No. Box 6 File 39

Correspondence 1913 Jan.-Feb.

REVERSO
F14-R613

Summary Report of Funds received on Capital Account from 1873 to 1912

In the year 1892 the operations of the College were transferred from Cobourg to Toronto. As the buildings were not yet completed and accounts not fully settled, the final adjustment of the old accounts of the College and the new foundation and endowment funds was not made until the Annual meeting of 1893.

The adjustment then made showed the following assets

Nonproduction assets, viz. Building grounds furnishing and Cobourg and other real estate outside $320,093.61

Revenue producing assets $228,273.15

with a Contingent Fund intended to meet probable deficit of income

By the year 1899 this contingent fund and sundry other amounts received from the sale of the Cobourg property and collection of overdue subscriptions were exhausted and a report was made showing the financial position and the danger of encroachment on funds contributed especially for specific endowments (See printed report of 1899.)

The difficulty was largely relieved by funds received between 1899 and 1902 as follows:—

The Hon. G. Murray Estate for endowment	$150,000.00
The W. E. H. Murray Estate for endowment	30,000.00
The T. C. T. Fund general	86,444.15
The Women's Residence and Education Association	5,000.00
Total	$271,444.15

Of this amount there was expended for Campus and Residence grounds including Plots & Pavg. $26,705.

making the total nonproduction assets in 1902 $346,805.55

and raising the production assets to ~~[illegible]~~ 521,228.47

of which a little over $60,000 was in promissory notes bearing interest.

Of these production assets the Board set apart ~~$[illegible]~~ 422,87 8.40

as permanent endowment under the following resolution. (Copy resolution of Feb. 1902.)
The balance was used and deficit on book on Sept. 30 joint from previous years to liability for pension of by $37.079.15 and the remainder invested principally of old bonds and endowment notes of which the value was considered doubtful.

This endowment was considered to be attached to the following chairs. The Jackson Chair, the Ryerson Chair, the Rev. E. Cooper chair, the Mrs. Pendleham Chair, the Mrs. Pendleham Chair, the H. G. Murray chair, the Chas. Phelps Murray chair, the H. E. H. Murray chair, the John Macdonald chair, the J. W. Flavelle chair. Endowment supplementing the president's chair, the Miller chair, ~~endowed pension and the H. H. Murray Pension.~~
~~The two Miller chairs were not endowed.~~
Starting afresh from the settlement of 1902 with $366.305.55 reproductive assets and $429.518.40 fixed endowment ~~and about $20.000 endowment value being entirely since 1902~~
The following sums have been contributed specifically for building and equipment:

Annesley Hall for Building	$65.000.00
" " furnishing	13.000.00
Library	86.345.00
Total	$164.345.00

The following sums have been expended for building grounds equipment and furnishing

(over)

Campus grounds	$1460.03
South Hall	15.000.00
Library and Museum (Contents)	5460.55
Furnishing (Annesley Hall)	13.000.00
" Main Bldg.	2.281.32
Annesley Hall Bldg.	68.000.00
Library Bldg & furnishing	95.525.35
Alterations in Main Bldg.	21.258.64
Improving Above Home	1.102.48
Total	$225.123.67
Contributions as above	164.345.00
~~Total these expenditures then have been spent beyond contributions~~	
~~Annesley Hall Bldg.~~	~~$65.000.00~~
~~Library Bldg~~	~~53.345.00~~
~~Annesley furnishing~~	~~13.000.00~~
Deficit drawn from Capital	$60.778.67

Turning now to endowment & general funds the following sums have been received since 1902

Balance from T. C. T. Fund	$2.742.22
Special Endowment Fund	97.652.55
H. G. Murray Estate	200.000.00
H. E. H. Murray "	44.000.00
Boys Endowment	37.500
Total	$381.931.77

~~Library Building fund.~~

Brought forward from p. 2	$351.931.77
Add ~~production Acct~~ 1902	423.518.40
and page and library funds now	3.900.00
We should now have fixed endowment	$815.349.77
We have production Acct	$803.322.42
Deficit	$12.027.35

This is accounted for by $15000. from E.R. Woods Redemption diverted with his consent and his money to the purchase of the Orphan Homes.

The ~~Fifty thousand~~ $60.775.67 expended over & above contributions is accounted for by the following –

1. Sundry small legacies
2. Payments of endowment notes many of which have been paid up.
3. Settlement of the old Mortgages
4. Sale of Manitoba lands
5. A balance is probably included in Bills payable, Bank overdraft, & Redemption of current income payments –

There is still a balance of Library fund redemption which will need in replacement.

It is evident however that we cannot go on increasing our expenditure either on equipment or current account without infringing on the principle adopted in 1902.

Our present out-lands approx by G/C	$1.416.976.71
Add Ladies parlour furnishing	1.00
Athletic building	4.00
New residence	400.00
Making a total now coming	$1.821.971.71

from New York.

I think Aunt rode & told you we intended to bring Winston Churchill over to Canada, but we have not heard any more about doing so.

I wrote and told her I was coming on this trip and she send me your address.

Well I must close hoping this will reach you safely & also hoping I may be able to see you.

I remain

Yours Sincerely

Aff B Elson

Wireless Operator
The Mess
H.M.S. Natal
New York.
3-1-13

My Dear Friends,

I expect you will be surprised to receive this letter unless you are already aware I am on the H.M.S. Natal & are bringing the American Ambassador over to New York.

We left Portsmouth on the 21st and had fine weather for the first two days and the last two but the remainder were very bad. On the 26th we had a terrible time of it. It was the worst weather any body on this ship had been in from Capt downwards. I think if we had had another day or two as bad we should not have got over it in a hurry

one from the King and Queen.
The wreaths have held very well considering the weather & length of time at sea. They are taking the body away this forenoon & the funeral is to be on Saturday.
We were to have gone on 12 days holiday but owing to this cruise it had to be postponed, when we shall get it now I cannot say.
Instead of having a Christmas in harbour we had a very unpleasant one at sea. The majority of us were tipsy enough. I think the reason we took so long in coming over was so that we should not spoil the New Year festivities in New York.
I should be very pleased to see some of you whilst I am here but I think Toronto is about 200 miles

Both of our top masts and yards carried away with the aerials for wireless telegraphy with it. We also lost one of our sea boats as well.
We encounted an awful hurricane by daylight. Our mess deck got flooded and a good many peoples clothes got ruined. I am afraid a good many will not have very respectable clothes to go ashore in until we can get some more made.
We are not a very respectable British warship but we have made ourselves look as respectable as we can.
The Florida & North Dakota and four destroyers met us a days run from New York and escorted us into harbour we are anchoring off 99th Street in North River.
There were some lovely wreaths came on board at Portsmouth including

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

January 6th,1915

My dear Chancellor Burwash,

Your letter from Nebraska received. I now enclose the Passport which has just come to hand, and several letters, also copy of one from Mr.Michael.

The College is open again for another term and all going on as usual. Dr. Edgar was operated on again yesterday, and is by latest report resting quietly. Dr.Wallace is improving and hopes to be out within a week.

Sincerely hoping that the end of the journey finds you and Mrs. Burwash in good condition.

Yours faithfully,

Mary Wilson

Luxor 14 Jan 1913

Dear Dr Burwash,

One of my correspondents tells me that you are about to resign your duties at Victoria & hope that is my an indication that you mean to take a well-deserved rest and not that you have been feeling ill again — We are enjoying our Egyptian holiday very much — you should come over & join us for a few and spend next winter in this delightful climate — Our hotel — Hotel du Nil — is not expensive about £2 a day and dear enough of no better place for visiting. Of course we have done some sight seeing which was rather arduous but plenty of antiquities can be seen in the neighbourhood without effort — We go from to Cairo where we remain till the end of February on our way back to Europe. With kind regards to Mrs Burwash & yourself from both I am Yours sincerely

R Ramsay Wright

To
Chancellor John Burwash M.A. D.Sc.

Please accept this copy of our "Hartley Lectures", Primitive Methodist Church, Holborn Hall, London E.C. as a slight token of the gratitude and highest esteem of Yours fraternally

Joseph Dennick

Jan 23. 1913

TOYO EIWA JO GAKKO
8 TORII ZAKA AZABU TOKYO

January 24th. 1913.

Dear Mrs. Burwash,

This little note is just to say what I hope to be able to tell you more satisfactorily when I see you that I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting yourself and the Chancellor once more. I do hope you have had a pleasant voyage and that you may both enjoy every hour of your stay here. Please give my kindest regards to Mr. Burwash. There are a good many Victoria graduates in Japan and we will all be delighted to see and hear him again.

Lovingly yours
Annie W. Alley.

- Kofu -
Jan. 27th 1913

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Burwash.

By this time you have probably landed in Japan where an unusually cold winter greets you. Let me add my word of welcome to the many you will receive. That you are truly welcome to our mission any circle see that we are not neglected in the distribution of your favors. Kindly let us know what time you can give us and we shall arrange our work accordingly.

With very best wishes for a pleasant visit and good weather to go about in,

I remain
Sincerely yours,
Mary Gulston.

I trust we may have ample opportunity of showing you, may you stay in Japan be not only a very happy one but a profitable one as well -

Of course we very much desire a visit from you to our small corner of the great work being carried on. When having your plans made kindly

I

Kusakabe, Yamanashi-Ken.
Jan 28th. 1913.

My dear Chancellor Burwash. –

Allow me to express my great joy to have you and Mr. Burwash in our land. Since I heard of yours coming now earnestly I have been praying to our heavenly Father for your safe and comfortable journey. You can hardly imagine what a great pleasure we the old Victoria Japanese boys have by your visit. I am sorry

II

that I am not able to see you at once as I live in such mountainous country village which is about seventy miles from Tokyo. I am preaching on the very field where Dr Eby laid the foundation more than twenty years ago. During the year forty souls were added to my church only and there are great many inquirers and some are the candidates for baptism. Thank God for this my precious experience that the more I preach the stronger

conviction I have about the Victory of the most glorious Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Can you tell me something of your plan to visit several districts of our Methodist church in Japan? I expect you are coming to our place too. If you can not come, please let me know, for I must see you anyway.

How is Mrs Burwash? How does our

climate suit you? May God abundantly bless Japan by your visit and help Canada as well during your absence especially.

Mrs Ono most heartily joins me in sending her best compliments to you both.

Yours very faithfully,
Zenturo Ono,
one of Young Japanese boys who never forget your Christ-like love.

Welcome to Dr. Burwash

Dr. Burwash Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. Burwash arrived in Yokohama to-day at 9 a.m. and came up to Tokyo. There are about 20 persons Japanese & Canadian living in Japan who have had the privilege of being instructed by Dr. Burwash and those who are staying in Tokyo had gone together to meet him at Yokohama. One can imagine how greatly satisfied Dr. & Mrs. Burwash were to see those students of theirs in a foreign land and have rejoyced the students were to receive their benefactor & their own country.

The writer has had the privilege of Dr. Burwash's personal influence and hold him in high esteem and cannot describe her joy at seeing them safe & sound this morning. Fujiyama seemed

to extend its welcome to them with reverence.

Recognized as one of the first class of Canada, Dr. Burwash belongs to Canadian Methodist Church and has been professor & Chancellor of the Victoria University for half a century.

Last year he was granted leave of absence & now he is in Japan. Some 7 or 8 years ago Canadian Methodist church of Japan asked to have Dr. Burwash to be sent to Japan to give a series of lectures but the university could not manage it. But his sympathy with Japan has been as strong as ever and he expressed his wish to visit Japan to the writer when he was in Canada 6 years ago.

He is at a ripe age of 78 and we were afraid his work were not to be realized. So this

His irresistible personality is really many-sided. Integrity & catholicity of spirit and kindness to those who study under him strike one when one approaches him. But the greatest & highest in his personality is his religious faith. The "Toronto Guardian" once said of him that "All people admire the depth and genuineness of his religious life. He makes him a wise & good man who looks up to him as teacher."

Here is the secret of his leadership of Canadian Methodism.

Dr. Burwash's object of this visit is not sight-seeing, but is to help forward the christianizing of the country. So he will help us in & outside our church as much as his health allows.

He values spiritual influence the most. If the church life &

visit is an unexpected piece of luck to us and is a matter of congratulation with our Christian unity and satisfaction, let us hope, with Dr & Mrs Burwash.

Not only with his ripe scholarship but with the force of his personality Dr Burwash lead Canada Methodist Church & take the most important position in it. For the last ten years Canada Methodist Church has been labouring under intellectual unrest as all the other churches all the world over are, but his strong influence has been enough to keep her in right part, which is due to his strong attitude toward extreme liberalism & extreme traditionalism.

There are very few men in Canada Methodism who do not owe a great deal to his influence & there is none among them that do not hold him in high esteem. Truly great is his influence.

Japan is moved by spiritual revival by his visit it is not only a great blessing to itself but a joy to Dr Burwash.

Let us welcome Dr & Mrs. Burwash to our country, congratulate them on their good health, & pray that their visit will be a great blessing to our churches.

Canadian Methodist Girls' School.
Azabu, Tokyo,
Jan. 23rd,'13.

My dear Dr.and Mrs.Burwash,

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution I have been asked to forward to you. It speaks for itself, and I will only add,or assure you that a welcome awaits you not only from the members of the Womans' Missionary Society in Tokyo,but from all the members of this society in Japan.

Will you understand when I say the fact that you have brought Mrs Burwash with you,brings you nearer to us,and makes us bold in laying claim to some of your valuable time.

In the interests of the work as a whole,we are anxious that you spend a little while in our small corner. You will find Tokyo a city of great distances, therefore in inviting you to our home for a few days,we consider that this will add to your convenience,and comfort, at the same time be a great honor,and benediction to the eight missionaries,and two hundred and thirty students under our roof.

You will find Japan decidedly cold at this time of the year,therefore I would assure of a real warm room,as well as of a warm welcome in our home.

If Mrs. Burwash would like to take one of the three lectures,or if she would give a fourth we will be delighted,but whether you undertake the lectures or not,we sincerly trust that you will honor us by spending a few days in our home ,and school.

Wishing you health, weather , and all needed blessings as you go from one station to another visiting the great work the Master has committed to the care of His children in this Empire.

I remain yours very respectfully.

Isabella M. Hargrave.

Gokokuji (philosophical buddist temple)
Ladies Univ.
New Imperial Palace
Old " "
Aiwoyama Gakuin (M.E. College)
Azabu Methodist Ladies College.
Shiba temple and Shrine.
Houses of Representatives & Nobles.
Hibiya Park.
Dep'ts of Navy, Foreign Affairs, Jurisprudence.
Present Imperial Palace within the Moats.
Seiyoken Hotel — tiffin.

Main Street of Tokyo.
Mitsukoshi Department Store
Mitsui Corporation Building.
Japan Bank.
Asakusa Temple.
Ueno Park (Imperial Museum, Fine Art Building, Shiyogumi Stone Lanterns, Library, School of Music, School of Fine Arts, Zoological Garden.
Central Tabernacle.
Imperial University Ground.
Home.

At a special meeting of the missionaries of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church of Japan, in the Azabu School, the following resolution was made by Miss Margaret Craig (Principal), seconded by Mrs. A. Vincent (Superintendant of Evangelistic work), and unanimously carried ——

Resolved ——

First — That by way of expressing our delight and appreciation of Dr. and Mrs Burwash's official visit to Japan in the interests of missionary work, we request Miss Hargrave, the secretary of our Branch to write them a letter of welcome.

Second — that we ask Dr. Burwash to take us into his kind consideration, and if possible, give a course of at least three lectures to our Students and Bible Women. (A class of at least one hundred and fifty.)

Third — That while giving these lectures Dr. and Mrs Burwash honor us by giving us the pleasure of entertaining them in our home, at the Canadian Methodist Girls' school in Azabu, Tokyo.

January 23rd, 1913.

Kwansei Gakuin Jan 26/13

Dear Dr. and Mrs Burwash.

I cannot in words express my delight at your coming. Were it not that my duties here prevent it I would look been to Yokohama to meet you. However I am sure with so many Victoria men in Tokyo you will be well taken care of.

We are planning to have you both here in our home when you come to Kobe but we would like both you to feel that while you are in Japan you will be welcome to our home anytime you feel like it. If Mrs Burwash should not feel equal to all yours you may be sure she will be a welcome guest here. Just feel that our home is your son's home for somehow since last Winter I feel as never before that you are a father to us all.

We expect you here for the Graduation Semon on March 4th and later in April for a series of lectures. Hoping soon to see you again I remain

Sincerely

H. Armstrong

Azabu Middle School; Tokyo.

Jan. 27, 1913.

Dear Dr. Burwash :—

WELCOME- to Japan, our homeland.-

We, the boys of the Azabu Middle School, have heard from Mr. Whiting, our Bible Class teacher, of your coming to our city. We welcome you most heartily and we trust that you may have the best of health and the greatest happiness while you are with us. We also welcome you to our school and we shall be so happy and feel highly honored if you can find time while in Tokyo to bring a message to us. Our Bible Class meets regularly every Sunday morning, from 9.00 - 10.00 o'clock, but we shall be present at whatever hour is most convenient for you . We look forward with great joy to this opportunity of meeting you and we hope that Mr. Whiting will also bear these our wishes to you.....

S. Ebara
H. Kumamoto

E. Nagai
K. Aoki
T. Yamazumi
T. Ito
Y. Tsujiuchi
G. Ishihara
Konaya, K.
J. Hirano
S. Takahashi
B. Ozawa
S. Nishi
J. Moriguchi
S. Iwasaki
T. Takaso
T. Hirohara
Y. Suzuki
K. Kotari
K. Nawaraoi
Ishiya, T.
Y. Sakashita
J. Kusaka
J. Kiroda
Yamakuchi

Y. Shimizugu
K. Kobayashi

A. Ise
J. Yamamanouchi
T. Deguchi
H. Iwata
K. Masumo
J. Fujimoto
M. Taneko
N. Kotani
M. Iwai
H. Shima
K. Wakamiyaki
J. Matsuda
H. Narasaki
J. Shimamura
Y. Matsumoto
H. Watada
T. Okada
S. Matumasu
H. Murakami
A. Kume
K. Ohmura
A. Kubota
K. Nishimura

S. Kurozumi
S. Iwasada
S. Yuchi
M. Kobayashi
T. Iyama
S. Kitagawa
G. Hatakin
T. Kaya
S. Akatsuchi
S. Ono
S. Omori
M. Shikida
T. Watanabe
H. Yuchi
S. Fukushima
H. Takahashi
R. Fujii
M. Sakamoto
Y. Sakai
O. Ishikawa
C. Ikeda
N. Koshitani
Y. Kisenoshi
M. Watanabe
T. Furukawa

K. Nambu
H. Misaka
S. Mukai
S. Kato
R. Takaushi
R. Nishi
M. Ito
H. Saito
S. Matsumoto
H. Yamada
N. Watanabe
Y. Hajiwi
K. Shimizu
S. Adachi
K. Takagi
R. Shimada
Y. Nakatsu
R. Itoh
K. Naoi
Y. Ito
H. Ban
R. Saigo

1.

Jan. 28th 1913

Translation.

By Jiyokono.

The "Yorodzu Choho"

Rev. Dr. Burwash of Victoria University, Canada, age 78 broke with his lady had come by "Syberia". Conversation with him is as follows:-

I have presided over my university for the past fourty three years. I have come over this time to your country to meet with those whom I have taught and to give Hebrew lectures on religion, education, philosophy, and history. I am intending to ~~have~~ stay in Japan about two months. The Prime Minister of British Columbia stated in his New year's announcement that the Canadian Government ~~will~~ would accept the demand of that province for the introduction of the anti-immigration act. But such matter is a very serious one and must not to be decided by only one province. And then Japan and England are now in alliance. I do not believe that it will be settled so easily. I believe that the philosophy of the East and the West ought to meet together and harmonize. I have studied on this subject for many years. I wish to ~~make~~ lecture on it. I know there are quite people who wish to entirely done away with the customs and manners of a country and to Westernize them, but

I do not desire it. It is only sufficient to teach only the fundamental truths of a religion and to adopt them in such a way as to assimilate them with the customs and manners of the people".

The "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun"

Stack, on the morning (10 A.M.) of the 29th welcomed on board "Syberia" of the Pacific S.S. Co. Dr. Burwash of the Methodist Church, Honorary Chancellor of Victoria University, Canada. He is not only a solid and humble thinker and a deep and far reaching writer, but he is regarded by the old and new Christian worlds as an honest student and his philosophical and religious opinions are widely known as excellent and deeply penetrating. Therefore before I met him I supposed him to be a gentle man of white color, a broad brows, deep eyes with a serene and calm light, high stature, long hair and middle age. But by meeting with him I have discovered at once and that my imagination was not correct. The hair under a wide rimmed hat was whiter than snow. The whiskers and moustach were also white with the frost of age. The forehead furrowed with a thousand wrinkles, the eyes with warm glimmers and kind and gentle enter-

tainment all made one to feel that he was at once in the presence of a loving grandfather instead of a stranger. The lady whom he accompanied with him looked younger than him by three or four years. She clad in gray colored overcoat like that of the Doctor, putting on a hat made purple colored cloak faithfully obeying the words of her husband looked very refined. The Doctor, surrounded by Mr Hirabiya of the Central Tabernacle and many other japanese and foreign friends told that he was very much pleased with meeting with so many of his old pupils living in Japan after attaining the hope of many years of visiting our country and that he felt as though he met an old friend looking at the beautiful peak of the snow covered Fuji San standing afar off like a picture. The voyage he said was quite rough but it did not trouble him very much laughingly. His pupils were Mr Tagaji and others. He said that he was sent by the resolution of the faculty meeting of the University to study the religions and philosophies of the Orient, specially those of Japan and Korea. He took much interest in the religions and philosophies of the Orient. Though he was endeavoring to discover the point of harmony between the Orient

al and Occidental thoughts and believed most deeply in the possibility of their harmony historically yet, it could not be talked away in a moment. He thought that there ought not to be any differences in philosophical or religious truths on account of the differences of the hemispheres. But only in religion that he thought that customs and traditions that were peculiar to the country ought not to be destroyed. When I asked him about the anti-Japanese proclamation prevailed in British Columbia he said he knew that there was more or less such talk, but he thought that it was limitted in that province only and the matter would not raise any international controversy and that he did not know much about such political questions. Mr Hiraiwa who was standing by him said that the Doctor was like other English men very cautious and did not open his mouth so easily about even those matters pertaining to his specialities, but that he was a very kind gentleman, and that he would stay in Japan for a few months and would give lectures at the Central Tabernacle, the Waseda University, the Keiwo University, the Japan Educational Society, the Kansai Gakuin, and the other places in the country at large.

主殿寮出張所

大正二年二月四日御所雜掌宮

主殿第一一四號

英國人

バーワッシュ氏

同　妻

以上

右京都御所及二條離宮拜觀被差

許候事

大正二年二月十日　主殿寮

Inea Kanata

N. Kanata.
Osaka.
[illegible]
Principal.
Kitano Middle School.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe
Jan. 26. 1913

Dear Dr Burwash:

Permit me to add another to the many welcomes you and Mrs Burwash have been receiving. We have long looked forward to this visit and regard it as one of the rarest blessings that could come to us. The Sons of Victoria, and daughters too, are emphasizing their academic heritage at present and I confess that we who had not that privilege feel, just a bit jealous. But Victoria University and her Chancellor belonged to all Canadian Methodism and as Canadian Methodists we all claim a share in your affection at this time.

May I remind you of the address you made to the Victoria graduates three years ago in the Metropolitan Church? I was deeply impressed by it. I have never forgotten it. And may I say further that I believe you can bring us all, missionaries, Japanese pastors, evangelists, Bible women, and all other Christian workers, a great message along that line. We need that most and I know no other person so well qualified to bring that message as you. Pardon me Dr Burwash for speaking so directly on this matter. I do so most sincerely I assure you. I hope that the Committee in whose hands the planning of your itinerary is placed will make it possible for you to meet the Christian workers throughout our Canadian Methodist field in just such quiet intimate ways as will make the delivery and the reception of such a message possible. There are so many things you might do in Japan if you had time. If your time is limited some of these things must be omitted from your programme.

At Kwansei Gakuin we hope that you will give us as nearly a month of your time as possible. We cannot be put off with less than two weeks. Now we do not mean to burden you with lectures every day for all that time. We would like a course of four or five lectures to our theological students and professors and one or two addresses to our whole school academy, College and Seminary. But more than that we wish you to live among us so that you may become acquainted with us, Canadians and Southerners too, and that we may come to know you. Our Church is investing very heavily in Kwansei Gakuin, and we regard this as a rare opportunity for our Church through one of its most representative men to come to know this work.

Mr Armstrong will tell you directly just what we need. We hope that you will plan to stay in

Japan just as long as you can. I really do not see how we can let you go by the first of May.

At a meeting of our School Council a resolution was passed asking you to preach the Baccalaureate Sermon on March 16th. Our Graduation exercises come on March 18th. We hope you can be here on that day also.

With very kindest regards to you and Mrs Burwash, in which Mrs Bates joins

Sincerely Yours

A. J. Bates.

much better idea of our methods than if you had come in the summer time when we necessarily stop our work for a few weeks.

Hoping to hear from you soon a favorable answer.

I remain,

yours sincerely,

Edith Campbell

January 28th 1913

Care of Clarke

Kofu. Japan

Dear Mrs Burwash

If your boat has come this on schedule time you will already be in Japan. Exceptionally cold weather is here to greet you, but I hope that for the comfort of travelling the air may become a little milder.

We in Kofu have not

I hope you have had a
pleasant and restful
voyage to Japan and
I am sure that we shall
all try to make your
stay in Japan as
pleasant as possible.
We are all very busy
in our work and we
think that coming to see
Japan at this season, you
will be able to get a
right anything as yet
regarding yours and
Chancellor Burrowes's plans,
but we are hoping that
you will plan to
spend a little time
with us. If we lack
many of the interesting
features of city life we
can at least show you
some beautiful mountain
scenery.

Miss Rankin

Mr. Soichi Ishii

KWANSEI GAKUIN
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL
J. C. C. NEWTON

KOBE, JAPAN

Jan. 29. 1913.

To The Chancellor, Dr. A. Burwash,
of Victoria University,

Dear Sir & Brother:

I beg to assure you that we the representative Methodist Episcopal Church South in the Kansai, welcome your voice to hear that you have arrived in Japan, and that we are waiting for your visit to Kobe with great expectancy.

You have already been informed that the Faculty of the Theological Department of this institution, has unanimously passed a resolution requesting you to give a course of lectures in our Divinity Hall here for the benefit of the teachers and students.

Your coming sir, is most timely, it being the hour when we are hoping and praying for a deepening of the spiritual life of the Japanese Church. A revival of faith in the Holy Ghost as the source as well as the sanctifier of life is much needed.

As well known theologian and teacher you visit us, and we are looking for inspiration as well instruction from you.

Our Theological School is open to you to do for us and with us absolutely what you deem best.

Hoping to see you and Mrs. Burwash soon,
I am dear Sir, Yours in his Name
J. C. C. Newton, Dean.

Wakamatsu, Fukuokaken,
Kyushu
Jan 30th, 1913.

Rev. Chancellor N. Burwash D.D. etc

Dear Sir,

It has long been in my imagination and desire that we may be able to welcome you some day in our land, & you are now realizing that happy expectation of mine. While others are going out & meet you with joy trimming their lamps, so to speak, I must remain where I am crying "give me some oil, my lamp is going out." My lamp might be as good as others when it was first lighted in the old Victoria the name of which sounds still a music to my ears, but, to my great regret & to your lamentation too, I presume, my lamp is alone going out. Others may shout with joy to welcome you; on my part I would go down to a vale to mourn & pray.

For the last twenty years I have all the time been saying to myself that I ~~shall~~ should be a new man before I hear of the death of our Chancellor in Canada. And you are now right in the midst of us! Dear Dr., in a sense I should like to say to you "Depart from me, I am sinful;" but in another & deeper sense I wish to say you "Come & help me on." I pray the Lord is still fighting for me. He is raising me from the devil's hovel to His own palace.

"And there is no greater sinner than I! Yet mercy was shown me in order that Christ Jesus might exhibit in my case beyond all others, his exhaustless patience as an example for those who were afterwards to believe on him and attain Immortal life."

Dear Dr., I pray that you would forgive me for all my faultiness & immoralities in past time. I have really been a dirty man dishonoring & disgracing you & your university in Canada.

Some five or six years ago when I was in the depth of vileness the word came to me from Canada that Prof. McLaughlin made a remark about me that there was a hope of better still left for Kobayashi. This was as it were a sudden flash of heavenly light awaking all my better senses alive &

[illegible]
& to yourself. I remain yours very sincerely
K. Kobayashi.

ever since then I have been pressing into the blessedness
of the pure heart & life in Christ Jesus our Lord.
You will be sorry to hear me say that I lost my ground of
work in the Methodist church, but at the same time I
hope it will be some consolation to you that I am
tilling the ground in the Presbyterian church in
Japan. I am now pastor of that church in this little
town of Wakamatsu in Kyushu. I feel like
flying over to long to meet you & Mrs. Burwash, but
I have to wait till the time of the Western Conference
when you come to Kyushu. I thank ~~to God~~
God for his goodness bringing you to this side of the
ocean and I pray to Him that his protecting care
may rest upon you & keep you well & happy in
Japan & I also pray that your visit & work here
may be showers of blessing to our people.
With the best wishes & regards to Mrs Burwash
& to yourself I remain yours very sincerely
H. Hobayashi

1 Naka Takaja-Machi
Kanazawa, Kaga.
Jan 31st 1913.

The Rev. N. Burwash D.D.
Tokyo

Dear Doctor Burwash,

Heartiest welcome to Japan!

I was sorry to see that the Siberia had such a rough trip, but hope, however, that the size and steadiness of the ship made it possible to be fairly comfortable.

We are all hoping that you will feel very much at home among us and have a fine restful time amid these new and strange surroundings. We know there will be many calls upon your time and strength, but we, the members of the Mission, must see to it that only just what is easily possible consistent with good health and comfort is expected.

2

We are looking forward with great pleasure to having you and Mrs Burwash with us in Karuizawa a little later on. We have a big house with only the two of us, and will do our best to give you both a quiet restful time with only the amount of speaking necessary to bring you into sympathetic touch with our Japanese brethren.

While you are here I want to call in all our Evangelists and invite our Pastors for a talk or two on the things that are most vital in religious experience and work. This with a sermon or two will be the limit, and much less will do if this is too heavy.

With best wishes for a delightful visit and the best of health,

Yours faithfully,

John W. Saunby.

Karuizawa - Feb. 1/13.

Dear Dr & Mrs Burwash —

I would like to extend my best wishes in welcoming you to this land. Although I can have no claim on you as a graduate of Old Victoria, yet as one in your Master's work, I might claim a relationship of a sister. We are delighted you have come to us — and may God use you for strengthening the cause here, while you are in the midst.

We are looking forward to your coming to Karuizawa to our home, where we shall have the joy of many "heart talks", whereby we may be strengthened for the Master's work —

We were sorry to see your vessel had such a rough passage — Truly hope you are recruited by this time: We shall be looking forward to the pleasant visit, & hope you will like old Karuizawa — just now the weather is "awful" — One day a blizzard of snow, with two or three feet — The next day a cold pouring rain, & so it has been for over two months, with only four sunshiny days in that time. But April the weather generally is glorious, & then we hope to have you with us — God speed you & bless you stay with & among us —

Your friend — John W. Saunby.

THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE METHODIST
CHURCH, CANADA

REV. HARPER H. COATES, M.A., D.D.

AOYAMA THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY

TOKYO, Feb 1 1913
Saturday Noon

My dear Dr Bancroft,

Yesterday afternoon a messenger from Baron Takaki, the President of the Imperial Educational Society called, to inquire if it would not be possible for you to give an address or more before their Society some time during your stay in Japan. He said the idea of S. Ohara had suggested it to them and they were very anxious to hear you speak to them.

I explained the change in our plans after I had spoken to Mr Ohara, and that here was now a doubt as to whether you could manage to do this or not. I told him of the difficulties we were mapping out for you and when we came to the time of your return to Tokyo early in April, it came out in the conversation that this would be a time that would be the most suitable for them – as it would be during the spring vacation when the teachers would be freed to attend. The Society is made up of a variety of people who take a practical interest in education; but those who attend lectures held under the auspices

THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE METHODIST
CHURCH, CANADA

REV. HARPER H. COATES, M.A., D.D.

AOYAMA THEOLOGICAL
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of the Society are largely teachers in the public schools – the primary and middle. At present we have not booked you for much on Sunday but the sermon at the English church – and I felt bound to put the case to you now in the light of the information we have as to what would be asked the Educational Society – and have you seriously consider whether you feel ready to undertake this extra task. They publish a monthly magazine which comes out at the beginning of the month, and they would like to be able to announce it in the March number of paper, so that all the members would be sure to be informed of the lecture.

You need not decide on your plans then. Wait until you come back to Tokyo on about the 19th perhaps. But you can be thinking over the matter now. I forgot the exact wording of the title you mentioned as a possible one for your lecture – but said – "Education as for your lecture – but said – "Education as" "perhaps" – he said that would be fine. but suggested then it seems to me the short "Education & National life" – (Read any thing you prefer would be all right.)

With good wishes and the kind regards of my friends I remain, Sincerely yours, – H. H. Coates

Chancellor Burwash:

The printers will be expecting the manuscript of the Syllabus for Saturday between Hour to deal with Dowie. Will I send up in about two hours?

Brotherly yours,

J. S. C. Newton.

Feby 7th 1913.

THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

REV. HARPER H. COATES, M.A., D.D.

AOYAMA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

TOKYO Feby 9th 1913

Rev. N. Burwash S.T.D. LL.D.
Kwansei Gakuin
Kobe.

My dear Dr Burwash

It was only yesterday that I finally heard from the President of the University Dr Sakurai that the date they have fixed on for your lecture is Monday the 24th and at 3 o'clock. Monday seems to suit them better than Sunday. So you need not be in uncertainty any longer as to their desire to have you speak to them. Judging from the title of one of the lectures you have given in Kobe – "Religion and its relation to Human Life in Modern Spiritual life with special attention to Present Day Problems" I should think you might not do better than give them that one up here. The title certainly quite appeals to me. One of the things I want you to say in reference to fundamental problems is that it is idle vain thing to seek for an ultimate explanation of the world and man in any thing higher than personality. For this is a common observation by Japanese philosophers that by referring to the ultimate reality we bring it down to an impersonality, a human level. Particularly is this a fundamental fallacy in Buddhism which the fact is we know in our deepest consciousness that the highest reality can only be described in personal terms though inadequately in limitations and imperfections of our human personality. This is of course a truism with us, but it is the stone of stumbling on which some of the finest minds in this country are falling. Time and again I hear hard men in the University say that the personal conception of God in Christianity drags the Absolute down to the sphere of the relative, and so they are groping for a God who

is higher than personal – and doing what Dr Bushnell calls jumping off their own shadow – or trying to. If they could only get hold of what the real Christian conception of God is, stated clearly by one in authority like yourself I have often felt the battle would be almost wholly won. For when we comes to the practical application of the Ethics, or Religion there is no room for any demur, and there are few serious minded men in the University who are not deeply in sympathy with practical Christianity. I suppose one reason many of these men want the attributing of personality to God is that they have ceased to have any compassion in the multitude of deities in Japan – all which were of course beheaded from ancient times to be personal beings – and in their reaction from this superstition they have gone to the opposite extreme of trying to eliminate personality entirely from their philosophy of the world. I need hardly say I am the farthest from meaning to tell you how to treat the subject with which you will deal, for you are still teacher and I scholar as in the old days in Jackson Hall at old Tie – but I am trying to put my finger on what from my observation is the crucial point with a good many men here, who if once deeply convinced on that, would swing into line on most other things. If you just hint in most that this is the background of the thought in your University address, I should think that you will be able to put the truth in a form that will carry their conviction.

"The Moral Basis of Education" would be just the thing for the Imperial Educational Society.

THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA
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TOKYO _____ 191

Now your speaking to the University on the 24th leaves Sunday the 23rd free – and I have wondered whether it would be too much for you to spend that day to the Union church which Dr Chappell is pastor. He is very anxious to have you meet

another change that really seems called for is the date of your lectures at the Aoyama Gakuin. Dr Takagi Dean Ebey and myself were talking the matter over the other day and it now transpires that the [illegible] which we had put you down for one night in the holidays is one of examination days so the students are getting ready for them. So if you can we wish you to spend two days Tuesday & Wednesday, July 25th & 26th and then after Conference address the whole school, with the girls from the Girls' School also present – on Wednesday March the 12th. The first two lectures would be for the theological students in the Theological School – and the third before all the schools together in the College chapel. I hope this will meet with your approval.

I shall try to morrow to get a permit for you to visit the Imperial Palace in Kyoto. Sorry I did not succeed yesterday.

I am so glad you and Mrs Bonnell are keeping so well – and am much relieved to know that you suffered still effects from that rush to the train the other day. I quite appreciate your kind wishes in my wife, and need hardly say I endorse it all most heartily! Mrs Coates speaks of Mr Bonnell & hopes to see you on the 17th. Most sincerely yours
Harper H. Coates.

THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

REV. HARPER H. COATES, M.A., D.D.

AOYAMA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

TOKYO July 10th 1913

My dear Dr Barnwell,

I hope the passes for the Palaces in Kyoto will reach you in time to enable you to take advantage of them. The secretary at the British Embassy promised me this morning to hurry them as fast as possible & I hoped they would reach you by Wednesday.

Since writing you last night I had a conversation with Dr Jacoby on a problem he was giving before the Philosophical Society yesterday on a German pragmatist. I could not admit my self, as I usually do, and so I asked him to give me an idea of some of his points, particularly as bearing on religion. After hearing him, I felt sure he had found some way without heresy among the members of the Society for he used the old stock objection to God's being both good and all powerful drawn from the existence of evil and suffering in the world. No wonder he did not need a man from Germany to tell them this - for it is as old as the beginning of Buddhism - and a very usual objection to the Xn. doctrine of God. I had expected something better from a man with such a Xn. heredity behind him & his father a professor of Systematic Theology - but this is an illustration of the smooth way in which unbelief in the East finds reinforcement from crude philosophies from the West. I could not help feeling that with such a world view presented by a German would be philosopher still fresh in their minds, when you address the University, it would be a wholesome thing to have presented to them the Christian solution of the problem of evil - not only in theory - but based on fact going back nearly two millennia. I shall have said when writing last night that along with the objection to the Xn. doctrine of God on the ground that it makes him as personal as to degrade him, this other objection to the whole Xn. world view based in the existence of evil and suffering is one of the most popular in Japan among both scholars and ordinary men. So I felt I ought to add this to what I said last night to make the background of thought in your audience more concrete to you.

Am glad you are going to Hamamatsu. Dr Obata one of our men at Aoyama will go down to interpret for you there and at Sagami.

With best wishes to Mrs Barnwell

Very sincerely

Harper H. Coates

Fukagawa, Tokyo,
Feb. 22nd 1913.

Dear Dr Coates:—

This evening Mrs Toga Takaji has telephoned me to the effect that your people will come on Monday instead of Wednesday. It is more convenient to me.

In view of the Chancellor's stay in Japan being so short I think he and his lady ought to see things Japanese as many as possible. I should like to invite them to the Japanese wrestling now being held at the Kokugikan between the Tokyo and Osaka Champions if they would not

Yumoshima. If they wish to go up to Nikko I will be happy to have the honor of accompanying them also if they there will not be ~~some~~ any other person convenient to ~~out them~~ and I think it will be necessary for them to spend two days for seeing Nikko and the Chuzenji Lake. If they can spend two days more they will be able to go to Matenshima, the Thousand Islands of Japan. What do you say to their going up to Hakone. Two days will be sufficient to see all the sights at Hakone and to enjoy hot spring baths.

mind seeing such performance. It will last till the 30th inst. Two or three hours at an afternoon will be sufficient. And then, I should like to invite them to the Imperial Theatre every evening they would like. Again, one afternoon I shall be happy to take them on an auto. to see the sights in the city which we did not see the other day. I shall be very much obliged to your arranging programme accordingly. In the month of April when your guests will have come back from the west I will be pleased to take them one day to Kamakura and

several times. You will kindly understand that nothing will please and satisfy me more than to make our dear Chancellor Burwash and his lady's stay in Japan as enjoyable as possible. I am perfectly at their service. Kindly convey my feeling and wishes to them and oblige

Yours ever truly
Inazo Nitobe.

Fukuzawa City,
Feb. 24th 1913.

Dear Dr H. H. Coates:—

I hear with regrets the illness of our Chancellor. I pray for his speedy recovery. When he is well again I hope you all will honor us by coming down together to our house. And when you will come down kindly notify me so that expect two days before.

Praying again for the Chancellor's speedy recovery

I remain
Yours truly J. Kano.

Kwansei Gakuin Kobe Feb 27th

Mr Doctor Burwash.

We had a fine time on the West Coast. All the schools welcomed our message and the evening meetings were away beyond our expectations.

Mr Saunby will write you. He wishes to take you away from Conference immediately after you are finished, spend a quiet Sunday in some beautiful place and go direct to Kanazawa the ladies at Toyama wish you to break your journey there on the night of the 28th and proceed to Nagano on 29th. By that time the Kanazawa will pass pright through. If this plan works you will then be in Nagano on 30th and had better go to Kofu as soon as possible from ~~Tokyo~~ Nagoya. If you let me know I will meet you at Nagoya and escort you down here.

We have a splendid large photograph for the College. We want you to tell us the exact year in which you became President of the

Nathaniel Burwash
B.D. LL.D. D.D. F.R.S.C.
Chancellor of Victoria University
Toronto Canada
1887 - 1913 A.D.

Have you any suggestions or corrections. Please let me know at once if this is correct as we wish to have a brass plate made for the frame.

Did I give you back your change after buying your tickets? I should have given you only ten. Yours but I do not remember whether I did or not. Please let me know whether I did or not if whether I gave you all I should.

We both enjoyed your visit to our home likewise that we are not to have much of you. Life is richer because you were with us.

Sincerely yours R. Cornthwaite

169 Nishiwaki, Kinai-cho,
Aoyama. Feb. 27. 1915

Dear Dr Burwash:-

I am very glad to learn from Dr Coates this morning that you are much better and are able to lecture in the Imperial University tomorrow afternoon. We regret that you could not come to Aoyama on account of your illness this week. But we have still a chance to hear you after the Conference and I hope you will be able to come to speak to our students on the 12th next month as we planned. According to our plan the members of the Azabu Church are to hear you on the 13th april. But as they heard that you might leave Japan on that day they are very much

The Methodist Church
Canada

REV. A. CARMAN
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

REV. T. A. MOORE
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT

Rev. S. D. Chown D.D.
Toronto

Toronto, Feb 26 1913

Rev. Dr. Carmichael
Dear Doctor

Your letter of Jan 28th. to hand. Rejoice that your way is opening up so graciously and successfully. I had no doubt it would. Indeed the blessing of God upon your visit must prove a real benefit to our brethren and church in Japan. Such is my earnest prayer. Also that Mrs. Carmichael and Norwich may be so kept and refreshed as to quicken and strengthen us all on your return.

I presented your application as to return at time of Conference in May to our Board on the Wednesday day; and while of course all will be much pleased to have you (D.V.) with us then, the brethren did not seem to think you should consider it urgent, or put yourself, or the Church thus seriously to inconvenience on that account. From the way you state your case, I should take it to be quite unnecessary for you to return indeed, telling the brethren, lest you should cause a serious headache. Believe me Yours

A. Carman

Kwansei Gakuin Kobe Mar 1st

Dear Chancellor

Mr Norman knows the Kofu-Nagoya line very well. He will be in Tokyo and can advise you. We would need to remain overnight in Nagoya but by doing so we could see the palace and get here by evening. I fear the trains on that line may be too cold if your health is not good you had better cut Kofu out till later. In which case you could come here on the 10th and spend a couple days resting and sightseeing before Conference. We plan to guide you to Kyoto. If possible Drs & Mrs Baker & Mr & Mrs Armstrong will act as guides.

If I can be of service to you after this week, I will be free from teaching for a few weeks and will be glad to help you. You can let me know by letter or wire if you need me.

We expect the Wallaces this week sometime. Kindest regards to Mrs Burwash. Don't let the enthusiasts of Tokyo overwork you.

Sincerely
R. C. Armstrong

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 6 File 40

Correspondence 1913 March-May

REVERSO
F14-R613

Freeway City,
March 8th 1913

Chancellor Dr N. Burwash,
My dear Sir:-

I thank you very much for your good letter. I am very glad that you will be able to go to Women's Univ. on Tuesday next. I will call on you a little after nine with a carriage to take you there. Dr Takagi, I understand, will be with us also. The University wishes Mrs Burwash will also accompany you. I am sorry that you but can not go to Queens park this afternoon, but of course, we can not help it, and

I shall be glad to wait for another opportunity for it.

I was very sorry indeed that I was not able to attend last night reception on account of its strong wind. We had a fire last night or rather early this morning near my factory as I was afraid. But very fortunately it was not a very big one and we narrowly but fortunately escaped it.

Wishing you to see you on next Tuesday morning

I remain
Yours truly
Jitsuhono

Kwansei Gakuin Kobe Mar 9/13

Dear Dr. and Mrs Barnwell

Your outline of plans just received. We would be delighted if you could come here on Thursday night and then go to Kyoto Friday Morning. If however that means too much early rising then let me know by telegram and I'll meet you in Kyoto on Friday and escort you to your hotel and then be with you on Friday as guide. I think you better plan to come home with me on Friday night for we are presenting your enlarged photo to the College and would like to have you here on Saturday morning.

We would be glad to have you both with us then if you can arrange to do so. You could go to Dr. McKenzie's for dinner on Sunday. However I do not wish to be selfish but both of us would be delighted if it could be so arranged. I thought of mailing your permits to you but I fear they might be delayed so I'll bring them to Kyoto either on Thursday or Friday which ever you say. You better telegraph what you prefer to do for a letter would not reach me in time. With much love to you both from all the Armstrongs & Letts

Yours Armstrong

Aoyama Gakuin
March 10, 1913

Dear Dr. Burwash.

Dean Berry and Dohzaka ask me to write you concerning what they think is an engagement you have kindly made for Wednesday (12th).

They find that all the theological students will be absent on that day, and also the graduating classes of the College and Academy.

They therefore feel that it is due to you that they ask your consent to the postponement of the address, hoping that it will be found possible to have it after your return to Tokyo in the first half of April.

Bishop Harris remarked yesterday that Dr. Burwash's addresses had been made a very great blessing to the preachers.

Very truly,
Benj. Chappell.

afraid that they might not have chance to hear you at all. The kurumage pastor of the church came one a day or two ago asking me to ask you to preach for him in Ogaki in the second Sunday morning of March, i.e. 9th. Though that Sunday is the Conference Sunday the members do not go to the Singo church where the Conference is held, and they worship there as usual. The Canadian ladies as well as girls of their school attend that church. Moreover the Ogaki is one of the oldest churches among our Canadian Methodist churches, with which our old boys school has connected a in which I was pastor twice before and after I was in Canada

and they think they have some close relation with you and naturally they are very anxious to hear you. They are very sorry if you could not come at all. I asked Dr Coates this morning to ask you to do so. Dr Coates told me that Kofu people are very anxious to have you there before you go to Kobe, i.e. during the Conference time. But Kofu's weather is not good by this time and the way from Tokio is very unpleasant. So if you should go there it would be better to postpone it until the end of March so that you might go there by the way from Nagano or Nagoya. At any rate I strongly insist to this plan to take you to Kofu before the

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conference and I hope you will preach in Azabu on the 9th of March. Mr Kono telephoned me this morning inquiring whether we may ask you to come over to his house next Tuesday (4th) afternoon. So I asked Dr Cotton this morning to ask you to do so if you feel convenient. We hope it is convenient for you and you can come on that day.

I am busy today and cannot come to you. But I hope to be in the University tomorrow afternoon. With kindest regards to Mrs Burwash

Yours very faithfully
M. Sakagi

Toyo Eiwa Jo Gakko, Azabu, Tokyo.
March 24th, '13.

Dear Mr. Norman,

I was sorry to miss you when you called last time, but I write to say we will be glad to have Dr. and Mrs Burwash come and stay with us when they return to Tokyo, in fact we will feel highly honored to have them. As I understand they are to be with you, I write to you that you may assure them of a welcome here, and perhaps you will let us know when we may expect them.

I enclose Mr Sana history, as he wrote it out himself, he makes nothing of the struggle, he had to keep the wolf from the door, and the children at school all those years after he began teaching, but you can inform Dr. Burwash of the responsibility he undertook, and the responsibility he had to get the brothers started on the right road. His history could be written up in a much more telling way, and he deserves all the credit that would be given him for what he and his mother has accomplished for that family.

As you know two or three years at a Christian University in Canada would give him what he needs to really fit him for his work as a teacher of english, it would also prove a blessing to him in his religious work in connection with the Church. I know of no one more worthy, no one who will make better use of a few years at a Christian University therefore I do hope he may have the opportunity of going soon, as it is soon or not at all with him. By soon I mean within a year or two at the most. You know his life as well as I do, so I leave his case in your hands to present it to Dr. Burwash to see what can be done.

Miss Tweedie left for Nagano this morning, better but not altogether well, she will need to be careful for a while, that she may not take cold, or get over tired.

I hope this will find you and the family all quite well. With kindest regards from all here I close.

Yours sincerely.

Isabella M. Haywood.

My father, the late Rev. Mitsuyasu Kobayashi had been engaged in evangelistic labours for some years when he was ordained a Minister of the Methodist Church of Japan, by authority conveyed by the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, on Dec. 28th 1884, the then District Superintendent being the late Dr. Macdonald. From that time until his death which took place in 1899 — for fifteen years — he was in the Ministry. Methinks my father did some good, honest, solid work which stands the test of time, for ~~kind~~ kind words are still spoken of him now that fourteen years have elapsed since he passed away. An enthusiastic advocate of the cause of "Self-support", he was very instrumental in establishing strong self-supporting churches in Azabu, Shizuoka and Yamanashi (or Kōfu) districts. Wherever he went, he left his church more flourishing than he found it. ~~He was~~ His name will also be remembered in connection with the founding of both Tōyō Eiwa Gakkō and Tōyō Eiwa Jogakkō. He was yet in the prime of manhood and more was expected of him when he suddenly died of typhoid fever in June. 1899 at the age of forty-two. He left behind him a sorrowing widow and five children — four boys and one girl — the eldest son being only fourteen years old — ~~and left us~~ with very slender means of subsistence. For the following five years we had to live on the pecuniary help of relatives, chiefly on that of our uncle (now) Bishop Hiraiwa. But often did my mother find it hard to keep the wolf from her little ones. When we look back upon that

trying period of life, we cannot but be thankful for the one mother, without whose unflinching courage and unwavering faith in the Lord we might not have been what we are. The year 1904, so memorable in the history of Japan — the year she declared war against Russia — should not be forgotten in the history of my own private life, because it was that year that I took it upon myself to support the whole family, declining Hiraiwa's help (and ~~in~~ unfurling the banner of freedom and independence.!) — I had just then become a licensed teacher of English and secured a post in the ~~my~~ school where — the Azabu Middle School, popularly known among foreigners as Mr. Ebara's school. — I was then nineteen years old. During my nine years of service at Azabu, by doing a great deal of teaching outside school hours — in the Tokyo Y. M. C. A. English evening school and elsewhere — I have amassed a sufficient sum of money to enable my three brothers to receive not only middle-school education but also collegiate education. — He is now ~~[illegible]~~ paymaster with the rank of second lieutenant on board the Battleship "Mikasa" which vessel used to be Admiral Tōgō's flagship during the Russo-Japanese War, — the next ~~[illegible]~~ brother ~~[illegible]~~ has just graduated from the Tokyo Higher Agricultural College and is going to take up some practical work — the youngest brother ~~K~~ who is now in the First Government College, will go into the Imperial University (Medical course) ~~[illegible]~~ in September next. This boy must be supported at least for the coming four years. My only sister is being educated

at the Tōyō-Eiwa-Gakkō, enjoying the privilege of exemption from tuition fees.

× × × × ×

Curriculum Vitae

Name — Ko Kobayashi.
Age — Twenty-eight (last Jan.)
Born on Jan. 25th, 1885.
Present residence — 28 Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

In 1897. —— Finished the six years' primary school course in the Kōfu Normal School.

In 1902. —— Finished the five years' middle school course in the Azabu Chū Gakkō. The principal subjects taught were:— Japanese and Chinese Classics, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Geometry (Plane and Solid), Trigonometry, Physics, Chemistry, Gymnastics, etc, etc.

In March, 1904 —— Finished the two years' course in the English Teachers' Training Department of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages. Was granted a government license as a teacher of English by the Educational Authorities.

Regarding my conduct and school-works while in the Foreign Language School, I would refer you to Prof. Asada, Ph.D., Dean of the English Department of the same institution.

In the following month I joined the teaching staff of the Azabu Middle School and gradually rose to a position of greater responsibility until I am now at the head of the English Department.

I solemnly affirm that the foregoing statement is correct in every particular.

Mar. 2/14, 1913 — K. K.

(See next page)

The family are all active members of the Azabu Methodist Church.

PRIVATE—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Suggested or Tentative Syllabus of Questions

From Which Selections are to be Made to Serve As the Basis for Most of the Discussions of the Conferences to be held by the Chairman of the Continuation Committee in Japan, April, 1913.*

I.—THE OCCUPATION OF THE FIELD

1. What are the Christian forces working in the area represented in this Conference? Distinguish (1) missionary forces; i.e. those that come from Christian lands, and (2) Japanese Christian forces. Distinguish also (1) evangelistic, (2) educational, (3) literary, (4) philanthropic—including medical, industrial, social.

2. In what parts of the field are there no foreign missionary forces, or practically none? What social strata, what special classes, what religions are still virtually untouched?

3. Why are these sections or classes untouched by missionaries? Are they adequately cared for by the Japanese Church, or are they wholly destitute?

4. Are the portions of the field in which missionaries are working, adequately provided for? If not, what are the nature and extent of the deficiency?

5. Are the present missionary forces being used to the best advantage? If not, how could they be more advantageously used? In particular, what can be done to ensure that these forces take a stronger hold upon the community and lead to more decisive acceptance of Christianity and more positive strengthening of the Christian Church?

6. At the present time what type or phases of missionary work should receive chief emphasis in the field? Is there need of a shifting of emphasis, and, if so, why? Which method or methods of work, if developed, would lead most rapidly and safely to the occupation of the field?

7. What would constitute an adequate missionary force for this area? In other words, when could it be said that no further increase of the missionary force is needed? Distinguish as to the four classes of missionaries indicated in 1.

8. Has the time come when the missionary force should be increased to the point of adequacy? Give reasons for your view.

9. Have the Christian forces in this area framed a clear and definite plan for its missionary occupation, and are new missionaries, as they arrive, placed with reference to carrying out such a plan?

10. In case a large increase in the number of missionaries and in financial appropriations from abroad cannot be obtained in the near future, how can the present resources be best employed to facilitate the effective occupancy of the field?

11. What part of the responsibility for the occupation of the field should be borne by the Japanese Church? Distinguish as indicated in 7.

12. Is there any part of the field in which the Japanese Church should now take the whole responsibility? Is there any part in which it should take the whole responsibility for certain forms of work or for reaching certain classes of the community? If so, what forms or classes?

13. What is the relative urgency and importance of (1) an increase in the number of missionaries, (2) the co-ordination and union of existing forces, (3) the better distribution of existing forces both geographically and as to lines of work, (4) the development of the latent resources of the Japanese Church, (5) the discovery of new methods?

14. What would you say as to the wisdom of a periodical review of the field (say, every ten years), by representatives of the missions at work in the field, to ensure the best distribution of the forces with reference to the better occupation of the field?

15. Is it desirable to make a scientific or thorough united survey of this field? If so, what is the most practical plan to accomplish the task?

*16. Should an increasing number of missionaries be assigned to work in rural districts? In the larger cities? If so, what methods of work should they employ, and what special qualifications should they have?

II.—THE JAPANESE CHURCH

1. Is the tendency of Japanese Christianity in the direction of (1) the development of one national church (2) the maintenance of several independent churches developed along the lines of the Christian communities of the home Christian lands, or (3) a federation of churches, each retaining its own specific character?

2. Are any changes in form or organization desirable to adapt the Church more fully to the Japanese people?

3. What ideals should dominate the Japanese Churches on such matters as terms of membership?

4. What are the principal encouragements and difficulties in the way of a great advance in self-support in the Japanese Church? Has the increase in the giving of the Japanese Christians kept pace with the percentage of increase in the appropriations of the missionary societies? When do you think the Japanese Church will no longer require foreign financial help? What bearing has the problem of co-operation between missions on the solution of the problem of self-support?

5. When and how should the missionaries withdraw their control of the Japanese congregations and transfer it to the Japanese Christians? What principles should guide?

6. What characterizes the relationship of the missionaries to the Japanese Church in those cases where, judged by results, the arrangement and spirit have been most satisfactory? How increase the sympathy between the Japanese Christian workers and the missionaries?

7. Is the church which we are building up adequately missionary in spirit? If not, how may the spirit be developed and maintained?

8. What are the possibilities, dangers, and limitations of indigenous missionary societies?

9. How can the powers that lie latent in the Japanese Church be discovered and called into exercise?

10. How far have Christian missions adapted themselves to the changed conditions created by the movement for ecclesiastical autonomy and self-support?

*11. What steps, if any, should be taken to effect the amalgamation of denominations of similar polity and standards?

*12. What are the wisest ways of giving and using money from abroad? How can the funds disbursed directly by missionaries be more effectively used?

*13. What advances in the work or organization of the present Japanese Federation of Churches are desirable and practicable? What are the chief hindrances to such advances?

III.—JAPANESE CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

1. How can more young men and women of ability be discovered and enlisted for the leadership of the Christian forces?

2. What additional or improved facilities are most needed for the training of such workers? To what extent is co-operation between different missions desirable and practicable, (1) in securing a higher class of workers, (2) in ensuring the better training of workers, and (3) in raising their rate of pay?

3. How can an adequate voluntary lay leadership be raised up?

IV.—THE TRAINING OF MISSIONARIES

1. Are the missionaries sent out from Christian lands properly prepared for their work? What improvements in the training of missionaries on the home field would you most urge? What would you suggest as to the desirability of studying the Japanese language at home? Also as to studying phonetics at home?

2. In what respects, if any, can better provision be made for the guidance and oversight of new missionaries during the first year or two on the field? How exacting should be the language requirements?

3. Do you favor union language schools for new missionaries in Japan? If so, why? How many such schools are required, and where? What is necessary to ensure their highest success?

4. If such schools are established, should they teach anything besides language? If so, what?

5. Would it be desirable in such a school or in a separate school to provide for older missionaries special courses for advanced study in the language, literature and religions of Japan? What can be done to ensure that missionaries shall carry on thorough and progressive study along all these lines?

V.—CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

1. Are the aims of missionary educational institutions clearly defined, and are there model institutions embodying these ideals?

2. What should be done by Christian missions to adapt themselves to the present attitude and policy of Government education? Bear in mind in particular the problem raised by the expansion of the higher school system. What

* Questions preceded by an asterisk have been added by the Committee of Arrangements in Japan.

tendencies in government educational policy do you consider most significant?

3. What measures or plans are necessary to ensure the higher efficiency of the Christian educational work from a technical or pedagogical point of view, i.e., from the point of view of the science of teaching?

4. Do the needs of graduates, as contrasted with the needs of pupils who will drop out before graduation, determine unduly the policy regarding the curriculum of the educational work in any of the grades?

5. Are the religious results of educational missions satisfactory; e.g., in respect to the number of conversions, in the number of young men dedicating themselves to Christian service, etc.? Are we considering sufficiently the needs of the native Church?

6. What are the greatest weaknesses in this respect, and how can we overcome them?

7. Assuming that it was right to employ them in the past, has the time come to replace non-Christian teachers? If so, how can Christian teachers be raised up to take their place? Is there need of Christian normal schools? If so, how can these be made to minister to the widest possible areas?

8. How is it possible to ensure the cultivation of much more intimate personal relations between the Christian teacher and the students in Christian colleges?

9. Is there a well-thought-out and generally accepted missionary educational policy for Japan? Is it the right one?

10. To what extent do you consider a greater co-ordination between the educational work of the various missions desirable, either in given areas or throughout the country? What steps should be taken to bring about this co-ordination?

11. Should there be any new district or national Committees on Christian Education formed to consider the whole educational problem, to decide what the different agencies can best do in combination to promote education, and to make representations to Government?

12. Has provision been made for the adequate supervision of the Christian educational work in your area? Have the methods proved satisfactory? Mention the advantages or disadvantages of the plan of a Director of Christian Education for the missions or schools in a given area. Indicate the functions of such a leader; and the relative advantages of making this a denominational or an interdenominational arrangement.

*13. Is there need of a first class central Christian University? What faculties should it include? How should it be related to existing Christian and non-Christian institutions? What should be its basis and government? How should the necessary funds and the teaching staff be secured? Is a similar University needed in some other part of the Empire?

*14. What are the specific needs in women's higher education and the best ways to meet them?

VI.—Christian Literature

1. Is Japan adequately supplied with Christian literature, including the translation of the Bible? If not what is lacking? What is most urgently needed?

2. Is more unification in the production and distribution of Christian literature in the language of this area practicable and desirable?

3. Should there be a bookshop in every considerable center in Japan for the sale of the Scriptures and the Christian literature of different societies, and could it be made self-supporting if the stock were supplied by various societies at very generous discounts?

4. What can be done to raise up able Christian writers, among both Japanese Christians and missionaries?

*5. Do the experiments in the use of ordinary newspapers for the proclamation of Christianity warrant the extension of the plan?

*6. How could existing Christian agencies of production and publication be improved?

VII.—Evangelization

1. How shall we at the same time realize all that is best in the social conception of missionary method without relaxing our grip on the old individual emphasis?

2. Has the number of converts kept pace relatively with the increase in the number of Christian workers?

3. How can we ensure a wider and more fruitful effort to influence the people of Japan to become true Christians? Is there need of visits and addresses by Western Christians of eminence in religious and other spheres?

4. What do we mean by conversion? What can be done to make it a change not merely of opinion or name but of heart and life?

5. Is the work of developing the efficiency of Church members by instruction in doctrine and righteousness and by training in service keeping pace with the gathering of converts?

VIII.—

What is the secret of a mighty work of God?
That is, what are the conditions of the free
and great manifestations of His power?

IX.—Co-operation Between Missions

1. How far is the principle of comity being observed in such matters as the occupation of the field, overlapping, church discipline, attitude toward dismissed agents, scale of salaries, etc.? In what respects should this principle be extended?

2. In what matters is a closer co-operation between different missions in Japan desirable? Is the tendency to co-operate along confessional lines desirable?

3. Does satisfactory provision exist for the proper correlation of missionary activities: (1) between missionaries in a given station; (2) between different phases of work of the same mission; (3) between different missions in Japan as a whole? How far should Christian work for women be conducted by independent and separate women's societies?

4. To what extent has the Conference of Federated Christian Missions been used, and with what results? Wherein should it be improved? What relations does it sustain with the Federation of Japanese Churches and how can these relations be improved?

5. In our effort toward Christian union what is the relative importance and urgency of federation and organic union? How shall the two movements be related to each other?

6. What is the present attitude of each mission in Japan toward the union of Churches?

7. Perils against which we should guard in connection with the movement toward closer comity, federation, co-operation, and unity.

8. In what ways may a close and mutually helpful relation be established between the Continuation Committee as the representative of the missionary forces on the home field, and the missionaries and leaders of the Japanese Church?

9. What constructive suggestions have you to make regarding the development of The International Review of Missions? What kinds of articles would you like to see treated in it?

X.—

1. Are there facts or considerations in connection with your field, or other matters of importance, which you desire to have brought to the attention of the missionary societies and the home constituency? What are the great and important needs which should be met by the Home Church?

2. In the light of the discussion of these questions, what points are there on which action should be taken by the bodies concerned in Japan?

REV. T. E. EGERTON SHORE, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. ALLAN C. FARRELL, B.A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. JESSE H. ARNOUP, B.A.
FIELD SECRETARY AND SECRETARY OF THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT
REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
FIELD SECRETARY

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D.
SECRETARY
YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT
MR. H. H. FUDGER
GENERAL TREASURER

April 2nd, 1913.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
c/o Rev. D. R. McKenzie, D.D.,
23 Kamitomizaka, Koishikawa,
Tokyo, Japan.

My dear Chancellor Burwash:-

I have been away from Toronto almost continuously since you left on your trip to Japan. On my return from the West recently I found several letters from our missionaries in Japan, expressing their most enthusiastic appreciation of your visit and of the great service which you are rendering our Mission and the Kingdom of God in Japan. I am especially glad that the Japanese newspapers have given considerable prominence to your visit. I am sure that you have already fully realized that your visit to Japan has been well worth while, and I trust that you will cherish its memories as among the most valued of your great life service.

I have just received from Kobe some photographs in which you appear in the centre of great groups of our Kwansei Gakuin students. I have eagerly seized the opportunity to prepare a brief article for the "Christian Guardian", which will be published next week, on your visit to Japan, in which the photographs will appear. I trust that it will awaken a great interest on the part of our Church throughout Canada in your visit, and in the educational work of our Japan Mission.

I hope that you will be able to prolong your visit in Japan sufficiently to enable you to get ample opportunity for rest and for seeing

the beauties and wonders of that unique country.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Burwash and yourself, I am,

Yours sincerely,

T. E. Egerton Shore

TEES/JM.

Tuscaguwa City,
April 4th 1913.

Chancellor D. N. Burwash,

Dear Chancellor:—

This afternoon I have talked with the Secretary of the Minister of Navy through the phone. He says we may visit Yokosuka Navy Dock Yard on the Friday next the 11th inst. He desired to know what time we will start the Shimbashi Station. His idea I think is to appoint an officer specially to meet and lead us at the Yard and to prepare also a simple lunch specially for us at the Navy Club on that day. This is

quite an honor; and we should accept all this courtesy if they are pleased to offer it to us. The train leaves Shimbashi for Yokosuka in the morning at 6:50, 8:15, and 9:10. I think 8:15 one is the best as it is a fast train and will take us to Yokosuka at about 10 hrs. 9:10 train will reach there 11:20 hrs. which I presume will not be very convenient to the people there. 6:50 will take us there at 9 hrs. which will give us ample time to see the Yard and the battle ships; but I suppose you would feel it too early to get up for

it. Just select whichever one that will suit you and kindly let me know by return post and oblige.

I hope also that you will afford time for seeing Trophies Museum to which I will be happy to accompany you.

Yours ever sincerely

Jigo Kano.

P.S. Mrs Burwash is also expected to go with us to Yokosuka.

JK.

Fukagawa City.
April 9th 1913.

Dear Chancellor Burwash:—

This morning I called at the Department of Imperial Household and met the private secretary of the Minister and presented him your request. I am very glad to say that this afternoon I have heard from him through telephone that we are permitted to see the Seaside Palace at Wednesday afternoon, 16th inst, from one to three o'clock.

I will meet you

a little after eight o'clock on Friday morning, 11th inst. to get on the 8:15 train for Yokosuka as talked over.

Yours ever truly
Inzo Kondo.

Kobe, Jap.
April 9, 1913.

Did you read Prof. Inagaki's speech on the religion of "ceremonialism" (delivered in Imperial University) recorded on "Rikugo-Zasshi" of this month?

I think his opinion is very fine and good. He is almost a Christian. He referred to Your Name and Dr. Coxe.

Yours R. K. Shoemaker
of Kobe

Kwansei Gakuin April 11/17

Dear Doctor and Mrs Burwash

Just a parting word. We wish you a pleasant voyage home with good health and no seasickness.

You will be pleased to know that our College department opens its second year with over one Hundred Students, the Middle School 470 and the theological Department with a slight increase. We had to turn away ~~nearly~~ 100 students who wished to enter the Middle School. Things are booming.

I have been asked in addition to my philosophy to teach Comparative Religions in ~~your~~ from next week so things are opening up.

I have not yet heard from the P. Graduate Committee, Mr Barbour wrote saying that they would soon meet. I wonder if Toronto University Press would undertake to publish and advertise this book. It is so difficult to arrange for the publication at such a great distance and I do not like to impose on Dr H. Stephenson when he is so busy. Dr Inouye's introduction and Dr Anezaki's reference to my work as published in the "Rikkyo Zasshi" of this month should help its standing in Japan.

Again wishing you both

Bon Voyage sincerely

R. B. Armstrong

Nagano
Ap. 17th 1913

Rev. N. Burwash S.T.D.
Tokyo.

Dear Dr Burwash:

As I did not get down to Tokyo or Yokohama to meet you when you came I consoled myself by saying that I would go down when you sailed and see you off. But on Sat. 19th and the 3 following days I have special meetings in a town two out about 10 miles and it is the only time I have to spare to get out to that region before you sail so I felt that you would prefer that I remain at the work I am here to do and which is gradually opening up on all sides for Christian workers. I feel that this province is indeed a ready field waiting for workers.

Several times since I returned from Tokyo I have been asked for a copy of some of your sermons and especially of that address on "Moral Education", so I have promised to give a copy of all bound in one volume to the city library and the Provincial Educational Society. I will also put them on sale in the book stores.

I wish to thank you for the work you did here and in all parts of our field which you visited. I feel that your coming was of the Lord and I am profoundly thankful that you and Mrs Burwash have been permitted to visit us and for the very appropriate and wise words that you spoke. My prayer is that the Holy Spirit may continue to work in the hearts of those who listened to your leading them to conviction, decision and a higher life in Christ.

Wishing you a safe & prosperous voyage and a happy meeting with your dear ones in the home land - and sending kindest regards to Mrs Lockie, All & Proctor & to your brother Rev. Jas. Burwash I am your faithful fellow-worker
B. Norman

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File "B".

Ex. 14. 2000. YOKOHAMA, 17th April, 1913.

Dr. N. Burwash,
23, Kamitomi Zaka,
Koishikawa,
Tokyo.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your call at our office to-day, I now have pleasure in handing you herewith signed bill of lading, in duplicate, covering 2 Cases Curios, per R.M.S. "Empress of Japan" sailing hence on the 6th proximo, consigned to your goodself at Toronto.

The freight charges on these two cases have been assessed at the minimum of Gold $8.20 @ Exchange 49½ = Yen 16.65, for which amount I shall be glad to receive cheque at your convenience.

Yours truly,
H. Wright
Agent.

Encloe:

Copy

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

Steamer Tenyo Maru
Pacific Ocean Ap. 27th 1913

My dear Dr. Stephenson,

Will you permit one to take the place of my friend Dr. Coates who is inaccessible on the Lorne Sound in making a contribution to the Japan number of the Bulletin. Perhaps I cannot better do this than by telling you of what I have seen of Mission work in this beautiful country.

We landed in Yokohama on the morning of Jan 27th a beautiful ~~sunny~~ morning, clear crisp air and the snowy top of Fujisan brilliantly reflecting the rays of the rising sun. It was a glorious introduction to the "Dawning Land". Shortly after we came to anchor in the harbour of Yokohama the ship tender came steaming up and we soon recognized a group of familiar faces. Coming to welcome us were Hon. McKenzie, Coates, Tokyo; Cross, Osaka; Price, Pattison, Whitney, Woodsworth, Albertson with the exception of Bishop Hiraiwa of the Japanese Methodist Church who was there and in a moment we were completely at home in Japan. A jinrikisha ride to the station, eighteen miles by rail and four miles in Mr. Iwano's automobile brought us to the hospitable home of Dr. Coates, our head quarters

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

during our stay in Japan. Tiffin over we were at once called into "Sodan" an institution of which we soon to have many later experiences pleasant and profitable. The question now for consideration was "How long can you stay in Japan?" and "How can the time be employed to the best advantage?" The brethren had already held their own Sodan and determined on a six months' campaign; two weeks' conference gatherings at each of the three district stations, addresses before the Imperial and three private Universities, addresses to the teachers' associations of some of the great provinces, a series of spiritual meetings at the two Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church and an unlimited work at each of our Mission stations including a special series of addresses at the "Tetsumeikai" founded for the benefit of the student class by Dr. Ebey and finally a Summer School at Karuizawa the health resort of missionaries of all denominations during the hot months when work is impossible to Europeans in the coast cities.

Of course such a program was impossible and the result of our Sodan was a cutting down to such reasonable limits as time and strength would permit.

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Two or three days of arrangement of materials and we began work at Kobe now probably the third largest city in the empire and with Yokohama and Nagasaki one of the three most important seaports of Japan. This is the seat of the College founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the "Kwantei Gakuin". It consists of a theological school with about forty candidates for the ministry of course all Japanese, a College or Collegiate Institute and preparing for the University, and a Middle School which in Japan stands between the public School and the College and covering the higher work of our public school and the lower forms of our high school work.

In connection with the union of the Japanese Methodist Churches our theological school at Aoyama Tokyo was united with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and our Middle School for boys transferred to The Honorable Mr. Ebara one of the most distinguished Christian laymen of Japan who has been recently appointed to the House of Peers by the Emperor in recognition of

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his ability and services to the country as an Educationist. In Japan Counts and Barons are not ashamed to adopt the teaching profession as a field in which to work for their country. Count Okuma has founded his own University "Waseda" and is its active president, performing thus through the young men to mould the future rather than to take an active place in the political struggles of the present. Mr. Ebara was one of the first pupils of our Canadian Methodist Mission in Japan.

The Kwantei Gakuin has an attendance of about five hundred students in the three departments, a Campus of thirty five acres on the mountain side overlooking the City and the beautiful bay, a good brick building for the Theological School and a handsome chapel costing five or six hundred, a commodious building for the College, another for the Middle School, a splendid new building for students residences, four residences for European Professors, and four for Japanese. The buildings with the exception of the Theological School and chapel are of wood the usual material for all very large building in this land of earthquakes, of which we had the experience of two one lasting about one minute & reported as somewhat severe

In this fine educational institution Canadian Methodism is already well represented. Bates is principal of the College, Armstrong professor of Comparative religions in the Theological School & of English in the College. Cantelbridge of Mathematics in the Middle School. Cragg is coming next year to the chair of Old Testament in the Theological School & Woodsworth to teach English. Mrs Meiner is to take charge of a school for the children of Mission-aries in which she hopes to carry them up to Matriculation before they are sent home. Then too the wives of the missionaries are no less conspicuous for ability, education and consecrated work than their husbands. Mrs Bates, Mrs Armstrong and Mrs Cantelbridge are all daughters of the parsonage. Here too we have Dr Mackenzie general Superintendent of the whole Canadian Mission, Bursar of the College, treasurer of the Canadian Mission, treasurer of the federation of Methodist missions in connection with the Methodist church of Japan, commanding the respect, confidence, and affection of the whole christian body of all active foreign. Mrs Mackenzie is another daughter of the parsonage conspicuous as a leader in Mission work.

Here it was our privilege to begin our work in Japan, a course of lectures on the spiritual life and the work of ministering personally to souls troubled with the heathen gain.

by audiences consisted of the native Japanese of young men preparing for the ministry not only from our own school but also from the Presbyterian Theological school and a good number of Mission workers in the city both native and foreign. At the close of two months of this work I was invited to address the teachers in the Government schools on the subject of moral Education, a matter of deep interest to the Educational Department of the Empire at the present time.

From the College we passed next to the complicated field at Okayama where Bro C. P. Holmes has been doing most successful work not only in the city but also among a population of 40,000 scattered in numberless little towns and villages of the surrounding country. His great energy and devotion in this work have been such that he has lately escaped total paralysis, threatening an incurability fatal result, and has been sent home as the only possible hope of recovery. Here again is a missionary wife, who with the care of her little children on her hands finds time and strength to help her husband with that kind of missionary work which only a woman can do, for women & children and in which the mother of a christian home is above all others influential. Brother Holmes method has been to train and organize native workers of whom he has about a hundred one of them a Buddhist priest, an able & man and a fine example of the Japanese Christian. This might seem to work enough for one

man. But not so with Holmes. He has the language and is one of our best preachers in it. And like a true general he leads his men. He goes out himself into the country villages, preaches to the crowds who come to the great Buddhist and Shinto festivals, finds a few whose hearts have been reached by the Gospel, secures a preaching room and sets his native helpers at work. In this way he is gathering and planting native churches and creating a ministry for the native Japanese Methodist Church and of the success of his work there heard testimony from many. To address a hundred of them was one of my next privileges. Then there was Consecration and their hearts responded to it and the spirit of consecration rested upon us and we could not doubt that Christianity among the Japanese was truly of the Apostolic type not in word only but in the Holy Ghost and in power. The preacher was so much blessed as the people heard. Mr. & Mrs. Walker were also here. Come also and upon Bro. & Sister Walker will fall the responsibility of this great work. The Lord grant him strength for it. Our next appointment was Shizuoka where another type of Mission work presented itself. There Dr. Davison made first planted the Missionary banner of Canadian Methodism and his name is still remembered with love and honour. There the Dr. had known, loved and won the hearts of the whole population by his splendid work for the

sick and wounded soldiers and for taking care for the orphan children of those who [illegible] in battle. And due to the faith of such labourers we have a self-supporting Japanese Methodist Church one of the strongest in the country with a fine church building and an able and active native pastor. And here to represent our aggressive evangelistic Mission work we found Mr. & Mrs. Connolly two of our still unmarried Victoria graduates. Shizuoka is one of the large and important cities of the empire, the centre of a great tea growing and curing industry, and the chosen of evangelistic and wealthy Japanese engaged in this trade. The president of the large Tea Company is a leading member of the Methodist church, and the able and energetic secretary and his wife two of the finest Christian workers in Japan. Mrs. Inagaki is one of the leading physicians of the city, is an earnest Christian worker, a highly educated Christian lady a graduate of one of the Mission schools. We were not a little surprised to be met at our arrival at the station by the Mayor of the city and a number of leading citizens as well as by the missionaries and many Christian people, but this is only another evidence of the influence which our Mission work exerts in this place.

We were fortunate in getting here upon the annual District meeting of the Japan Methodist Church and our first address was to the members of the District meeting who with the Christian people of the city filled the Commodious church. The next afternoon it was a privilege

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to address
a large number of the teachers of the Government Schools of the province in a lecture on education. The Governor and Lady, the Mayor of the City, and other officials were present, the Governor himself a graduate in Law of a Canadian university presiding. In the evening the same gentlemen entertained at the City Club in true Japanese style, and when we left they loaded us with presents of the products of the city and books describing its enterprises. The next day was the most interesting of all when in the morning we visited the orphanage and saw its organization and work, & in an meeting with the Governor and with the Mayor, a Christian colonel of the army, the president of the Fiji tea company all taking a deep interest in this benevolent work. The grounds of the orphanage are quite extensive and utilized as a tea plantation giving employment to the older children. They are distributed in cottages eight or more in each such cottage under the care of a house mother, giving good classification as well as individual care and instruction. A kindergarten for the younger and school for the older pupils including instruction for the girls in cooking and

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household work complete the establishment which is doing excellent work and commands the confidence and liberal support of non-christians from the governor downwards. One element in Mr Connolly's strength lies in his power to influence these people in this practical way.

From the hospital we made our way to the mission in the slums. This mission has been organized by a band of earnest and active young men with Mr Ishii at their head. The way thither was not attractive, things generally addressing sight and smell that need not be described. To reach the place we passed through foted pools of water, dilapidated houses, a miserable hut called an insane asylum where any chance lunatic is kept in chains, and all at once emerged on a plot of ground raised about a foot above the surrounding plot to secure something like sanitation, but surrounded in every direction by the prevailing squalor. On this plot stood a neat little chapel with two rooms attached occupied during the morning hours by a kindergarten of about forty children gathered from the neighbourhood. Many of them bore the marks of polluted degeneracy through the vile diseases of the slums, the scene of all sins, an eye-sore, but they were clean and decently dressed. The school was in charge of two Japanese young ladies from the W.M.S. school here

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Every where we come in present of the talent of the Japanese young women for kindergarten work and dealing with children generally. The kindergarten, the cooking school and the mothers' meeting are three of the most effective means of opening the door for personal evangelistic work. Here too we were brought for the first time into touch with the work of our Woman's Missionary Society. The school is in charge of another devoted daughter of the parsonage, Miss Timberlake, has been long established and its fruits are to be seen in numerous refined and intelligent Christian ladies who now preside over some of the most beautiful homes in Japan — from our Christian women are not slow to appreciate the value of and women are their wives. Hitherto the school has been large and most successful attracting the daughters of influential non christian families. Now a band of Roman Catholic sisters from Tokyo have established a school with all the appliances used by our ladies and are dividing the patronage, especially in Yokohama, every way. Government recognition and admission of the pupils of these schools to the government examinations and honours in the way of certificates of proficiency is an advantage giving prestige to the school. This the sisters have secured, but our ladies have not seen their way to this as it demands compliance with the government Curriculum which excludes religious instruction during school hours. This would preclude any direct religious work except with the boarders who constitute only a limited portion of the school. The solution of this problem is still to be attained

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but we may be sure that our fine staff of consecrated women and excellent native teachers will not be wanting. With Miss Timberlake are long associated Miss Cumbie who farms as an evangelist is, when at home, Miss Lowman daughter of the parsonage and Miss Lindsay a graduate of Victoria and one of Ontario's best High School teachers.

From the Ladies School, it was but a step to the Woman's Club, Cooking School and Mothers' meeting organized by Mrs Connolly another Victoria graduate. This we addressed for about an hour with Mrs Inouye as gifted interpreter.

In this meeting were present some of the Society ladies of the City in rich and beautiful Japanese dress and side by side with them some of their poorer and humbler sisters in less costly but still tasteful garb. The work of the Missionary's wife is no less important than that of her husband and in this case both reach the same classes the highest and the lowest.

Next morning we bade farewell to this city where the Canadian Methodist Mission has won some of its first and most notable triumphs, and with Paul were accompanied to our train by a dozen or more citizens including his excellency the Governor & the Mayor.

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Our next engagement was in Tokyo with a full three weeks programme before us and the threatening premonitions of influenza. We preached with difficulty on Sunday to the English congregation in the Union church where Missionary furniture and English speaking residents met for Sabbath worship. The week of the next three days was relentlessly prepared to assume sufficient strength for an address to the students of the Imperial University which had been arranged for Friday. An address had been prepared after consultation with some most experienced missionaries on "Christian Ethics in their relation to the Christian conception of God" but the University authorities considered a subject so close to religion as doubtful, and so a new address must be prepared. The subject chosen after consultation with the President Dr. J. Kinnai was "Some Problems in the development of character" to objection was made to the treatment of these problems as great moral as well as political issues appearing clearly in Japan as in our own country, and five or six hundred students listened to an hour address with the closest attention. No interpreter was needed as all students seem to have an address in English for the sake of getting the language

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This is in fact one great means of ready access to the large and important student class. Some introduced to the students we followed them up for the next "two nights" in the "Yebamachi" dealing with the essential truths of Christianity as an inner spiritual life. "The Yebamachi" is a most important part of our Mission work in this great city. It was planted by Dr. Ebey twenty-five years or more ago within five minutes walk of the gates of the Imperial University and in the centre of a number of other important educational institutions for the very purpose of reaching the student class, and during his ministry it accomplished the purpose most successfully, not in building a local church but in converting Christian truth through the Empire. His name still remains loved and spoken of with tears of Japan, Neesima & Hiraiwa. The reaction against things foreign and other unfortunate circumstances for a time seemed almost to destroy the work, and an attempt was made to convert it into a local church, but more favorable influences are again providing and our missionaries see that the time work of the Yebamachi is the original design. It should be made a centre for work among students and bring up with every thing that can aid in that work. Within a radius of half a mile from the Yeba-

made well nigh ten thousand students may be found in university colleges, commercial, foreign language and normal students. The great private university Waseda, established by Count Okuma to train the future jurists and political leaders of Japan is not far away. In the Tabernacle we should place the strongest man or two men or three that Canadian Methodism can furnish or find. In reaching the student body we reach the future leaders of the empire. No other class is more important. They are thoroughly open to the influence of religious truth and true religious spirit. Quite a number are already Christian, and their countenances and their voices as they sing with the Spirit express the depth and fervour of their religion. Dr John R. Mott devoted the last two nights of our [illegible] in Japan to the tabernacle and with more courage than I had ventured called for an expression of their interest in Christianity and nearly five hundred responded by signing cards expressive either of their resolve to become Christians or of their desire to understand Christianity more perfectly. Surely the field is white for the reapers.

Next day we visited Azabu and in the splendid School of our Woman's Missionary Society had the opportunity of

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studying this side of Missionary Educational work. The wisdom with which the work is carried on is manifest first of all in the choice of the Staff. At the head is Miss Hargrave a graduate of the old Hamilton Ladies College superintendent, I had almost said Mother Superior of the whole work here, and in other centres, standing in much the same relation to the work of the W.M.S. as Dr. McKenzie to that of the General Society. The lady principal of the school work is Miss Blackmore a teacher with high literary and professional training from Nova Scotia and later a student in the Teachers' College Columbia University New York. With her in charge of the collegiate work is Miss Craig an honor graduate of McGill with rare gifts and charming personality. Next we have ~~[illegible]~~ a daughter of the parsonage Miss Allen an honor graduate of Victoria, daughter of our Secretary of Home Missions and Miss Ryan a brilliant honor graduate of the [illegible] Miss Scott another Victoria graduate whose father served for years in this [illegible] field [illegible] and [illegible] Miss Campbell [illegible] important department of our educational work for women that of Household Science is Miss [illegible] honor graduate of Victoria and daughter of one of the oldest and most respected Methodist families in Ontario giving sons and daughters to the ministry and the mission fields. It is delightful to trace this consecrated life through successive generations.

At the head of the Normal Department is now Cornelia
a talented American from a well known but reduced family
who was addicted to the ministry, consecrated to the Christian
state & who would give high character to any college or school
is a band of native teachers mostly graduates of the school
giving either gifts of learning or christian character to the school
which has done so much to raise this country. Some of
these were very interpretive and I am here listening to
her line of life in that work. The main institution some
three miles from Constantinople called in the time of the ladies college
at Kinney, middle School is already described for the more
in Kate and Fanny assuming the girls at an earlier age a
Christian education that common children rather teachers
money to pay for it & provide it with grounds and
buildings & finally to advance home in two assembled
as the general school or church property. It is now carried
on at a cost of $4000.

But the heart of the work which imparts its missionary
character is that under Miss Pinnette the Company teachers
of the school. She is a born leader with a great heart
full of enthusiasm, a hand full of initiative and
energy to give effect to both. She leads out every one
a band of two or three score senior christian students
who are being trained in the Bible classes and normal
classes for teachers and workers conducted by another
lady in the three she conducts classes every little Sunday
School, some on Sundays some on Wednesdays for all the
days one as yet a little to Japanese. These little schools
are held in the homes of the poor in the surrounding

city in rooms secured by Miss Pinnette in the course
of her personal work & so are crowded daily and thus the
School becomes a true missionary center carrying
not only its pupils but through them the very germ
of Christian influence & life. We had some most
interesting accounts of how these pupils when
they leave the school begin similar work in
their own homes in distant parts of the country.
We have already seen similar work of the School
in Chitzorle where the Bible School furnishes
teachers for the mission in the Samos.

But this letter is already too long and
I must reserve further account of what
I have seen of mission work in this country
for another letter.

Yours in the work

R. Barnard

(1)

Calgary April 25th 1918

Dear National

Your letter reached by todays mail and I was glad that I can answer it in such a shape that you can read my answer. You have had a good time in Japan and I am glad you have done so much for methodism and the church. But now I trust when we meet face to face though though I have read with pleasure much in the Guardian and the Globe. Things are going on in Calgary as usual. We buried old Mr

(2)

Cushing this week. Brethren & Wilkins officiated in the house. I sent a letter to the brothers in Select whom you will see soon or hear from them soon and tell you all the news from Japan. I had a long siege and had to employ a nurse and doctor for about seven weeks. I had to lie in bed but I did not suffer much I did not improve in health but my complaint is better and I am stroger and my speech is somewhat improved. I do not think that I

will gain much in this climate
or till I get coming like
my old self again. I am
thankful I have lived long
enough to know and believe
that there is a better life &
world than this. My best love
to all the friends you have
mentioned in in your letter. I
have sent to all concern. I
am pleased to know that
all are well. Give my best
love to Margaret and hope
she has enjoyed the trip.

Yours affectionate brother
John

Whitby, May , 1913.

DEAR BRO.—

Your home, during Conference, will be at

Mr. S Rees

Please let your host know when to expect you.

Yours truly,

E. EDMUND STARR.

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Rev Dr Burwash

~~H 3 Bloor St W~~

Victoria College Toronto

Shidzuoka

Japan.

My dear May 4th.

Chancellor Burwash.

I am going to Canada to attend General Conference as a delegate of Japan Methodist Church, so I am expecting to see you at Conference. Perhaps I will start here at July. please present my regards to Mrs Burwash.

Yours truly,

D. Hatano.

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

May 4th, 1913.

Rev. Chancellor Burwash,
c/o Mrs. Frederick Langford,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Dr. Burwash.

Your letter from Tokyo, dated April 9th, reached me Friday, May 2nd. As then not time to write to San Francisco hoped you would have written to the address. I am very glad to know your trip has been so successful and that you are returning with such store of health and in good health. The Guardian has come regularly and pictures that let us see some of your surroundings. Doubtless you can be of great service to the mission authorities. You will have heard that T. S. S. has resigned and Mr. Second in command left. It seemed a pity that both men in the foreign department should go at the same time

Around the Colleges some of the
[illegible] students are taking leave of absence
owing to the slow recovery after the operation;
Jackson's remarks being strongly reported in
the Globe as the guest of the chaplain of Queen's;
Jackson's baccalaureate sermon in the Con-
vocation Hall was felt to be a very un-
forgettable day: work progressing around the
road that makes it ready for the frost; the
application and deposition of the O.S. student
for residence in the Hall.

The Convocation in Divinity was
addressed by Rev. Mr. Grant and Dr.
J. W. Flavelle. There was a good attendance
of friends and some students of the Faculty
of Theology.

Perhaps you have heard that the
Board meeting is on May 16th. Unless
you cut your visit short of course you can-
not be here by that time.

As far as the members of the family
are concerned, Lester left for Ottawa on
April 19th, Mrs. T. being alone. He thinks
his feeling that home, they are all well and
C. seems to be doing very well alone. Our house-
hold has enjoyed good health generally except
that L. has suffered from rheumatism some of the
time. We all join in welcoming you back to Canada
and wishing you all a pleasant journey back.

Yours very truly, C. L. Langford.

D. Borman.

Nagano, Shinshu, Japan.
May 5th, 1913.

Dear Fellow-Workers,-

The address at the head of this letter does not reveal my whereabouts. I am in the Province of Echigo or Niigata some forty-five miles from home in the town of Arai where there are some nine Christians, six of whom I have had the privilege of baptising during the past six years. I have also baptised others here who have moved away to other places. A total of seventeen Christians so far as I can now recall I have known in this town during the past ten years and I believe that all but one are still true and faithful followers of Christ. This town of Arai is notoriously wicked and depraved and is reputed to be a very hard place in which to do Christian work but, as I see it, we have no reason for discouragement and many reasons for gratitude and hopefulness.

I intended that my next letter for "The Bulletin" should contain an account of the Conference with Dr. Mott in Tokyo last month but I have not my notes here so cannot do justice to such an important conference from memory in the forty minutes that now remain until this letter must be posted if it is to catch the C. P. R. steamer from Yokohama to-morrow, so I will give but a few items as they come to mind.

The Conference is one of a series that Dr. Mott is now conducting in all foreign mission lands as a part of the work of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference. This one for Japan was held in Tokyo beginning on April 3rd and all Protestant Christian Missions were represented and finally the Bishop of the

Greek Catholic Church in Japan attended. The first three days were taken up by Conferences with Missionaries only. Then followed two days of conference with Japanese leaders and workers. Finally conference with both Japanese and missionaries. There seemed to be wonderful agreement on some things:- such as the great need of more evangelistic missionaries. I was surprised by hearing a missionary - of another mission - who two short years ago disagreed entirely with Mr. Holmes of our Mission in our policy of trying to reach out into the country towns and villages - say that the real crux of the situation is the rural districts and that we must get out into these smaller places hitherto untouched. A Bishop of one of the Episcopal Missions whose own work has hitherto been educational or almost solely so was equally emphatic and on the question of future leadership of the Church in Japan this Bishop said that we must look for them in the Middle Schools or in Schools of lower grade and that he would almost be ready to advocate having a missionary in every town where there was a Middle School or at least have him located so that he could be in touch with students of country Middle Schools. There was also practical unanimity on the importance of hearty co-operation with our Japanese brethren. You will be glad to know that the main points brought out and emphasized in this Conference are things upon which we as a Mission have been agreed and for which we have been working for several years. I do not boast of it unless being thankful to God is boasting - but I am thankful and I am glad that we as a Mission are thus in the fore with our policy of aggressive country evangelism.

There is one League among you - one in the Bradford District - that will be glad to hear of a bit

of gossip I heard concerning a boy in whom they are interested. Several of this boy's class-mates have been attending Church and my Bible Class (generally taught by Mrs. Norman owing to my many and protracted absences from home) and lately two of them decided to become Christians. Some one in commenting on this fact said in my hearing that said boy, referred to above, is most earnest among his fellow students and has a great influence over them for good, and that some say he is too enthusiastic. These students are all students of Nagano Middle School and the one who has such influence for Christ amongst them is not behind in his work and is looking forward to entering the ministry after he graduates from the School.

From the 25th to the 28th of last month I was out in a village about ten miles west of Matsumoto where a farmer is so anxious for the evangelization of the people of his village that he is willing to give a building to be used as a Church if we will put a worker there. But I have no one yet to put there and no funds this year to support one if I had the man. I took one of my fellow-workers, named Mr. Tateishi (Standing Stone) with me and we distributed tracts and held meetings Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, also Sunday morning. We had three children's meetings. We were entertained by the farmer in his home and enjoyed it. Sold ten New Testaments, distributed several thousand tracts and leaflets. Found one Christian several miles further on in a mountain hamlet who was discouraged and almost ready to give up, had prayer and Bible lessons with him and sent him on his way rejoicing. Finally had two who repented and confessed faith in Christ - the son of the farmer who entertained us and his wife.

D. N. -4-

Last week I got off the train at a station intending to take bus to a town three miles away where I had a meeting that night. To my dismay it was raining and no bus was there. I had already departed half an hour before having secured its full complement of passengers from another train. So I turned up my trousers, buttoned up my waterproof and plunged out into the rain. I had gone but about twenty rods when I heard my name called. Looking around, a young man came running after me leading a splendid new English make bicycle. He said, "You are going to Matsushiro, are you not ?" I said "Yes." "Then take the wheel," he said. "Where do you live ?" I asked. "No matter - about a mile from here," he replied. "Then how can I return your wheel ?" I asked. "You don't need to. Just leave it in that store. They know me," he said, pointing to a store near the station. So I got to my meeting and back home by a midnight train through the kindness of this stranger and God opens up the way and we receive much kindness in the work - for which we give Him praise. But regret that we cannot or do not follow as fast and as far as He would lead. Of this more anon.

Yours faithfully in His Service,

(Sgd.) D. Norman.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO May 21st 1913.

Professor Burwash,

Victoria College.

Dear Sir:-

Having noticed by yesterday mornings paper that you have returned from your trip abroad we thought we would sieze the opportunity of extending to you our greetings - the burden of the said greetings being an enquiry as to whether or not you will find it possible to give your regular $10.00 subscription to our work this year or not.

We most sincerely hope that you will find it possible to do so as we are making a very special effort to clear off the remainder of the old $1600.00 Settlement deficit. We have come within $300.00 of the mark and are hoping that we may be able to clear this off before the end of the current month.

If you see your way clear to help us we would be glad if you could send contribution at an early date, if possible before Thursday of this week.

With most grateful acknowledgement of your kind interest and support in the past, we remain

Yours very sincerely,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO Y.M.C.A.

Wm. MacDiarmid

Financial Secretary.

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MISS MARY CONSTANCE SMITH, MISS MARGARET CONSTANCE SMITH
MISS VIOLET DICK
MISS ANNA LORNE BARBER, GENERAL SUPERVISOR PROBATIONERS, SETTLEMENT WORK

Toronto, May 27, 1913.

Dear Sir:-

After conference with the Rev. T. Albert Moore, I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed circular of information regarding St. Christopher Farm and Beach and certain Summer Home lots that are offered for sale.

While this Farm and Beach are the property of the Presbyterian Church at the present time, they will be the property of the future United Church. It is natural, therefore, that we should desire a goodly representation of Methodist ministers and laymen, as well as Presbyterian, in this Resort.

Among those who have purchased already are,- Dr. T. Albert Moore, Mr. F. B. Goodchild, Doctors A. S. Grant, R. P. MacKay, Reverends, G. A. Woodside, Crawford Tate, A. McVicar, A. E. Armstrong and myself.

We wish to sell only a limited number of these lots at the present time. We purpose holding the others for the rise in value that we know will come in the immediate future. We are liable, therefore, to withdraw the offer of sale in a short time.

Any other information you desire I think you will find in the enclosure.

You will observe that no individual has any financial interest whatever in these lots other than the purchasers.

Yours very truly,

J. H. Shearer

St. CHRISTOPHER FARM AND BEACH.

Situated on the Eastern Shore of LAKE SCUGOG - 56 Miles from Toronto.

This farm of 300 acres, with more than a mile of beautiful lake shore, has been purchased by Trustees for the Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the Presbyterian Church in Canada as a Fresh Air, Summer School, and Vacation Resort.

The Trustees are offering for sale a limited number of water front lots of most desirable location, for Summer cottages.

They are beautifully situated. The Lake is a mile and a half wide; there are Islands opposite; by private boat one can reach any point between Port Perry and Lindsay, and on through the Kawartha Lakes.

There are excellent fishing and bathing facilities.

In addition the Trustees are setting apart a field available for Golf, Tennis, etc., to which all Cottagers will have access.

The C.P.R. is giving us a station at the gateway of our own farm.

A Post Office and Express Office will be established also.

Both Station, Express and Post Office will bear the name of our Evangelical Social Settlement in Toronto, and of the farm, namely;

"ST. CHRISTOPHER".

It is nearer to Toronto than the popular Lake Simcoe Resort, Jackson's Point.

It is reached by C.P.R., Lindsay train. In Summer there are three trains daily (except Sunday) each way.

It is intended to sell these Lots to Christian people only.

The Deeds will preclude the sale of liquor.

PRICES: Until May 31st $250.00 per Lot, with 20% off to Ministers.

Only one Lot will be sold to one person.

The Trustees reserve the right to raise the price after June 1st.

Similar Lots on Lake Simcoe, the same distance from Toronto cost now four times this price.

These will rapidly rise in value.

A prominent Real Estate expert offered to take all that are for sale at the price asked. The Trustees preferred to give Ministers and others the preference.

TERMS: One-third cash.
One-third Nov. 1st 1913.
The remainder May 1st 1914.

Choice of location will be be strictly in order of date of application.

The Lots will be sold from a registered plan now prepared by the Surveyor.

It can be seen at #436 Confederation Life Building.

WRITE AT ONCE if you desire a rarely attractive location for a Summer Cottage.

No individual makes the slightest profit out of these Lots.

Every dollar will be held by the Trustees exclusively for the development and equipment of a Fresh Air Camp, and the Grounds.

Trustees: John Wanless Jr. - Chairman.
John McClellard - Treasurer.
J. G. Shearer - Secretary.

Address:- #436, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario.

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Founder:
SIR HENRY A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Vice Secretary:
ALEX HILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE,
LONDON, S.W.

28 May 1913.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of Dr. Hill I beg to thank you for your letter of May 19 informing him that Professor J.C.Robertson will act as Correspondent of Victoria College for the purposes of the Bureau.

Yours faithfully,

Clerk to the Bureau.

The President,
Victoria College,
Toronto.

Dear Dr Dunnach — Toronto May 26 - 13

Your Card of first Inst. in sgd. to hand.

Effort will be made to have [illegible] at Hamilton

Gen. [illegible] so unable to be with you in Brit. Columbia

Yours

[illegible]

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 6 File 41

Correspondence 1913 June-Oct

REVERSO
F14-R613

Wesleyan Methodist Church.

TELEPHONE NO. VICTORIA 5840.
SECRETARY: REV. SIMPSON JOHNSON.

CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON S.W.

2nd June 1914.

Dear Chancellor Burwash,

It was very pleasant to receive not only your official reply to my enquiry respecting Methodist Union, but also to have your long and friendly letter. The accompanying volume will also be exceedingly useful to me and I presume you would desire me to keep it for it will be a great help and guide in the days to come. If that is so please accept my special thanks.

We are just at the stage of enquiry as you would see by the Circular I sent to you. Our difficulties, of course, in the Old Country are real and deep but I have reason to hope that we shall make some headway toward the consummation that many of us desire to reach.

I have pleasant remembrances of you during my visit to Toronto. We are all stricken with grief just now because of the terrible catastrophe in the St. Lawrence. The "Empress of Ireland" has gone down with many excellent people on board and the Mother Country is conscious of real sorrow.

We are now looking forward to our Conference in Leeds

with great hope and earnestly trust it will be the beginning of a spiritually good year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

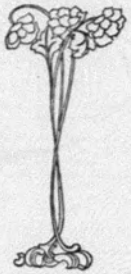
Stephen J. Roman

The Rev. Chancellor Burwash.
Victoria University.
Toronto.

Commencement Exercises

Alma College, St. Thomas, Canada

1913



Class Motto: "Optimism."

Monday Evening, June 9th, at 8 o'clock

EXAMINATION MUSIC RECITAL

PROGRAMME

Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in C Minor .....
(3rd and 3rd movements) ..... Beethoven
MISS GERALDINE TANNER

Songs: (a) Elegie ..... Massenet
(b) The Yellowhammer ..... Lisa Lehmann
(c) Sing, Smile, Slumber ..... Gounod
MISS NELLIE PHILP

Piano Solos: (a) Polonaise in A Major ..... Chopin
(b) Nachstuck in F Major ..... Schumann
(c) Valse Caprice "Soiree de Vienne" .....
..... Schubert-Liszt
MISS TANNER

Song—"A Birthday" ..... Cowen
MISS CORA CAPES

Piano Solos: (a) Minuet in G Major ..... Borowski
(b) Nocturne in F Minor No. 15 .....Chopin
(c) Polonaise in C Major ..... Shmicko
MISS GWENDOLYN EVANS

Song—"Serenade" ..... Schubert
MISS PHILP

Violin Obligato, MISS DOROTHY JOLLES

"Capriccio Brillant" for Piano and Orchestra in B Minor .....
..... Mendelssohn
MISS EVANS

The Orchestra Accompaniments to the Concertos played on second piano by the Musical Director, Mr. Thomas Martin

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

Tuesday Evening, June 10th, at 8 o'clock

EXAMINATION MUSIC RECITAL

PROGRAMME

Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in G Major .....
(3rd and 3rd movements) ..... Beethoven
MISS BEATRICE WEEKES

Aria—"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (Samson and Dalila) ...
..... Saint-Saens
MISS MARGARET McGREGOR

Piano Solos: (a) Arabesque ..... Schumann
(b) Impromptu in A Flat Major ..... Chopin
MISS WEEKES

Song—"He the Best of All, the Noblest" ..... Schumann
MISS KATHLEEN EVERITT

Piano Solos: (a) Sea Piece No. 2 ..... McDowell
(b) Nocturne in C Sharp Minor No. 7.....Chopin
(c) Rhapsodie Hongrois No. XIII.....Liszt
MISS MOLLY WRIGHT

Song—"Carol of the Lark" ..... Bailey
MISS McGREGOR

Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in E Minor .....
(3rd and 3rd movements) ..... Chopin
MISS WRIGHT

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

The Orchestra Accompaniments to the Concertos played on second piano by the Musical Director, Mr. Thomas Martin

Wednesday Evening, June 11th

EXAMINATION ELOCUTION RECITAL

I. Monologue—"Buying a Hat" ..... Stanley Schell
MISS IDA CLEMENT

II. Duet for two Piano—"Serenade ..... Whelpley
MISSES KATHLEEN EVERITT and CATHARINE McCOLL

III. Monologue—"Ojistoh" ..Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake)
MISS EVALINE CHANT

IV. Scenes from "The School for Scandal" ..... Sheridan
Lady Teazle ..... MISS CLEMENT
Sir Peter ..... MISS STELLA WHITBECK

V. Reading—"A Matter of Importance" ..... Laura Richards
MISS JEAN KEEFER

VI. Monologue—"Just Like one of the Family" ..... Russell
MISS LULU COUCH

VII. Piano Solos: (a) "Prelude in B Minor" ..... Chopin
(b) "Valse Poetique" ..... Fromi
MISS EVERITT

VIII. "Scene from "The Lion and the Mouse" .....
John Burkett Ryder (a great commercial pirate) .....
MISS COUCH
Jefferson Ryder (a son of the great man) .....
MISS CHANT
Shirley Rossmore (who is writing Mr. Ryder's biography under the nom-de-plume of Miss Grant)
MISS WHITBECK

IX. Reading—"A Water Logged Town" ..F. Hopkinson Smith
MISS WHITBECK

X. Reading—"The Minuet" ..... Mary M. Dodge
MISS KEEFER

"The Minuet" given by the Senior Physical Culture Class

Misses Couch	Florence Keene	Olive Hare
" Whitbeck	Blanche Kilpatrick	Ida Clement
" Chant	Marion Davis	Vera Warren
" Keeler	Belle Smith	Vera Proctor

XI. Piano—"Minuet" ..... Mozart
MISS EVERITT

"John Burkett Ryder, known as the richest man in the world, wishes to remove from office Judge Rossmore of the United States Circuit Court, because this Judge has contended and decided against him, in regard to some railroad scheme. Shirley Rossmore, the daughter of the Judge, and a clever young College Graduate, has written a book on the life of Ryder, through the nom-de-plume "Miss Grant." Jefferson Ryder, son of Ryder, Sr., the father is bitterly opposed to the match. Impressed by the circumstances, and knowing she is the teacher of the man he hates.

Jefferson has taken a fancy to Shirley, which will cause Judge Rossmore's ancestors) from his father's desk, and sets them to Judge Hunt, a family friend, but they were returned too late to save Shirley Rossmore. Judge Hunt brings back the letters to John Ryder, and helps him to have merry mission, Judge Rossmore. Mr. Ryder, beside himself with rage, discharge Hunt and sends for Jefferson.

The following scene takes place at his library.

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

Thursday Evening, June 12th

EXAMINATION ELOCUTION RECITAL

Overture—"Precious" ..... Weber
MISSES MOLLY WRIGHT, EVA SHAW, LANORE RUTHERFORD, and KATHLEEN EVERITT

Reading—"Her Special—ity" ..... Anon
MISS STELLA WHITBECK

Readings: (a) "That Was Jim" ..... Capt. Jack Crawford
(b) "The Sisters" ..... John G. Whittier
MISS IDA CLEMENT

Sketch—"His Unbiased Opinion" ..... Furniss
Mrs. Gertherson Jones (who adores Celebrities) .....
MISS LULU COUCH
Miss Chester Dainey (who wrote "A Gilded Sin") .....
MISS JEAN KEEFER
Mr. Chillingsby Blight (whose word is final) .....
MISS EVALINE CHANT
Scene—A nook opening from Mrs. Gertherson Jones' reception room.

Reading—"A Man Without a Country" ..... Edward Everitt Hale
MISS WHITBECK

Character Sketch—"The Author's Reading" .....
From "Timothy's Quest" ..... Kate Douglas Wiggin
(Aunt Betsy Tarbox—the village seamstress)
MISS CHANT

Play—"Pauline Pavlovna" ..... Thomas Bailey Aldrich
Scene—St. Petersburg—a room in the winter palace of Prince .....
Count Sergius Pavlovich Pavlova ..... MISS COUCH
Nastasia (whom Count Sergius mistakes for Pauline Pavlovna ..... MISS KEEFER

Piano Solos: (a) "Hamoreske" .....
(b) "The Skylark" ..... Tschaikowsky
MISS WRIGHT

Character Sketch—"At the Photographer's" ..... Harriet Ford
(a) "A Lovely Dash of Color"
(b) "Aunt Mary Crowfoot"
(c) "The Elegant Mrs. Willoughby"
(d) "Miss Spiggs" (from Madison Square Garden)
(e) "Mollie Meade" (fresh from School)
(f) "Bridget Malone"
(g) "Mrs. Simpson with the baby"
MISS KEEFER

Reading: (a) "Prologue" ..... Shapcott Wensley
(b) "The Banner of St. George" .....
MISS COUCH

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

Class Day, Friday, June 13th

CLASS DAY BANQUET

6:00 p.m. DINING ROOM

TOASTMASTER—MISS BLANCHE KILPATRICK

1. **The King**
   "Now let us sing, long live the King."—Cowper
2. **Principal and Mrs. Warner**
   MISS KATHLEEN EVERITT — DR. WARNER
   "Noble by good deeds."
3. **The Faculty**
   MISS HAZEL SECORD — MISS BOWES
   "Teach the art of being well."—Seneca
4. **The Graduating Class**
   MISS DOROTHY JOLLES — MISS JEAN KEEFER
   "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers."—Tennyson
5. **Alma College**
   MISS MARION DAVIS — W. H. MURCH, ESQ.
   "Thy modesty's a candle to thy merit."—Fielding
6. **Our Guests**
   DR. WARNER
   REV. DR. DOUGALL, President Ministerial Association
   DR. C. C. LUMLEY, Chairman City Board of Education
   "Hospitality sitteth with gladness."—Longfellow

"AULD LANG SYNE"

8:15 p.m. McLACHLIN HALL

1. "The Old Maids' Convention"
   THE CLASS
2. Class History
   THE HISTORY CLASS. Historian, MISS REULAH CONNOR
3. Legacy
   MISS GLADYS YOUNG
4. Class Prophecy
   MISS MARGUERITE THOMPSON
5. Class Songs

NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Household Science Dining Room. June 6th

DOMESTIC SCIENCE MENU

JUNE DINNER

"It is not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the feast."—Cervantes

Menu

Fruit Cocktail

Bouillon — Bread Sticks

Olives

Turbans of Fish — Cucumbers — Beets

Brown Bread — Sandwiches

Roast Chicken — Cranberry Jelly

Duchess Potatoes — Green Peas

Asparagus with Hollandaise Sauce

Berkshire Salad — Cheese Straws

Sherbet — Cake

Salted Pecans — Mints

Cafe Noir

EXAMINERS ADMITTED

Tuesday, June 3rd

FIELD DAY SPORTS

9 to 10 a.m.—Baseball—Faculty vs. Students

10 to 11 a.m.—Tennis Singles ..... Finals
Croquet Singles ..... Finals
Bowling Singles ..... Finals

11 to 12 a.m.—Tennis Doubles ..... Finals
Croquet Doubles ..... Finals
Bowling Doubles ..... Finals

3 p.m.—Graduates' Race
Undergraduates' Race
Boot and Shoe Race
Faculty Race
Egg and Spoon Race
Race Open to All
Potato Race
Junior Race
Needle and Thread Race
Driving Nails
Couple Race
Soda Cracker Race
Hitting Baseball
Relay Race
Graceful Walking
Potato Race for Juniors
Throwing Baseball
Candle Race
Tug of War (Grads. vs. Undergrads.)
Marathon (four times around circle).

Etc.

Monday, June 16th, 8:15 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes

Sunday, June 15th, 11 a.m.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

By Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., Toronto

IN CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH

Anthem—"Calvary" ..... Rodney
Solo .....
Solo—"How Beautiful are Thy Dwelling Places" ..... Liddle
MISS NELLIE PHILP

2:00 p.m.

ANNUAL FELLOWSHIP MEETING OF THE Y. W. C. A.

IN McLACHLIN HALL

HONORARY PRESIDENT—MISS E. D. BOWEN, B.A.
PRESIDENT—MISS L. COUCH

Monday Afternoon, June 9th

OPENING OF ART EXHIBIT

ALMA COLLEGE DRAWING ROOM

Studies in oil, water color, and pastel, and drawings in black and white; subjects, College girls in Costume, animals, flowers, still life; out-door sketches.

BY PUPILS OF MRS. ST. THOMAS SMITH

Class in design will exhibit decorative flower studies, (studies in tone and color); designs for flat surfaces, as tiles, wall paper, book-plates, and stencils; constructive work in metal and wood; antique drawing, clay-modelling, casting.

BY PUPILS OF MISS M. V. PROCUNIER

Conventional and naturalistic work in china decoration will be exhibited

BY PUPILS OF MISS I. M. McKAY

Sunday Evening, June 15th, at 8:30

IN McLACHLIN HALL

ALMA DAUGHTERS

"Lest We Forget"

Unveiling of Memorial to Mrs. Margaret Capsey.
Prayer
Selection from St. John XIV.
Address from representative of Early Board.
Music.
Brief tributes from Students of various years.
Eulogy.
Unveiling of Memorial and presentation to College.
Acceptance by Chairman.
Hymn—"Abide With Me"
Benediction.

Monday, June 16th

10 a.m.—Meeting of Alma Daughters' Board
College Reception Room

1:30 p.m.—Annual Banquet in College Dining Room

4-6 p.m.—Lawn Fete on College Campus
(ADMISSION 10 CENTS)

8:15 p.m.—Reunion Reception tendered by Alma Daughters to Alumnae, Faculty, and Students in McLachlin Hall.

Tuesday, June 17th

Alma Daughters' picnic to Port Stanley

Tuesday Evening, June 17th, at 8:00 o'clock

COMMENCEMENT

McLACHLIN HALL

R. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D., PRESIDENT
ALICE F. HENWOOD, B.A., REGISTRAR

Procession through Campus .....

March into Hall

Hymn—"How Firm a Foundation" .....

Prayer .....
REV. N. H. McGILLIVRAY

Part Song—"The Clang of the Forge" ..... Rodney
COLLEGE CHOIR

Valedictory .....
MISS LULU COUCH

Presentation of Graduates .....

Awarding of Medals, Prizes, Diplomas, Certificates .....

Part Song—"Hush-a-Bye" ..... Lane
COLLEGE CHOIR

Address to Graduates .....
J. H. COYNE, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

"Auld Lang Syne" "Rule Britannia"

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION

(Some Examinations Pending)

MISTRESS OF LIBERAL ARTS (M. L. A.)

Emma Lucinda (Lulu) Couch
Beulah Estella Connor

MISTRESS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE (M. E. L.)

Emma Lucinda Couch
(Examined with class 1912)
Beulah Estella Connor
Melinda Grace Carscallen
Helen Dorothy Hemingway
Florence Mary Keene
Alice Ruth Shepherd

MUSIC

Gwendolyn Evans
Marie Geraldine Tanner
Beatrice Louise Weekes
Molly Vera Wright

ELOCUTION

Emma Lucinda Couch
Evaline Berryman Chant
Ida Pearl Clement
Lillian Jean Keefer
Stella Claire Whitbeck

COMMERCIAL

Vera May Baker
Laura Alice Dean
Dell Agnes Taylor

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

May McTavish
Marguerite Thompson
Gladys Young

JOHN DOUGALL & SON
PUBLISHERS

DAILY WITNESS - - - FOUNDED 1846
WEEKLY WITNESS - - - FOUNDED 1846
WORLD WIDE - - - FOUNDED 1851
NORTHERN MESSENGER - FOUNDED 1866
AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR
CANADIAN PICTORIAL - FOUNDED 1886

WITNESS BUILDING
MONTREAL

June 18, 1913.

N. Garwash, Esq.,

Victoria College,

Toronto ONT.

Dear Sir:-

We are to-day in receipt of your letter and regret that a mistake was made in the carrying out of our order to send you back copies of the "World Wide" and we are to-day mailing you copies from the first week of February to June 7, inclusive and trust you will receive them all right.

It is evident that two sets of the "Daily Witness" had been sent to you in error instead of one each of the "World Wide" and "Daily Witness".

Trusting this will be satisfactory, we are,

Yours truly,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

per G. H.

GH/HT.
H.

Calgary June 18th 1913

Rev. J. Burwash D.D.
Toronto.

Dear Doctor

I am forwarding to you I trust as you have requested — through Mrs. Gotwalt a photo of my Mother — This Photo belongs to my Daughter and she my Uncle desires the return of same —

I am sorry I missed you in Calgary — We come back to Canada

Yours faithfully
John M. Dougall.

REV. JAMES ROBERTSON, M.A.
GENERAL SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. C. E. MANNING
ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
FIELD SECRETARY
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D.
SECRETARY
YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT
TEL. MAIN 6229
ACB-2239.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH,
CANADA
GENERAL BOARD OF MISSIONS
WESLEY BUILDING: 33 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO, ONT.
CABLE ADDRESS: "WESLEYAN, TORONTO"

REV. T. E. EGERTON SHORE, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. ALLAN C. FARRELL, B.A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, B.A.
FIELD SECRETARY, AND SECRETARY OF THE
LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT
MR. H. H. FUDGER
HONORARY TREASURER

June 23, 1913.

Rev. J. Burwash, D. D.,
112 Bloor St. W.,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Dr. Burwash,-

Thinking you may wish to keep the manuscript of your article, which will appear in the July number of "The Missionary Outlook", I enclose it herewith.

We are very much indebted to you for this article. As soon as the paper is off the press, I shall send you some copies of it.

I am also enclosing the prescription for lumbago which Dr. James Goodsworth uses. When you had a slight attack some time ago, I told Mrs. Burwash that I would send this prescription to you, but could not find it at the time, and before I could put my hands upon it, you were out walking about quite well again.

With kind regards to Mrs. Burwash and yourself,

I am,

Yours very sincerely.

Encl.

Alma D. Stephenson

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

Japan's Need of Christ.

It would be quite easy to write in the ordinary way of Japan's need of Christ; to tell of her sins and errors or her lack of the only remedy. But a Japanese meeting we might easily retort, You have the same sins and errors, the same dark stains upon your civilization and they have not been remedied. You cannot assume towards us the attitude of Holiness than thou. In fact one is not very long in Japan before you meet with that very feeling on the part of the clever and sensitive nation. It is therefore a better way for us to get into sympathetic touch with the Japanese people themselves and learn how far they feel this need of Christ. If we do that we shall soon discover that what Japan needs is not the theological system which we have built through eighteen centuries upon Christianity but the inward spiritual life which Christ brought and still brings to the world.

It is now nearly fifty years since Japan became awake to the life and thought of the western world. With that awakening she quickly realized at once the need of our science and industrial activity. The Japanese are preeminently a practical people and the steamship, the telegraph, the railroad and all the original applications of science to the wants and work of human life appealed to them at once. They sought teachers from the west and the young men flocked to the west to learn these new things. But it was not possible

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Toronto, Canada.

that they should receive from the West these things only. With the western teacher came the missionary, the teacher himself brought with him his religion or else his scepticism. The young Japanese studying in the west came in touch with all sides of our life and civilization, religious, social, moral and political as well as scientific or industrial. And as a result western ways became the fashion and it seemed as if Japan were soon to lose her old self and become a western nation. It is needless to say that such a superficial wave of fashion as this could not overwhelm Japan's christian religion, though under its influence some even spoke of proclaiming christianity as the religion of the nation as was done in Europe in early days when a king with all his subjects was baptized into the Christian faith, or rather the Christian name, only the name. But presently the conservative spirit of a proud people asserted itself against this fickle and superficial assimilation, and a reaction took place in the feeling of the owners of the people. "The way of the country, Japanese way" became the watchword of the anti-progressists, and this applied especially to the social, moral and religious side of their life. For twenty years the missionaries were doomed to struggle against this reactionary movement. The dangerous hopes of early days were not so quickly to be realized.

Victoria College.

Toronto, Canada.

But from the beginning, and even through this preactionary period, a deeper and more permanent influence was quietly at work. "The truth is mighty and will prevail." From the very first Christianity found in Japan, as everywhere else in the world, some good ground; earnest, disheartened, reception souls, touched by that holy Spirit which moves upon the waters even of chaos. In these the seeds of truth became fruitful never again to be uprooted, and in this way the foundations of true Christian Churches were solidly laid. These have by faithful labors been gradually extended, until now in every large city and in every province of the Empire such Churches are to be found, some of them self-supporting and all holding forth the light of truth in the surrounding darkness. The communicants in the various protestant churches now number 66,972 with probationers and baptized children bringing the total number up to 89,969. It is quite safe to say that in spirituality, zeal, and Christian character these Christians are quite equal to the communicants of our Christian churches at home. They have indeed the advantage of being more thoroughly sifted. It is not yet fashionable in Japan to be a member of a Christian church.

But while this is the case it is by no means the only thing which has been accomplished. These churches are becoming the centres from which Christian truth is gradually and almost unconsciously moving the way of thinking of the masses of the people. The more intelligent of the people now speak of Christ, the ancient religion of Japan, as not a religion but a means of moral training and propagating a patriotic spirit and loyal respect for the imperial family, much as some

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Toronto, Canada.

poets use the Greek mythologies. Shinto is to them no longer a religion or a faith. For eighteen hundred years, ever since the Buddhism has come into contact with Christianity it has assimilated and fashioned for itself something from Christian doctrine and Christian methods, and this continues today more actively than ever. We found in Japan Buddhist Sunday schools, young people's societies & listened to Buddhist sermons. Recently two Buddhist priests visited the ladies of our town. Mr. M. & myself were invited to inspect the methods of conducting S. Schools, and were surprised to learn that religion was taught in these schools. They had very little religion as a subject which the child could not understand. This penetration of Christian ideas, not externally and often in veiled forms, is still more an impact in the press, the school & bookstalls, the political constitution of the country and political personality, and even in the tone of public opinion as manifested in, and formed by all these elements of the people's life. The Christian idea has come in unobtrusively with the western way and contact with western people. The result has been an essential and we think a permanent modification of the reactionary movement of twenty years ago, and also of the Christian and movement of fifty years ago. The watchword is no longer "western ways" as at first; nor yet "Japanese ways" as in the days of revolution, but a wiser and more permanent tendency. "We will take from the West all that is good and can still fashion it to meet the needs of our own life." No movement could be more helpful and hopeful for Christianity than this. It opens up free course for the truth.

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

~~to give up for a time for the work~~

But this is not the only result. Already the majority of the intelligent leaders of the people are feeling that religion is necessary to the nation and the question is openly asked Which is the best religion? and never before was the study of the New Testament more popular. Again Christianity has been publicly recognized by the government as one of the three important religions of the empire. Finally, since it is clear that morals must form an important part of the education of the young, a few months ago they called in for advice as to the best method for the accomplishment of this the representatives of Christianity, Buddhism & Shinto, thus acknowledging that religion & morals are scientifically related. Again the great question of Christianity as the religion is now thrown to the front in the press, but amongst a tone of easy of defence or condoning perhaps more frequently by way of free thought criticism. But the people are evidently thinking as never before and wherever Christianity takes shape in some Christlike work of large helpfulness among the leaders of the people who make no profession of Christianity cheerfully accord this sympathy & support.

And most important of all, the number of inquirers for baptism & instruction is largely increasing. Last night one of our orphans in Japan John R. Mott held Two meetings in the Tabernacle, planted by our own Dr. Eby, where the gospel

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

of the Imperial University assembled which there is now called a population of nearly ten thousand students. The building was filled and at the close over five hundred students had expressed our third our earnest and address their desire for a better knowledge of the Christian religion and over two hundred their decision to give themselves to Christ. The whole Christian Community was recognized that Dr. Eby in planning this work for students was right. Though he is having another work for a great camp meeting for years before his time, and the question arose is to find the men and money to do the work which the long faith of a strong good man planned a generation ago.

Thus it is that Japan is proclaiming to the Christian world its full need of Christ. It is not the need of our old theology nor yet of a new theology, for into the intricacies of our disciplined theologies it has not yet been able to enter. It the need of Christ with His free full and present salvation from sin. This they need, this they are unwitting of asking for. If we try to give them something else just we shall only perplex and disappoint them. But with this they will in due time work out by the help of God's word and Spirit all else for themselves.

R. Burwash

Aoyama Gakuin

Aoyama, Tokyo,
Japan

Dear Chancellor Burwash:

Most heartily and gratefully I thank you for the precious gift, which reached me on the 27th of June. I should have acknowledged it sooner. When the book reached, I was about to make a request to Mr. Norman from whom, as you may remember, I borrowed it for the postponement of the date of its return to him, for I could not finish my reading of it. I used the very same wrapper to wrapp up the book of Mr. Norman and on that day, I returned it to him.

I finished my first reading of it, but I need to read it over again. I am also trying to read his other work, which Dr. Takagi has. I am sure that I will receive a good deal of good out of it.

Dr. Takagi is very happy for his new office and we who are his associates are also very glad to have him in the capacity he occupies.

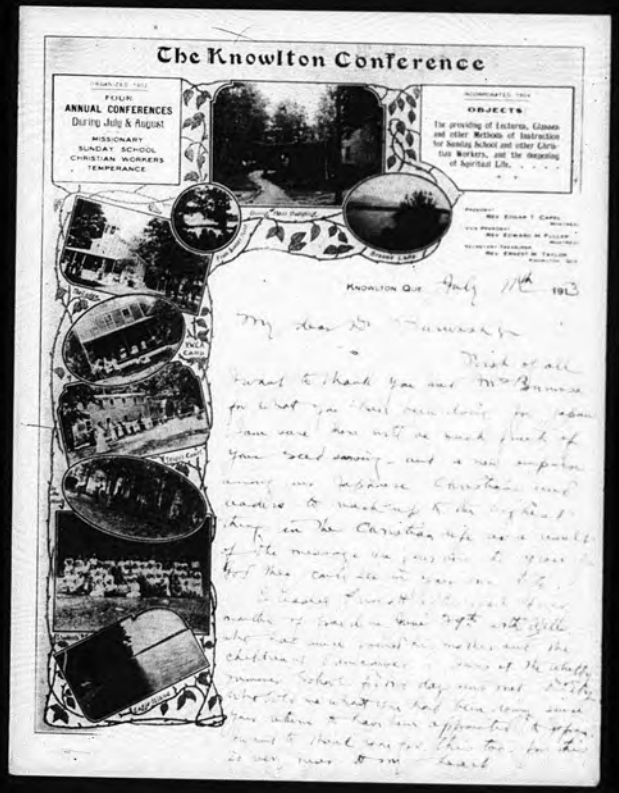
I was glad to hear of your safe arrival to your beloved home land. I pray that the Good may grant you and Mrs. Burwash get many more years to serve Him and this cause. The seed you have sown here will bring many good fruits in the coming days, I am sure.

Please kindly remember me to Mrs. Burwash. Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain

Most heartily yours

K. Gate.

July 9th 1913.



I was sorry to hear that Dr Shaw did not see his way clear to encourage him to hope for an appointment this year. He seemed to think the only thing that stood in the way was the money for his board and support there for the year. If this is all it seems to me that difficulty ought to be obviated easily. The time is fully ripe for his coming and he is now quite in trim for the work. He carried all hearts at Winterbury. He has lost nothing of his old time enthusiasm - only he is so much more mature - and yet can present the Gospel in terms of modern thought and speech that appeal to the age.

Cannot something be done? If I were left free to appeal for money for the purpose I should gladly do it - surely there are some score of men who would stand behind him. Japan needs him - and needs him now. He has no time to lose in getting at the crowning work of his life. Have you any suggestion as to a modus operandi? I expect to be here till the 18th then returning to Brockville, where I am till the Progress Summer School begins on July 28th. I am expecting to go west to Vancouver the beginning of September - sailing for Japan Oct. 8th. I wish I could see you but this must be an appeal to paper. Any guidance be given at this time. Yours sincerely

Harper H. Coates

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT

Toronto, Ont.,

July 16th, 1913.

The T. Eaton Co., Limited,

Toronto.

Dear Sirs;-

RE NORTH STREET WIDENING

Replying to your favor of the 9th inst., I beg to advise you that if things move as quickly as we expect it will be a couple of months at least before the By-Law to undertake the work of widening North Street is finally passed. I think therefore that I can safely assure you if the widening is decided upon you will be able to retain undisturbed possession of the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression on North Street for at least another year. If the Street is widened the new street line will run through the main portion of the building about 14 feet west of the main wall fronting on North Street.

Yours truly,

SIGNED J. C. Forman.

The Toronto Pharmical Co. Limited.

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Toronto July 21, 1913.

Rev. H. Burwash,

City.

Dear Sir:-

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Methodist Social Union will be held in the Board Room, Wesley Building, on Thursday July 24th, at 4 P. M. A full attendance is desired as this is the final meeting of the Board.

Yours faithfully,

C. A. Daniel

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
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TORONTO CANADA

TORONTO

July 22nd, 1913.

Chancellor Burwash,
Go Home,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Burwash,-

For your information we are enclosing a copy of a letter received from the Assessment Department respecting North Street widening.

Yours truly,

Dict. J.J.V.-D

GLENCOE LODGE
VANCOUVER B.C.

22nd July, 1913

Chancellor N. Burwash,
Victoria College,
Toronto

Dear Sir,

I have just arrived here from Chicago after 3½ days journey across the Canadian prairie and Rockies, and enjoyed the trip much better.

I was so happy and blessed that I came to Toronto and had many good acquaintances and specially I value very much that I have been so well received by yourself, and that special privilege

bestowed upon myself I carry back home a sweet remembrance of my Canadian visit and that makes me always happy to recollect.

Please give my thanks to Mr & Mrs Massey who were so kind to take us at their home and many others who been so kind and courteous to me.

With my best wishes,
I remain
Yours Sincerely
Stanton Coblentz

Cobourg
Aug 16th 1913

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Dr Burwash

You will know better than I do whether the matter of your taking church history this year ought to go to the faculty committee or whether be done by myself & Dean Wallace. If you feel quite able for this work, as Dr Reynar has declined, I am sure the students will really appreciate a course of lectures from you in church history. ~~But~~ If it should go to the faculty committee let me know & I will take it there

Victoria College,
Toronto

If not you may consider the proposal as made as I know Dr Wallace & myself agree on the matter.

I hope you have had a good summer & that the work will not burden you next year. I am going back to the city in a week

Very Sincerely Yours

R P Bowles

MORTEFIORE,
NORTH ADELAIDE.

19th August, 1913.

Dear Dr Burwash,

I became acquainted with the fact of your retirement from the office of Chancellor of the Victoria University, just as I was on the point of addressing a recommendation to you for the Doctorship of Divinity, in favour of the Rev. J.E. Carruthers, President of the New South Wales Conference. He is editor of the Methodist, the N.S.W. Methodist paper, and he sent me a cutting from the Christian Guardian announcing the appointment of your successor. Accordingly I have addressed the letter of recommendation to him, and not to you as I had previously intended, and I daresay you will do us the favour of reading what I have said, and of supporting our application if you agree with it.

Probably you will not forget our meeting at the Ecumenical Conference at Washington in 1891. It was a disappointment to me that I did not have the honour of meeting you when our party was at Coburg when you had very hospitable intentions to welcome me as a brother Chancellor. I forget exactly now how it was I was called in another direction. It would have interested me very much to have visited Coburg as it was a place well known in Bible Christian history, in what we used to call "Canada West."

I hope your retirement is not due to ill health, though I can quite understand that the duties of the Professorship and Chancellorship had become irksome to you after such a long tenure as you had of them. I am still holding on to my academic office, as well as to the Chief Justiceship and the Lieutenant Governorship.

After my recovery from a severe attack of "flue" about two months ago, I was at the Jubilee Dinner of the Adelaide Club, and was congratulated by the speakers on my gift of "perpetual youth", but alas! I soon had to learn that like other mortals this gift was not in my possession. I went back to work too soon and exerted myself too much both physically and mentally, thus bringing on a severe attack of heart strain. The Doctors say it was pseudo angina pectoris, and since then I have not been allowed to go off the level, or to ascend a single step, though I have been brought down to the seaside for change of air. Happily the painful symptoms have not returned and I am gradually recovering my health, though very slowly. I doubt if I shall be able to do much hard work before Christmas.

I am still hopeful that I am not "transported for life", and am very anxious to go to England to take my seat at the Board of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council once more, and to make Lady Way acquainted with my many old friends in the Mother Country, and with scenes dear and familiar to me. I doubt if I shall go next year as the Governor will be leaving in February and I shall have to administer the Government until his successor arrives.

I wonder if you met Dr Pitchett at any of the Conferences. He has a marvellous gift of style, and I think it will interest you to read the early story of Australia narrated in his latest volume, "The New World of the South." I also send you herewith a copy of the Life of the Rev. F.W. Bourne, and of Mr Thomas Ruddle, for many years Master of the Bible Christian College at Shebbear, which as you know was the Bible Christian Mecca. Both of these men were members of the Bible Christian party at the Ecumenical Conference of 1891. Mr Luke, the author of his father-in-law, Mr Bourne's Memoir, to our great grief and surprise has gone over to Rome, and Mr Horwill the brilliant young Oxonian who sat with us is now writing another Memoir of Mr Bourne.

I am afraid it is unlikely that I shall visit America again. At 77 years of age I do not like the responsibility of taking my Wife across the Continent. Your modes of travel and of life are different to ours.

Trusting that the Canadian Church and your University will long have the advantage of your counsels, and that we may meet hereafter "where congregations ne'er break up",

I am, dear Dr Burwash,

Yours sincerely,

S. H. Way

"Australia in the Making" is sold out here & I may not receive a copy in time for despatch by the outgoing mail. If not I will do so next week

Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D.

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REV. G. W. F. GLENDENNING, S. T. B., SECRETARY
ALLAN DUFFUS, TREASURER
REV. V. H. PURDY, B. D., FINANCIAL AGENT

New Glasgow, N. S. Aug. 23rd 1914

Dear Dr. Burwash,

Your very kind letter of July 28th reached me only last evening. It was stamped in the P.O. the same day you wrote it; but must have proceeded very leisurely toward New Glasgow. I greatly appreciate your letter. It bears out all we have heard of Rev Sykes.

Yesterday I was in Halifax meeting the Executive of the Evangelistic Com. Very regretfully we had to give up the idea of securing the services of Mr. Sykes, as his terms $2500.00 and travelling expenses with board and lodging came to be more than we could raise. It was not more than he had a right to expect and is less than he is now receiving; but it placed him beyond our reach. It was with great regret that we came to this conclusion. It was decided to offer the position to Rev A. B. Higgins of our own Conference at $100.00 a month and expenses. Thanking you again for your trouble. Yours very sincerely,

G. W. F. Glendenning

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

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Secretary—Rev. J. M. Wade, 38 Longfellow Avenue, Bath.
Asst. Secretary—Rev. W. Rosina, 2 Princess St., South Park, Cardiff

Danes Lea,
Victoria Park, Cotham,
Bristol. August 30, 1913
Eng.

The Rev.
Nathaniel Burwash, S.T.D, LL.D, F.R.S.C., Victoria College
Toronto University.

Dear President Burwash,

By the kind arrangement of Bishop Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States and other friends on your side, I am expecting to visit that country next May and June, to preach, and to lecture on Methodist history and Hymnology. I expect to be over about five weeks—the last of May and those of the month following.

During this period I propose to visit Canada and your city, where my son lives, and is on the editorial staff of the "Canadian Courier".

I believe that sometimes short Lectureships are arranged - a short series of Lectures on special subject - in connection with the colleges in your city or some Methodist Institution of fellowship. I should be glad to know if my series of Lectures on "The Methodist Passage in Song", of which I enclose a syllabus would be suitable for such; or if you could do me the kind service of suggesting a suitable opportunity for their delivery. I am under signed Agreement with Messrs Hodder and Stoughton the Publishers, of London, New York and your City, to publish these lectures with others leading up to and completing a study of the subject, and I should like to associate them in some way with Methodism in Canada and Toronto where it stands for so much.

If you preferred, I should be pleased to give a short series on "The Place of Methodism in Modern Church History" or on "Heroes and the Heroic in Methodist Church History". But I think the above series would become more widely known.

The Connexional Secretary of our Church, the Rev. George Packer D.D., who is known to you, will I think write you on this matter. May I be allowed to say how gratified Methodists of all sections were on this side when your University conferred the Doctorate on him. I am allowed to refer you to him; to the Rev. W.J. Townsend D.D., Past President of our Church and also of the National Free Church Council of England and Wales;

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.

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Treasurer—Ald. M. Mosley, J.P., Jesmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.
Secretary—Rev. J. M. Wash, 38 Longfellow Avenue, Bath.
Asst. Secretary—Rev. W. Rosoa, 2 Princess St., South Park, Cardiff.

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whose address is Portland Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and to Professor George H.Leonard M.A., Professor of Modern History in Bristol University who writing to me says " I have been reading and using your New History of Methodism "with much appreciation , and my students have been deep in it ".When I was editing this History with my colleagues Dr Townsend and the Rev. Dr H.B.Workman , of the Wesleyan College ,Westminster, I had very pleasant correspondence with your Dr Alexander Sutherland who furnished the excellent chapter on Canadian Methodism . I think you will hear with pleasure that this work has had a remarkable sale , and seems to be regarded as the standard History of world-wide Methodism.

By the Report of the last Ecumical Conference held in your city in 1911 (page 714- 717) I see you were appointed a member of the Committee of the Methodist Historical Union. I should be pleased to hear if any steps have been taken on your side , as I was appointed a member also . I hope I do not trouble you , but just now some important historical documents are in evidence.

If I am permitted ,I shall visit your great country and see something of its Methodism with great interest , since I have read and written much about it.In this country we and also the Wesleyan Church are planning an aggressive campaign this Winter. May the cloud break in blessing on your land also.

Allow me to thank you beforehand for your kind interest and help.

And to remain , With much respect and with fraternal regards,

Dear President Burwash,

Yours very faithfully,

George Eayrs

SYLLABUS of LECTURES
BY
THE REV. GEORGE EAYRS

of Bristol, England.

Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Member of the Historical Union Committee of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

Editor and contributer, " A New History of Methodism ", (2vols, Hodder & Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto.), Author of "Wesley and Kingswood ",-- "Richard Baxter ".(National Free Church Council series),- - "History and Handbook of the United Methodist Church " -- " Some Famous Hymns and Their Story ". etc.

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RICHARD BAXTER.

Scholar, Saint, and Sufferer for Religious Liberty.

N.B.-
The Lectures occupy about one hour each in delivery, or can be shortened.

Sept 19
1913

Fukui Hotel
Sumiyoshicho,
Yokohama Japan

Dr. Burwash,

My dear Sir,

I beg your pardon for the liberty I take in writing to you, though I am scarcely known to you.

I think you remember the interview you had with Dr. Schneder, of the Tohoku Gakuin (North Japan College), Sendai during your stay in Tokyo this spring. That interview, then, will remind you of a young Japanese student who wishes to make a special study of English Literature at your school, and for whose sake Dr. Schneder asked your help and assistance. I am none other than the said young man.

With a banker as my financier, I sent in my application for a passport, and the Foreign Office was kind to me, and now one for Canada is in my secure possession. I think I will leave Yokohama on the 5th day of ~~October~~ November. I shall be due at Victoria on the 20th day of the same month. Are you glad or no?

With my scanty knowledge of English and other branches, I can not expect, of course, to pursue my studies at your school immediately after my landing. And I am quite willing to prepare myself for one year or, if necessary, two at one of those institutions which are intended for such purpose. Oh, how hard I will strive to attain my object!

Before I put this letter to a close, I must tell you that I have a favor to ask of you. Might I beg you for a letter of welcome (a post card may do as well)? That will be of great use to me; for, in case the officials

of the custom-house at Victoria should find anything to say against my eyes (which, by the way, are a little weak), I think I will show them your letter, so that it will impress them in my favour and make them stretch a point for the sake of a letter from so worthy personage like you.

Am I asking too much? Am I taking too much liberty with you? But, sir, this is the greatest opportunity to me, and, once missed, will never come round again. For the sake of our country, where good English scholars are so very few, for the sake of our countrymen to whom English is the 'Open Sesame' to the 'Cave of Knowledge', be kind enough to do me this favour.

Hoping and praying for an immediate answer from you,

I am
Yours truly
Tsunego Oyasawara

Sept. 19th. '03.

THE GRAND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE

501 McKinnon Bldg
Toronto 19th Sept 1903

Rev. Chancellor Burwash
Toronto

Dear Dear Chancellor, The Veterans of '66 intend having a Memorial Service on Sunday 28th inst at 3 pm at the Lineridge Monument Queen's Park. West of Parliament Buildings.

The Monument has been recently thoroughly restored. We expect to have His Honour Lieut. Governor Mackay. Gen Otter. The Queen's Own Rifles. Band & other military representatives.

We would like very much to have you with us. & favour us with a few patriotic remarks. Hoping to have your favourable reply. I am

Dear Chancellor
Very truly Yours
William Sahey
Prest. C.M.V.A.

St Clair Mission Farm – Pierre
Sep 30. 18

Per Rev Edward S. Ely.

Dear friend: –

I want to express to you the great pleasure I had in my brief visit to Toronto especially in meeting you under the special circumstances existing.

I was much interested in your story of your visit to Japan and I be in there educational, particularly, I write.

I was President of the London Conference at the time Dr Berman visited Japan, and was present when he made his first report to the Missionary Executive. I took extensive notes, in regard of Dr Griffin. Having a copy I gave them to Mr Ely yesterday – They gave ground, at the time, for me to believe that Dr C – sympathized with the representations of our Board and I hoped something would be done to remunerate those men, but before

the General Board the report was so embarrassed etc & that all hope was gone.

Personally I had written to Dr Southerland telling him what I thought the result & pleaded that men thought of this matter, that I would question after "old men and the old Policy" I received a rather kindly reply to what I had reason to expect. This was after I became President before I was elected President. Certainly before Dr Berman had gone to Japan. Now it is useless to stir up strife over the past but I do think, in some way, they should receive compensation, not financial, although that would be best but it seems impossible, but feel as though a footing that, as a Church, we would not be compelled in the future to come to say he was crucified.

Perhaps I am wrong but it looks to me that you are the best qualified, in every way, to put this matter quietly before our leading laymen. I have spoken to Allen and to Mr Hodgson the treasurer and see Allen. I had talked with him, also Endicott the treasurer seemed very hesitant to say anything from what little I got from Allen I think I should the business in the journey has feeling favorable towards Dr Cole I do not want to intrude anything that has anything specially private

Send to Allen.

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If it's right it can be done.

I've not known Ely as long as you have but we only. I knew his father & mother I buried the former my text at the funeral was. a good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children. It is true in

He reminded me very much of father a carpenter, a thoughtful man. He serves his generation by the will of God. One of the blessed of virtues we need.

Well. I hope in the good Providence of God something may come to our dear friend so that he may not leave this life and be compelled to exercise a forgiving spirit and say forgive them they knew not what they did.

with best wishes

I am yours very sincerely

Walter Rigby

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REV. J. SMITH, SECRETARY.

Dear Dr Burwash,

I enclose a circular letter I am sending out to friends in Canada. You will see that I am engaged in a new sort of -- Mission work, and have been in a measure successful.

This Tract Society has in the past tried to get on with incompetent and unsatisfactory agents, because they had not the money to secure the men they needed. The result is loss of prestige, loss of business and neglect of the real work of the Society,-- the production and distribution of Christian Literature for which India is now with the spread of popular education, more than ripe. I hope that I shall find our -- friends at home ready to respond when called upon soon for support of this work in a business way. In the meantime if you can send in a ---- contribution to the Upper Canada Tract Society for my use, I shall be under greater obligations to you than ever and the Tract Society will be forward to me.

We are enjoying the best of health in spite of the heavy strain -- this work of clearing up of business affairs has been, but confidence has been restored in the Society's operations.

Yours ever truly

James Smith

304 Dufferin Ave
Sunday Night
Oct. 12th/13

My dear Uncle —

Father is very poorly again. He has had fever dressed for several days, and his strength is failing rapidly.

His heart is causing the trouble. He breathes with great difficulty, and is very delirious. His pulse are weakening —

Sadly yet. We think it is only a matter of a short time until the Reper is coming back to marry. We think for the last two weeks I have felt sick until him. He has been a young for around the house all the time. Right. The birds breaks my heart. I see him, I think. Still think he means

to do I am.

We were so glad to have Uncle James with us. He has gone to Edmonton. But will visit us again on his return trip.

Father had looked forward for a long time to seeing Uncle. But was not great to visit with him or talk to him.

I know you are praying for us. Your loving Kin

Annie E. Lang Ind.

Tokagawa, Tokyo.
Oct. 21st 1913.

Dear Dr. Burwash:

I thank you very much for your very kind letter dated the 14th ult which reached me a few days ago. I feel it a great privilege and honor that my name was recommended to the President of Toronto Univ. to represent that honored in celebration of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Washington Univ. for which I am very grateful. When I first received your kind letter as well as Pres. Falconer's official notification I that

So I ventured to act as appointed. I was however very glad to know that Dr Mackenzie was also invited to the ceremony though as a private person. The ceremony took place on the 17th inst. with much pomp and pageantry as expected before more than twelve thousands attendants. As for details you will kindly see the "Japan Advertiser" which I am now sending you with this letter. I am also sending a copy of the same paper to Pres. F. with a few souvenirs given to me on the spot and a long letter thanking him for the honor and hoisting a few things concerning the function which I hope will satisfy him.

ted, effect I felt that I was too unworthy for the function. Dr Mackenzie, as you know, is my senior. Besides I thought Toronto Univ. would be more respected by the Wseda if she were represented by a Canadian than if she was represented by her own country man. So I called on Dr Mackenzie with the letters of yourself and of Pres. F. to ask his opinion about the matter. He saw my point well but thought that it was not wise to change your wishes arbitrarily without consulting you for which there was not sufficient time.

Mrs Kant children often speak of Mrs Dumont and yourself and of your honored visit to our home. Your large photo. now occupies the highest place in my own studio side by side with the photo of our last beloved Emperor, and I explain about it with much pride, to all who visit me.

I am still now spending the most of my leisure hours for reading books on the Woman's Problem. The more I study it it deeper becomes my interest for it. I am just wondering perhaps it will finally become my life's work. With my best regards to Mrs B. and yourself

Yours sincerely
Juzo Kono.

304 Superior Ave.
Oct 27th/13

My dear Uncle: —

I was so sorry that my letter should have reached you just when it did, but when I wrote the Dr did not see how he could possibly last more than a day or two. The nurse say she never saw anything like him in all her experience. The digitalis and strychnine is helping the heart perhaps, but the kidneys are not acting so well.

the nurse has to lift up
with him all night. He
is up and down all night
long and if he is not
watched he gets his clothes
and the bed, and then
gets cold &c.
She comes on duty between
ten and eleven at night
and stays until about
dinner when I take
charge. His mind does
not get any better.
He sits in his rocking chair
wrapped in an Eider
down quilt all day.
He only bullies when
there is anything with the

Dear Cousin Ann

I have been much interested in reading accounts of your farewell. Also glad we are that you are so well Uncle and hope that you may be spared many many years to us.
We will be able to get an Invoice all right I think. I got Father to sign a cheque for his all long some little time ago, when I saw that he was not so well as that is all right. I can get that now if he should not be able to sign any more, you can get

Dear, can you help?
I am so glad we can make
him to Cain Parlor.
I had a talk with Grace
Alliance negotiations about
the property on Gyll St.
They want it to build up
a Foundry Building for the
Women's Government.
I will know definitely
in the course of a few
weeks what they decide
to do about it.
I should be very pleased
to tell it
All join in love
Your affectionate friend
Annie E. Langford

The Methodist Church
LONDESBORO - ONTARIO
Rev. J. H. Chadwick, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

LONDESBORO Ont. Oct. 30th 1908

Dear Bro.

The Executive Committee of the Summer School for the Study of the Bible and missions, to be held at Alma College St Thomas, July 13-23rd 1909, met yesterday at the home of the President, Rev. J. E. Malott & many and they enthusiastically decided to ask you, if it were possible for you at all, to give us a series of prayer and life talks each morning. Some school nearly all the members of the executive are Victoria Graduates, and knowing you as we do we felt that it would be a great benediction to our school to have you with us. This school which covers all the London and part of the Hamilton Conferences had last year an enrollment of over 200 students, and we are looking for larger things next summer. The school has come to fill a large place in the lives of the young people of Western Ontario. We feel that your presence and help would be a greater blessing to our school than the presence of any other man in Canadian Methodism and we earnestly hope and pray that you may be able to come.

Sincerely yours
J. H. Chadwick
Secretary

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 6 File 42

Correspondence 1913 Nov.-Dec.

REVERSO
F14-R613

both in the Cities and in the Country villages, and the same appreciation of the honour is expressed wherever I go. Allow me also, very humbly, to express my own sense of unpayable obligation to you.

May I ask if there is any special attitude to be worn at functions representing the Degree as from the Victoria University? I shall esteem an answer.

I am sorry to increase the correspondence of such a busy man.

I am.

Yours very truly

Edwin Dalton.

77 Albany Street,
Hull
November 20 - 1913.

Rev. N. Burwash, D.D.

Dear Sir,

I think it is due to you and the members of your Senate to inform you of the high estimate placed upon the generous recognition you paid, and the very great honour you did, our church by conferring upon me (in absentia) the dignity of D.D. Degree. This, I fully recognize was done as an honour to the denomination I so publicly represented as their President in that year.

I have travelled many thousands of miles in this Country since then, and have touched every part of our great church

REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, B.A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
MR. R. H. PLUMMER
HONORARY TREASURER

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH,
CANADA
GENERAL BOARD OF MISSIONS
WESLEY BUILDING: 33 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO, ONT.
CABLE ADDRESS, "WESLEYAN, TORONTO"

REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A.
GENERAL SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. E. E. HAGERMAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D.
SECRETARY
YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT

November 21st, 1913.

Rev. E. Burwash, LL.D.,
21 Alvin Avenue,
Deer Park, Toronto.

My dear Dr. Burwash:-

Lest the Secretary of the Board may have failed to forward you the resolution which was passed at the recent Board Meeting, after hearing your valuable report, I take much pleasure in sending it to you now, though I sincerely hope it has already been forwarded to you.

I remember having told you in a few words when I met you for the only time since the meeting of the Board, how that the call for the report came on very late at night, but with the full membership present. It speaks much for the appreciation in which you are held by us all and the interest aroused by your report, that even at the end of a very heavy day's work the deepest attention was given until the last word was read. You may be sure that the enclosed resolution of appreciation was not passed in any merely formal spirit. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to you for the service you have rendered us and the cause of God in Japan.

I remember speaking to you before I went to the Board Meeting and suggesting that it might be possible for you to give us a statement suitable for wide distribution in pamphlet form. I suggested that it might be issued under the title,- "What I saw of Mission Work in Japan." I am sure that if you can find the time to prepare a short pamphlet at this time for wide circulation it would do much to stimulate the interest of our people in our Japan work.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and trusting I am not asking too much of you, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

James Endicott

JE/JM.
Encl.

Resolution made at the meeting of the General Board of Missions, held at Amherst, N.S., October 1913.

"Moved by Dr. Chown, Seconded by Dr. Young

"That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Rev. Dr. Burwash for the most excellent and instructive Report of his visit to Japan. We have listened with pleasure and profit to his clear and comprehensive statement of the condition and needs of our work in that interesting country, and express the hope that the life of our honored brother be prolonged that he may continue to serve the Church, of which he has been an honored minister and leader for so many years."

---

164 Windsor St.
Montreal, Dec 9/13

Dear Dr. Burwash.

Last Spring, shortly after your return from Japan, I asked you if you would consider the question of a visit to Montreal in connection with our Missionary Anniversary. It is proposed to date the last Sunday in January & the first Sunday in February the days upon which we shall appeal for missions, the latter Sunday being the day for subscriptions &c. ~~Would~~ I would like very much to have you in Dominion Square in the morning, and perhaps Mountain St at night. Neither church is large, so that the physical strain will not be heavy, but according to

there means hard competition to
seriously. I hope you may see your
way to come to us, and to stay over
for Monday in case a rally of United
Methodism is held in St. James. Your
experience in Japan will be of the
greatest value to our people, if you
spirit it ~~[illegible]~~ preacheth to come
to us. I asked the death of your brother,
Dr. John Barnard. Associated with national
sorrow there must have come some
modifying sense of relief that he was
released. I was in Toronto last week
attending the funeral of my sister-
With all good wishes.
Sincerely yours
S. P. Rose

KWANSEI GAKUIN
BURSAR'S OFFICE

Rev Dr. Barnard
Toronto, Ontario.

Kobe, Dec 7th 1913

Dear Dr. Barnard,

I feel that I cannot let Christmas pass without letting you know that your friends in Japan remember you at this time. Mr. Barnard's letter gave us some idea of your feelings after your return to Canada. We are glad you arrived here and returned to Canada in such good health and spirit. We are often reminded of your visit.

As you see I am duly installed as financial agent for the College or rather for the whole school. I have been working on a scheme of uniting all the office work in one office with one set of clerks. It seems to be working well so far and means quite a little saving as well as better work and more efficient management.

My work on History of Philosophy, Introduction to Philosophy, Logic, History of Economics, Comparative Religions, etc. is much more congenial to me than teaching English language. I would much rather teach our own students because my Japanese is not very good. I preached in it last Sunday however and had a better time than I have ever had thus far. But to speak freely, as the inspiration comes to a man is not easy and I spoil the idea in the expression.

I have been spending six hours a week on Japanese Buddhism. If I can get time to work over all the works already published on Buddhism and to write what I intend it should be worth while. I am

KWANSEI GAKUIN

BURSAR'S OFFICE

aiming at a Historical account of Japanese Buddhism with special emphasis on the distinctive creeds—their doctrines, history and leading exponents. Of course my office work has interfered with these plans somewhat but it has diverted my attention and avoid my tendency to insomnia. I do not intend to keep the position more than another year if I can possibly get out of it without being selfish.

Mr Thom has returned in good health well pleased with his trip to Toronto.

We were interested in Dr Endicott's election. He seems to have won the hearts of the Church in a very speedy way. He is a good man and will probably be very progressive and aggressive. He gives promise to be a fair successor to Dr Shaw. Dr Bowles is a good choice for Victoria to make. I had hoped it might be Prof. McLachlin but then Dr Bowles is a great public man as well as being a splendid character. He has entered a great position and my only prayer is that he may fill it as well as his predecessors did Dr Ryerson, Dr Nelles and Dr Burwash will wish do.

I have heard from Dr F. C. Stephenson. He is kindly interested in my "Confucianism". I appreciate very much your kindness as well as that of Dr Ryerson.

KWANSEI GAKUIN

BURSAR'S OFFICE

Kobe, _____ 19

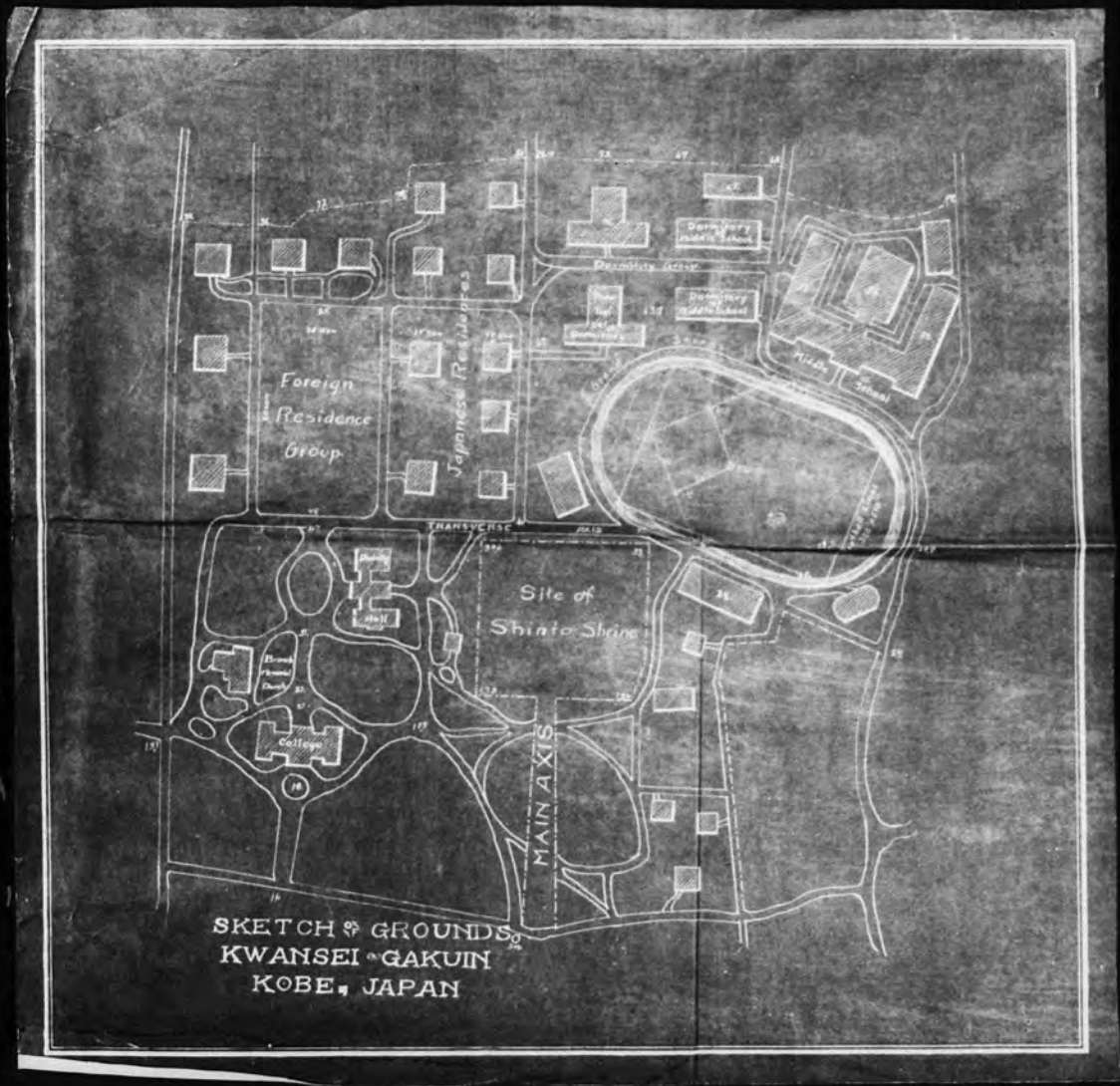
intend to write him shortly.

How is your Missionaries. School progressing? Our Foreign Children's School is finally organized and is being run very ably by Mr Meneuer. The Children are enjoying their work and making progress.

Mr Armstrong (I think) has just written Mr Burwash but we all unite in wishing you a very happy Christmas and a prosperous, healthy New Year.

Sincerely

N. Armstrong


Foreign Residence Group
Japanese Residences
Dormitory
Dormitory
Dormitory
Middle School
TRANSVERSE AXIS
Site of Shinto Shrine
Church
College
MAIN AXIS
SKETCH OF GROUNDS OF
KWANSEI GAKUIN
KOBE, JAPAN

Joseph H. Van Camp
110 BLOOR ST W TORONTO

Phone North 717

Dec. 11-1913

Mrs. Fred. Langford,

Calgary.

Dear Mrs. Langford :-

Enclosed you will please find account for services in connection with burial of the Rev. Dr. John Burwash at Toronto.

The College services was an extra which is being paid by them. These charges are the same as though we had gone from the Station to the Cemetery. We trust this will be satisfactory to you.

Yours Sincerely,

J. H. Van Camp

The Madawaska Club, Limited

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1913.

To the Shareholders of the Madawaska Club, Limited:

Your Board of Directors begs to present the following report:

1. The Board was organized with the following officers: *President*, Rev. J. Ballantyne; *Vice-President*, C. W. Kerr; *Secretary*, P. J. Robinson; *Treasurer*, T. R. Rosebrugh.

2. During the past year a cottage has been erected by Mr. P. W. Müller on a site allotted to him by the Club, making a total of 53 cottages occupied by members at Go-Home Bay. A new cottage has been erected by Dr. D. J. G. Wishart to replace that wrecked by a storm on March 28th. The cottages of Mr. J. M. Duncan and Dr. Badgley have been enlarged.

3. In accordance with the motion of the Annual Meeting, a circular was issued to the members calling attention to the government regulations with respect to boats carrying lights.

4. The navigation of the Channel at the Devil's Elbow has been improved by the erection of crib-work about the boulders.

5. The pine timber on the mainland property of the Club, lying east of Go-Home River and Bay, has been purchased at the price of $1000.00. $135.00 has been paid to the Ontario Government to terminate their rights in the timber concerned. This sum, $1135.00, is being raised by private subscriptions among the members, supplemented by a grant from the treasury.

6. Owing to the pine purchase scheme the Directors have not been able to continue negotiations for the purchase of the rocks and islets.

7. The Emergency Bay has been re-stocked.

8. The incoming Board are requested to consider means for preserving satisfactory sanitation in the Club.

9. The Board has been considering the question of a Club physician and asks the opinion of the members.

10. The Directors are preparing regulations defining the duties of the caretaker in regard to the inspection of cottages during the months from September to June. It is hoped that these regulations will result in greater safety to property.

11. The Directors are preparing a scale of charges to regulate charges made at Go-Home Bay in the transportation of passengers and freight within the Club's territory.

12. The Committee appointed by the last Annual Meeting collected $187.00 to compensate Fenton for the burning of his launch.

13. Deeds have been given during the past year to the following members: Messrs. F. J. A. Davidson, J. M. Duncan, M. Hutton, J. R. L. Starr, W. J. Loudon, G. A. H. Fraser, R. D. Fraser, P. J. Robinson, W. H. Pierod.

14. The Delimitation Committee have made measurements and marked boundaries at the following sites: Dr. Burwash, Dr. Wallace, Dr. Willmott, Dr. Towns, P. W. Müller, T. R. Rosebrugh, A. McGregor, W. H. Fraser, Dr. Ballantyne, J. C. Robertson, D. Keys, Dr. Bonner, Miss Baxter, the Storms site. The Committee also began the work of marking the inland boundary of the mainland property.

15. In view of the report of the Delimitation Committee of 1913 that they found difficulty in delimiting certain sites under the present by-laws, the Directors recommend that the Shareholders should discuss the advisability of instructing the incoming Board of Directors to examine especially by-laws 11 and 12 to see if they consider any amendments necessary thereto.

16. The Directors beg to recommend that the resolution of the Annual Meeting of 1909 with reference to the election of new members be continued in force for a further period of three years.

17. In accordance with the resolution passed by the shareholders in 1909 and reaffirmed for one year in 1912, the Board begs to recommend that Prof. Richard Davidson whose name appears in the notice calling this Annual Meeting, be elected a member of the Club. Prof. Davidson is a graduate of the University and has arranged in case of election to take over the site, the shares and all other rights of the late Prof. Blewett, the legatees of the latter having agreed to transfer the same to him.

18. In accordance with the resolution passed by the shareholders in 1909 and reaffirmed for one year in 1912, the Board begs to recommend that Mr. Leslie Wilson whose name appears in the notice calling this meeting, be elected a member of the Club. Mr. Wilson has arranged in case of election to purchase the house at present occupied by Fred Storms who has agreed to transfer the same to him.

JAMES BALLANTYNE,
President.

PERCY J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

304 Superior Ave
Dec. 22nd /13

My dear Uncle ——

Before your letter arrived I received a letter from Mr Van Camp part of which I enclose the other part contains the items of the bill which total $48.00 I consider his charges very reasonable.

The action of the Board seems very strange

and I could not accept from them what they have paid which judging from the bill we received for Mother must have been about ten dollars. The service for Mother was held at the College alr. had they seen fit to pay the expenses in Toronto I should have thought that a very generous act; however to pay ten dollars draft I consider is

dollars worth, I consider in-
vesting. I would have been
better pleased had they se-
cured to say anything
other. I learn from Mr Gau
Camp just exactly what they
did say. I want to return
their amount to the Board.
Now, don't you think I am
right, Cecilia.
I know you have had a

great deal of trouble
with in connection with
it all and I am very
greatly to you, & with do
whatever you think I
had better do, but I do
not at all like the
accepting that from
the Board.
We are all well & the
boys are looking for-
ward to Christmas.
We are to spend the day
with Mr Roar Evans's family
Wishing you the compliments
of the season, your affectionate
Aunt

With all Kind Thoughts

and

Best Wishes for Christmas and

the Coming Year.

Yours in Christ,

Sorohu Ebara.

51 Hamamatsu-cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, Japan.

祝聖誕節

奉賀新年

併祈貴家之御清福

東京

千九百十五年十二月

江原素六

1913
Dec 30.

Harley House
51 Bow Road
London. E.C.

My Dear Chancellor.

I have had it in my mind to write you for some time but I have moved about considerably and have as yet failed to do so. The Guardian reached me to-day and in its columns I read of your proposed retirement at the end of the present College year. While I was aware that such a time must come sooner or later in the history of Victoria, I had not expected it so soon, and it has brought to me an experience of sadness to know that your active work as leader of our educational development is about to cease. Long shall we as a church profit by your counsels and be inspired by your deeds. Long shall

have had the privilege of coming into fellowship with you in the field of Christian service. While I could say much of what I owe to you allow me this word of personal gratitude for all the help you have accorded me and mine. A word as to our doings may be of interest. My sojourn abroad will soon be at an end for in July 1913 I hope to return to Canada. I have been in constant study chiefly along N.T. lines, and Dogmatics. I spent from October 1911 to April 1912 between Oxford and Glasgow. From April 1912 to a few days ago I have been in Germany studying and reading in Marburg, Heidelberg, Jena, Halle, Leipzig and Berlin. In a few days I go to Cambridge and after that I hope to spend the

you live in the thousands of
lives that have been blessed by their
contact with you personally and
profited by your instruction, and I
do pray that you may be spared
to us, many years, that your counsels
may still be ours in the times of rapid
development before us as a Church.
I cannot estimate how great are
our gains as a Church through the
loyal service rendered by you and
Mrs Burwash. but I can recognize
and do so with gratitude. Your
great kindness to me, and I wish
to express my personal obligations
to you that have been an increasing
portion as the years have fled. To
me as I am sure to many you have
been an inspiring ideal. and I count
it as one of the many gifts that I

months of May and June in
Manchester. I hope then to be able
to prove if some service to our
beloved Church in some part of
our great Dominion. Will you
accept the best wishes of Mrs
Sippell and my self that the
coming year may be one of the
best and brightest that you
and Mrs Burwash have ever
experienced. Should you ever be in this
city it would give us pleasure to
hear from you. Our address will be
as follows Warley House.
61 Bow Road
London.

Yours Sincerely
W. J. Sippell

Kindly remember me to Dr Wallace. and to
your brother. Dr John Burwash

Responsibility. How to meet it on
Chief Study. A wide field. Our study
the personal relation of the pastor to the
individual salvation of his people.
This is the center of all work and duty.
Not so many sermons. Not external
+ major means. But says Wesley "I see
souls." Skill in this work the chief need.
Danger of being diverted from this by a
multitude of outward things and popular
demands. We should touch them only as
means. But the end is the individual soul
+ this need generally the personal touch.
Not first example
Wise provisions of the church for this. The
confessional. The sermon. Catechetical
and Pastoral instruction. Preparation for
communion.
The Class of Three in early Methodism. Union
of the Weekly Society meetings. The first. Classes
helped + other workers. Bands + meetings. The needs
have led to full organization and all things helped
according to their need. Wards watchful care.

This good work is our theme.
It has an occasional work. Interesting & all the
work. The pastor entering a new field. Not 150
families. 10 prayer meetings. 80 members. 250 families. Not
to many. Not time to do work among all the people. Need
work. But you can't do it. Home work. Only perfect
there only one life + hot. Measure hot each one
hot by inclining hot hand work. Hot work. Each
one an immortal soul. Immense. Everything must
bend to this. This will give life to every thing.
2 Great fault of all be an not Saver. Some time hot work
of hot individually. Are they saved? Not hot
officials only not members only hot all. Old + young
sick + poor. rich and well. hot especially the
young. Young you committed to God's care. Will he
hot work to be invited hot work. Them not found
a home. Concerning because of his character
the most strictly Christian. They will be hot hot the
time when stolen, poor, dangerous, temptations, or
health matured for service. Home. Be hot
hot a duty. A problem of smart. Hot sermon.
Preaching to other his people. hot saving hot hot
Then his chief study. hot convert. Learning
The wealth of spiritual learning. Are a commodity
& rich old pastor. & helper of all.
This work pattern the pattern of all other. Drawing a
hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot.
hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot.
hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot. Hot hot.

Mission spirit. Send to families in mission districts. Mothers of Christ's children. Prepare a class in instruction. Open home for prayer. Should be prime object.
Christian Leaders. Japanese Government policy. Select men in Middle School. For higher school, seminary, and public school.
Christian leaders from the same class. Choose men. Equip them. Equipment for this purpose. Personal influence. Set the pattern before them. Lift full hope before them. Cote Pettee. Heimmuth.
Choose men. Put them through higher schools.
Training of mission men. Old-school! More Bible. Evangelizing the field. Training missions. Complete. Study. Language. Pedagogy.
Tool. Send men with. Cost taken alone. Send people. A foreign language school for every great mission station. Mission. Set aside prejudices. History. Customs. Practical sociology. Philosophy.

Sunday School work. Should mission schools be for each country? rather than at home in America or England?

Persecution in Japan

All not the outcome of the impact on
Christian Faith
Antecedents not true Christ. The pope an
Christian people. Lord of the Invisible
Thousands. Tyo. Ka. Tomokiyo. Some will
the other down. Not so. Investigation
in Christ. Japanese Christ. Simply. Real highly
developed & full of [illegible] instinct
Dramatic Christ. Christ one & above
humanity. Christ one & above. The
Characterization of Japan in three
directions. Their thinking. Their ordering
their humanity. What a more powerful
religious [illegible] Gospel gives

1. What is faith? Vision of the Soul.
Heb. XI. 1. Sees God & Christ. Not a promise only
2. By this word. Faith comes by hearing & by the word
3. It is the Saving principle of Religion
By yr eyes see yr sound through faith. Not of
ourselves it is God's gift. Every step on
the X'tn life is by faith. We walk by faith
Faith is a trust; an obedience - a submission
Shown in Action - by Work - Motived Love
5. It pressures steps by step. Coming
to God. Submitting to God. Trusting
in him - Assured Answer
Lord, I need, more help than ever. Trusting on Jesus
Lord I believe. Help thou my unbelief
The publican. God be merciful to me
a sinner
6. Accepting God's order & God's way.
The Potter & his boy. Paul - Christ in Potter's hand
7. Humble access to faith. Unwilling to
stay to submit. to believe in God's commands
Looking at ourselves not at God & Christ.

Lessons

Power. Poetic Christ. Social teaching of Jesus.

Need of work in Social Questions. Christian not Radical.

Ch. of Education Bring) What must I do to be saved?

What is it to be a Christian?

Power. Personality.

Education. Kindergarten. Middle School for Boys & Girls

for Girls ~~Kindergarten~~ Middle. High School for Boys needed. Unmarried, a profit

A Comprehensive plan. Sys. Sys. system. Bible Study. Bible Study

Type needed for Leaders.

Second generation now available

Young people from schools have difficulty in being at home.

Ch. Education not up to par. Many improved, but ch. teachers of good

Scholarships for good men.

Evangelization. Individual work. Street preaching. Materials & literature. Literature. Sup. & Phys. printing press. Colleges. Teachers at summer quarters. Railway work. Roman work. S. Schools. Adult Bible Classes. Bible Chorus. Sunshine to oppression and ignorance in the Schools. Letting light in. Monasteries. Sunday School teachers. Establish a type of self propagating Ch. Sys. organized up to lay out church. Theological students. Centre in China. Matters & questions with the workers. Lay workers for preaching to the heathen. Need of a Recognized Pulpit. No Church for Buddhists. No Confucianism. How secure. Supplementary material. The Gospel a loss. Raise among the Public Green Three Rivers etc.

Evangelistic Campaign for a month by the Missionaries & the work permanent. Stimulating bands. Street preaching. Young men will help.

Bishop Ch. Public have taken to lessons and doubling the force. The Bishop recommend this. Good work in Szechuen. Lay workers recommend this. The time has come. The Chinese people ready for the Gospel. Why? The time has come. The Chinese people ready for the Gospel. Why? Approved say. School teachers this summer. Need to supply ten of 200 Missionaries. Missionary work not systematic. Headless Comprehensive. Prayers for social help.

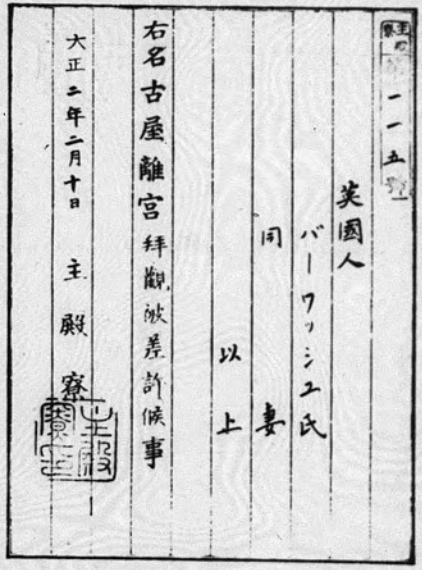
Needed.

What it is to be a Christian? A simple practical New Testament statement. Luke Wesley. Character of a Methodist.

What must I do to be saved? Something like John Angel James's work.

R. Burnett

Leadership to Japanese — But missionary work not so. That in Europe, in the hands of European & American churches. New methods. New territory — leadership there.



一一五號

米國人

バーワッシュ氏

同妻

以上

右名古屋離宮拜觀被差許候事

大正二年二月十日　主殿寮

NOTICE.

I. Those who are permitted to visit the Imperial Palaces must show the admission card to the guard at the gate of the Palace.

II. Visitors are strictly prohibited to take photographs or to make sketches in the Palace.

III. Visitors are requested to write their names and titles in the book provided for that purpose.

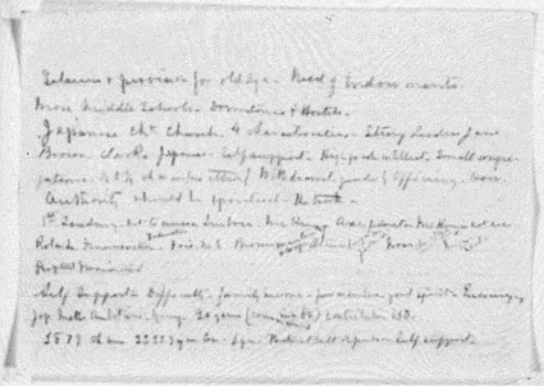
IV. Visitors must follow the directions of the Palace guide.

V. Visitors are requested to leave hats or caps, overcoats, boots or shoes, etc. at the entrance of the Palace.
This article is not observed at the tower in the Nagoya Castle.

VI. Smoking is strictly prohibited except in the waiting room.

VII. The hours of admission:
October to March ..... 9. a.m. to 3. p.m.
April to September ..... 8. a.m. to 4. p.m.

1913



Need of increased force - increasing population. Inward ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ forces. By increment of missionaries - Money & employ by note - Strong men with assistants.

8th-11th Lectures of Dr Mullins - Cooperation (tonight) at 5

Chancellor Barrows: Lectures to teachers & students, Theological School.

1. Religion - its relative element [illegible]
2. [illegible] unchangeable element of Christianity.
3. How to deal with sects.
- Three lectures -

Some ref. or special lect. on education. to teachers.

Is religion necessary to a
moral life?
What can religion contribute
to our social life?
What is its relation to our intellectual life
Theology Science Philosophy
The data which religion
Reveals
Revelation of religion
Inf.

Chancellor Burwash's Lectures

AT THE

KWANSEI GAKUIN.

The Authorities of the Kwansei Gakuin, take pleasure in announcing that the eminent Theologian and Educator, the Rev. NATHANIEL BURWASH, S.T.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chancellor, Victoria University, Toronto, will give a course of lectures in the Divinity Hall, beginning on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m.

Others to follow in due course at same hour. The subjects of the lectures are as follows:—

Religion and its related Elements in Man's Spiritual Life, with special attention to Present Day Problems.—One lecture.—Feby. 4th.

What is Christianity?—One lecture.—Feby. 6th.

How to deal with Souls.—Three lectures.—Feby. 8th, 10th and 12th.

The Moral Basis of Education.—One lecture.—Feby. 14th.

You are cordially invited.

THE WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER IN LEADING INDIVIDUAL MEN INTO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF RELIGION.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURE I.

THE RESPONSIBILITY, NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

The responsibility of the Christian Minister far exceeds that of any other calling.

The salvation of the individual man—the heart of this work. All else subordinate.—John Wesley. Temptation to dissipate our energy on collateral things. We should use them only as means.

The personal individual work to accompany public ministrations. The example of Christ in individual work. The twelve—Nicodemus—The young ruler—The woman of Samaria—Mary and Martha—Zacchæus—The blind man—Peter and the lame man—Cornelius—Ananias and Saul—Paul and Lydia and the Jailer. The Church's provision for this work—The confessional—So Luther and Cranmer. Preparation for first Communion—The Presbyterian Method.

Wesley's own experience. The Holy Club. Peter Boehler. His Societies, Classes and Bands. The penitent bench.

1.—This work not an occasional work. When the pastor enters a new field his vision should be not so many sermons to preach, so many meetings of various kinds to be held, so many perfunctory visits to be made. But it should be a vision of souls, 500, 1,000, 2,000 souls, for each individual of whom he has a personal responsibility. The burden of these individual souls must lift him above all formal routine. Every single one, old and young, rich and poor, converted or unconverted, claims his interest, and the burden will affect his whole work. He will preach for them, pray for them, study them one by one until their individual salvation becomes the burden of life.

2.—And under the pressure of this feeling, he will seek to know every member of his flock, not a mere worldly acquaintance, but how they stand related to God and his work. He will begin with his officers and Church members. What is their personal religious state? What can they do in the work of God? He will find much to do here. But this is only preliminary. He must know every soul in his whole field, the unconverted, the children, the sick, the afflicted in mind, body or estate. For each one the end will be that they may be helped, saved. He will begrudge every hour taken from this work for less important things.

3.—This will give his work inspiration, zeal, knowledge, power. It will give material for sermons. It will make pulpit work bear directly to the awakening, saving, helping, comforting his people. He will preach to them

and for them,—not at them. It will give direction to all his studies. He will study not to become a great scholar, or pulpit orator, but to become wise in winning souls. He will study the moral and religious wants of his people and the questions which *directly affect* them. As he grows in years he will become not learned in philosophy, Greek or Hebrew,—but rich in the knowledge of human hearts.

4.—The supreme value of this work. It secures the fruitage of all other work. It gives directions to all other work. It is not a drawing of a bow at a venture. It keeps the way always open for access of the inquirer to the pastor and of the pastor to each member of his flock—a ministry always praying for fruits working for fruits will so gather fruits.

Such a ministry will be an earnest ministry, a ministry of power.

The one objection to the Christian view of the world the problem of evil.

Two kinds of evil moral evil or wrong opposed to God & his Reign

Physical evil or suffering. productive finally of the highest moral perfection in the Creatures — but opposed to God but as a remedial dispensation bringing ever nearer to God.

The possibility of religion

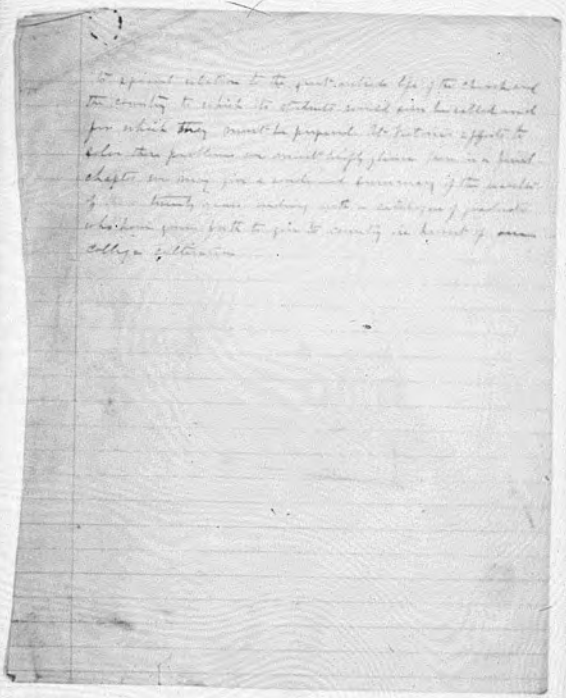
The possibility of morality

Christian Ethics presents the highest ideal of morality, humanized from the strongest remedial power, the expulsion power of a new affection & the strongest motive this new affection as ruling life.
Its basis lies in its conception of God and its conception of man as made for God's likeness. Its conception both of morality & religion involves personality in God & man. The infinite proportion of morality in God and the unlimited development in God's likeness of man.

Fatherhood Sonship Brotherhood

Some Problems to be solved

In the opening of the session of 1883-4 we set forth a tentative policy entitled "to be done" in relation to the limits necessarily assigned to the training and work pertinent to fulfil in detail the record of the past twenty years at the end of which the president was in time changed and a new organization brought in here & there in relation and in time new grades. The record of the past twenty years all the changes in the staff & the decade the season of learning and a little which have been added during these years of separation. The record for the time of the [illegible] of students who in these twenty years have gone forth from these halls. We have only outlined the contributed expenses in staff and students during these years by expenses in respect to the [illegible] of the possibility during these years, but in expenses in the [illegible] and of my part attempting and difficulties in my labors. The one great problem of these twenty years of struggle and [illegible] was the [illegible] of education to the basis of the society and the first steps for the [illegible] development of the humanity and of our [illegible] since [illegible] in the [illegible] of education. But problems of the unemployed and of [illegible] were still to be sought and [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] of that education. But two more problems of the College we will offer solution to the [illegible] of its financial support and equipment of its inner life, educational and moral and religious, and of



FINDINGS OF COMMITTEE IV ON TRAINING OF MISSIONARIES

1. Workers for Japan need the same equipment as for parallel work at home; and calls a graduation counts for more. The special preliminary training most needing attention is in (a) Pedagogy, especially for Sunday School and educational work; (b) The application of Christian faith to social and industrial problems, which in the next decade will demand some workers of knowledge and enthusiasm.

Previous training should also include some knowledge of Japanese history, religions, and social polity; but the study of the language can, as a rule, be effectively undertaken only after arrival in Japan, and no needless time should be lost in coming out to it young.

2. Candidates, however zealous and well-equipped, should be long enough under home-training to allow the elimination of those who through lack of large sympathies, adaptability, gentle manners, or self-discipline, are unfit for Japan.

3. New missionaries should as early as possible be closely associated with some experienced Japanese pastor, thus acquiring familiarity with the people's customs and habits of thought.

We would protest against the two common sacrifice of missionaries during their first two years of language study to the exigencies of practical work.

4. Evangelistic missionaries should be able to read the Japanese newspapers and magazines.

5. Present experience demonstrates the importance of a Union Language School, to provide systematic courses of study, including lectures on Japanese history, religion, literature, etiquette, and related practical subjects; with extension course for non-resident students.

6. The training of missionaries should not end with the passing of their examinations. Old as well as new missionaries are urged to organize and use, at summer resorts or elsewhere, lectures by Japanese specialists in the subjects named in 5, and to pursue prescribed courses of reading.

7. Missionaries may render their greatest service by training and consecrating their own children, born and bred in this land to the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom in Japan.

FINDINGS OF COMMITTEE III ON JAPANESE CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

I. Discovery and Enlistment of Leaders.

1. The Christian Ministry.

(a) Future leaders will naturally be enlisted from among the student class. They will be found in all grades of the schools. But owing to the fact that middle school students are at an age when they are peculiarly open to the call to Christian service, it is specially important that a definite attempt be made to get into closer touch with the students of middle schools throughout the country, in particular Christian schools.

(b) The sacredness and honor of the Christian ministry should be presented to the mind of the young people. In order to do this effectively it is mainly important that,

(1) Leaders should themselves exert their personal influence upon them and endeavor to draw them to the work.

(2) Preachers should from time to time, from the pulpit, speak upon the subject, to arouse attention and interest.

(3) Suitable literature, such as the lives of heroic Christian workers and the like, should be published and distributed among young people. Literature is also necessary to arouse Christian pastors and other leaders to the intrinsic greatness of Christian work and to its high function in the nation.

(4) Such a movement as the student Volunteer Movement should be organized to encourage and stir the missionary spirit of young people.

2. Lay Leadership.

(a) The truth that evangelization is the work of the Church, of laymen no less than of ministers, should be made plain.

(b) We recommend institutional and hostel work for reaching students in higher schools and universities, in order to call them into active Christian service.

(c) There should be more systematic and thorough teaching of lay members, as well as training in practical work, both through the agency of the local churches, and by means of institutes, summer schools, and the like.

II. Training of Leaders.

1. In order to attract students of the best quality to Christian institutions and to give them the training needed, it is necessary to have for these institutions much better equipment and financial support, thoroughly competent teaching forces and also more effective Christian training.

(a) While a general union of theological schools is impracticable, still union or co-operation in theological training is, in many cases, possible, and such union or co-operation would promote efficiency and economy of teachers and money.

(b) Carefully chosen and thoroughly equipped missionaries should be sent out and appointed definitely to theological instruction. Let no appointee should be allowed from responsibility for other work, so as to give them sufficient time for study and for fellowship with the students.

(c) Japanese theological teachers showing marked ability should be sent abroad for advanced study along special lines.

2. In the training of a Japanese leadership able to cope with the total Christian problem in Japan, the need of a Christian University stands prominent.

A Christian University in the first rank will powerfully react upon the Christian schools of secondary and college grade and give to the whole system of school work in Japan new life and incentive.

3. A way should be opened to send promising graduates of our theological schools abroad for further study and investigation of practical methods.

4. Emphasis should be laid upon the continued training of men after they have left the theological schools and have entered upon practical work. We recommend as helpful in this connection frequent contact with experienced pastors or missionaries, summer schools, public institutions, extra-mural courses in theological schools.

III. We call the attention of the Japanese churches and the Mission Board to the fact that there is absolutely necessity for better financial support for the Christian ministry in Japan. An insufficiently paid ministry will not call forth and maintain the most efficient leadership.

RESOLUTIONS ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

This Conference finds that the situation of Christian education in Japan at the present time reveals certain outstanding facts.

The first of these is that both the Japanese government and the Japanese people are clearly becoming more favorable towards Christian education. There is a growing appreciation of the need of moral influence that Christianity, exerts in education. Signs are not lacking also that the time is approaching, when the more decidedly cultural character of Christian education in its higher grades will be more fully understood and prized. Moreover, there is a growing need of higher education for women, to meet which the present Christian educational agencies are far from adequate.

Secondly, there is a rapidly deepening conviction on the part of the Japanese nation that the influence of religion is needed in the moral education of the rising generation. ~~But the government itself cannot undertake to teach religion in its tax-restricted schools.~~ Hence there is a ~~million~~ more than a million an opportunity to Christian education to render a unique service by training the men and women that are required to develop a great religious educational work through the Sunday School, and thus meet a great national need while at the same time laying broad foundations for the greater Christian Church of the future.

Thirdly, the Christian education of Japan is open to the gravest criticisms: though progressing, it is not first class, and it has failed to produce Christian leaders and workers in sufficient numbers. Mainly through inadequacy of financial support, in its teaching forces, in its buildings, and in its equipment, Christian education is not abreast with the national education. The failure in producing leaders is no doubt due to various causes, of which one has probably been insufficient realization of the importance of this function of the Christian schools. Another reason has been the weakness of the Christian education of the higher grades. While middle school education is of strategic importance in calling out Christian leaders, it alone is not sufficient for their development.

Fourthly, in view of the above facts, and in view of the fundamental significance of Christian education to the whole Christian cause in Japan, the time is at hand when the Christian forces concerned should formulate a comprehensive, definite and progressive policy for the future development of this work. To what extent should Christian educational work be expanded? What should be its nature and ideals? What is the type of men and women that it should produce?--these are questions that should be determined now by united wisdom and under Divine guidance in order that Christian education may fulfill its great mission in Japan.

In view of this situation of Christian education in Japan, BE IT RESOLVED,

1. That this Conference is convinced that there is needed in Japan a strengthening and expansion of the whole Christian educational work. The schools call for more liberal financial support, making possible better teachers, better equipment in buildings, scientific

apparatus, libraries, ~~[illegible]~~ more ample grounds, better physical culture provision, and the security of a better class of students. Also a system of pensions should be instituted resembling that of the government schools.

2. Resolved that definite and adequate provision should be made for the raising up of better teaching staffs. Scholarships should be granted to promising Christian students for the pursuit of their studies in higher educational institutions in Japan, or for study abroad, in order that gradually it may become possible to attain to the ideal of an entirely Christian, and at the same time, highly efficient teaching staff.

3. That the situation calls for additional educational missionaries, who are specially qualified both by pedagogical training and by special preparation in the branches which they are expected to teach.

4. That while this Conference hails with joy recent movements toward combination in higher educational work, ~~&~~ expresses its belief that for the sake of economy in men and means, and of a greater degree of efficiency, still further combinations should be made, and that particularly missions with little or no theological equipment, should earnestly consider the feasibility of co-operation, as far as possible, with schools already well equipped.

5. That more Christian middle schools should be located at certain important points in the Empire. Additional girls' high schools are also needed.

6. That this Conference recognizes the establishment of a central Christian university as the first rank as the overwhelming need of the Christian cause in Japan. It considers that such an institution, distinctly Christian in character, standing on a par with the imperial universities, serving as a capstone to, and standardizing, unifying and developing, the present Christian schools of college grade, open also to women, and becoming gradually a predominant influence in the national thought and life, is clearly essential to the ultimate success of Christianity in Japan.

7. That this Conference heartily ~~xx~~ commends the proposal to establish by cooperative effort on the part of the all the missions, a first-class Christian college for women, and it earnestly recommends the establishment of such an institution at an early date, before the present opportune time pass by.

8. That this Conference urges the full development of both the men's and the women's Christian Educational Associations, and their affiliation with the Continuation Committee of Japan.

At the bottom of all these problems
lies the ~~[illegible]~~ problem of the character
of the people. The occupations of the past have
been of the stronger character men who sought
not for conscience sake or liberties sake
but for money or material comforts
The occupation of the Hay and Boston U.S.A.
Present day occupations partly such but also
much added occupation of a further class.
interfering with the force of natural law.
Scorpion

15½ per cent in 4 other [illegible]
10000 Mr Wordsworth
per boy
1 Yamashi
Hatchome
1 Shiba

Kwansei Gakuin Kobe.
Osaka - Tokyo.
Suggested to pass -
Position results in Mission
Scholarships -

INTRODUCTION

In the feudal age the intellectual and moral field of Japan was divided into three distinct sections, Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism. The gods of Shintoism were considered as ruling over the affairs of this world. The Buddhas of Buddhism were regarded as dealing with things of another world. Confucianism was appointed to take up the intellectual and moral education of Japan. Teachers of Confucianism were principally occupied in cultivating the five virtues and in practising the five relations of men. But they could not wholly refrain from metaphysical and religious problems. As they were teachers of morality, none of them were materialists. All of them acknowledged a spiritual entity which pervades the whole universe. They perceived the same spiritual element indwelling in the soul of man. They also believed in some divine dealings with the affairs of mankind, punishing and rewarding, according to the deeds of the individual, the family or the nation. Concerning these problems, I will pick up some thoughts of some of the principal Confucianists and explain them in detail.

There were several schools of Confucianism in Japan. They differed more or less from each other. Still they agreed in main points. The great scholar Sorai often said, "If the intelligence of Kumazawa and the virtue of Ito be put together, with my learning in one man, there will appear a sage on the Eastern sea." Let us go to these eminent men to know their thoughts about divine government, and then we will survey the main currents of the Confucian ideal in Japan.

Leaving behind the old Confucianism, I will take up the new Confucianism. The Shushi School was first introduced to Japan. It was favored by the Tokugawa government as the orthodox Confucianism. It taught strict morality and emphasized obedience and loyalty to the government. It put more emphasis on idea than on force, on reason, than on life. Though it produced great scholars and pious men, such as Kinoshita and Hayashi, its traditionalism, conservatism speculation made it barren, cold and hypocritical. Ito, Kumazawa and Sorai all opposed this orthodox Confucianism.

Ito Jinsai put emotion in opposition to reason, and force in opposition to idea. Reason and idea are to him dead types, dead laws and fossilized fibres. They have no life giving energy. The Shushi School compared a human soul to a shining mirror or tranquil water on which everything that passes reflects its own shadow. Jinsai strongly opposed this comparison. He said, "The human soul is not so passive and lifeless as the Shushi School holds. It has life, originality and moving force in itself. It throws its own light on other objects and is not passively reflected upon." "No virtue is greater than to love men." He is extremely practical. He never means a law of love, an idea of love or a reason of love. "Benevolence is," he says, "after all to be concentrated in love." "Where love touches, there multitudinous virtues are produced. Love is like a bubbling fountain that flows, whirls, becomes a torrent, or a deep, or a rapid, or a lake, you cannot tell how many thousand or ten thousand forms it will take in the course of its flowing. All these multitudinous forms are the transformations of one water. Love is the heart of the benevolent man. Therefore

He is tranquil, forbearing, imperturbable in all things. He ever enjoys and never grieves. Therfore he is in peace and selfcomplacent. Whatever he gives is always right; whatever he does is always proper. This is a golden chain of benevolent actions. You cannot tell it by one name." Thus he combats the intellectualism of the Shushi School.

He did not contemplate much on the reason of the universe, but rather on its life-process. The universe is the working -process of of one energetic spirit which produces and transforms without ceasing. It is in a constant flux. As he puts more stress on force than on reason, idea or law, he appears sometimes to incline to materialism. But he perceives a moral order more-mysterious than the universe of constant flux of the male and female principles. Here in the moral order he perceives an all ruling and all seeing heaven. "The universe of constant flux," he says, "is like man's actions and conduct, while the moral order is like man's thought and devising." This moral order is not a law but a providential dealing. He was very cautious not to fall into either anthropomorphism or pure emptyreason or non-being. The essence of Heaven is to him something between these two.

The ruling Heaven is, according to him, the supreme good, mysteriously pervading the universe. Nothing can escape from its sight. It punishes evil and rewards good. Any one who sins against Heaven cannot escape its punishment. No one can intercede for him, because the way of heaven is uprightness. As sparks rise upwards and water flows downwards, as birds fly in the air, and fish sink in the water, as plants grow and bear fruit, so good is good everywhere under heaven, and bad is bad everywhere under heaven. This we call

uprightness, the way of heaven. This way pervades the whole universe. If there be any one who tries to succeed by practising evil, it is as if it were to throw ice and snow into boiling water. Sooner or later he shall be punished. Angels or demons cannot send him happiness. On the other hand, Heaven will protect good men who delight in goodness. For example, Confucius was protected through all the vicissitude of his life. There may be an apparent discrepancy in the distrubution of punishment and reward. But it is simply an apparent discrepancy. The true insight is hidden from the sight of ordinary men. It is mysterious; only the sage can read the real meaning of it.

Kumazawa whose literary name is Banzan belonged to a different school. Jinsai applied his sharp criticism to Confucian classics, and repudiated the authenticity of the "Great Learning" and "The Mean." Banzan did not care much for criticism. He belonged to the intuitive school of Nakae Toju. According to his view, the way of heaven is one in principle and diverse in application. Confucianism, Buddhism and Shintoism try to know the way of Heaven. It is greater than any of them. None of them has the exclusive right to hold the perfect truth. The way revealed to the Chinese sages shall not be accepted by the Japanese without some modifications. So he was not a blind follower of Chinese philosophers. He was not slavishly attached to the Confucian classics. On the contrary, the way explained by Buddhism must not be repudiated because of Buddhistic teachings. He emphasized the way of Shintoism because it is revealed to the genuine spirit of the Japanese. But he attacked Shintoism and Buddhism, especially their teachers, because they were misleading

the people. He did not pass over the errors of Confucian teachers. His teaching was more practical than scholarly, rich in application than speculation, more intelligent than mysterious. He also holds like Jinnai, the universe as a living being.

Banzan views heaven and earth and all things therein as one infinite organism produced from one breath of the Taikyo. Therefore a benevolent man will not cut down even a grass or a tree without a proper reason, much more he does not kill birds or animals. He feels despondent and sorrowful when he contemplates withering grass by summer's heat, but feels glad when its leaves sprout out and grow exuberant. Man is a part of this great organism and breathes its all-pervading life. The essence of the universe dwells in him. He introduces a beautiful analogy. "I see a plum tree deep rooted in the ground before my window. Its deep root is like the Taikyo, its one large stem is like heaven and earth, its luxuriant branches are like countries and nations, its innumerable leaves are like all things therein, and its flowers and fruit are like men. Leaves and fruit are equally produced from the same tree. But the leaves do not represent the whole tree. They wither, fall off and decay. On the contrary, the fruit, though it be very small, compared with the main tree, still contains the whole tree. If it be put into the ground, it will sprout and become big trees. All things of the universe are produced through the same breath of the eternal Taikyo, but none of them has the whole universe. But man, though he appears very small, contains the whole universe. Therefore in his dwells the shining virtue. Man is called a heaven of lesser organism, while heaven is a man of larger organism." The Taikyo dwells

essentially in man. So he is really a microcosmos. Banzan's Taikyo is essentially the spirit of man. This all-pervading spirit of the Universe is, according to him, the living truth, the source of inexhaustible activities.

Banzan holds sincerity to be the essence of the universe, just as sincerity is the central one of the five virtues of man. Sincerity is not a virtue separated from all virtues. No virtue is perfect apart from sincerity. So it is the essence of the Taikyo that pervades the whole universe. This sincere life of spirit sets itself up against insincerity. This is the divine punishment. No matter what man swears, if he is not true to himself, he deceives himself and shall not escape the divine punishment. Heaven sees better than men. Not all who are judged by men shall be punished by Heaven. The apparent discrepancy in the divine dealing is due to the imperfect judgment of men, not to the true and righteous judgment of Heaven. So man has no right to criticise the divine government. Moreover each man is a link of a long chain. He has many ancestors either bad or good. Heaven does not deal separately with individuals, but with families. We lives in intricate relations. Therefore the divine government cannot be solved in a simple manner. Banzan defends the efficacy of prayer. As there is the parent of higher order than the parent of passion, man must serve and obey the most divine and the most honorable parent. As man is a son of the most honorable, his God, is the temple of God. His spirit is one and identical with the God of Heaven. Benevolence, righteousness, propriety and intelligence are the virtues of the heavenly God. If man

lives and acts in harmony with these virtues, no doubt he will receive heavenly blessings. In this manner, spiritual man can enter into communion with Heaven. Heaven will bestow blessing upon him. This true parent always protects his child. Man may see and worship him in the real nature of his earthly parents. Filial obedience is deeply rooted in the very essence of the universe and man.

Bansan appears to hold the idea of man's immortality. According to physical nature man perishes and has no hope of future existence, but he never dies according to his spiritual essence. He never comes and therefore goes. His essence is the very essence of Heaven, always present in the universe. He is above the category of life and death.

Sorai reverses the subjective view of Heaven. He not only attacked the Shushi school, but the Intuitional school also. His historical research is more thorough and penetrating than that of Jinsai. Nothing could escape his historical criticism. Jinsai's ultimate standpoint is on the Confucian Analects. Sorai goes beyond that. He relies on the authority of more ancient kings and sages than Confucius. The conception of Heaven becomes more and more deistic as we go up to the Ancients. It is very natural that Sorai's view of Heaven is deistic and personal. It is very interesting to see that he has brought out the idea of God very similar to the Old Testament view of God, while other scholars have gone to that of Greek philosophers. "Rationalists," he says, "overstress reason and intellect. They do not believe in angels and demons. They say Heaven is reason, angels and demons are the essence of the male and female principles, reason is in us; if we realise and be conscious of it, then Heaven is in us; therefore, as they are mentioned to be,

philosophers are proud and overbearing." They say we can know all things if we undertake to know them. Thus they destroy the way of ancient kings and sages, that is the fear and reverence of Heaven. There should be no fear of Heaven, angels and demons, if every thing is explained by reason. Pride is their common symptom. In reality, the universe is full of mysteries. Who can search out the nature of all things? To know them all is nothing but delusion. Heaven should not be defined. All men should know it. All things receive their existence from Heaven. Heaven is the source and ruler of all angels. Heaven is supreme and incomparable. No one can attain it. No doubt there is mind in Heaven. It is self-evident, clear and manifest. Sorai quotes some words from the ancient classical history of China. These are as follows: "There is no respect of persons with Heaven." "Heaven blesses good and curses evil." "Heaven empties the full and increases the humble." These words testify that Heaven has a mind. He praises Jinsai who thoroughly refuted the Shushi school, but he regrets him who hesitates between anthropomorphism and empty reason, that is, between the soul and the soullessness of Heaven. "Heaven has a soul," he says, "but not identical with man's soul. Animals have some souls in them. But they are not identical with man. We men cannot fully understand the minds of animals. May we say animals have no soul, because we cannot fully understand them? No. So we cannot deny the existence of mind in Heaven on account of our ignorance. Heavenly mind is mysterious and its ways are unsearchable. Therefore, the ancient sages revered and feared Heaven."

Sorai vehemently attacked the founders of the Shushi school who laid great stress on self-respect, self-reverence and the subjective concentration of mind. Sorai reverses the process. The true reverence is to honor and respect the superior mind and concentrate

the mind ~~towards the~~ objective existence. To honor the parents, to respect the masters, to reverence ancestors, all need the concentration of mind ~~towards~~ the external, real object. In the same way, the reverence of Heaven really implies the objective existence of Heaven. The Shushi school destroys the fear of Heaven which is the important teaching of the ancient sages. Sorai's disciple Dazai Shundai specially puts emphasis on the living universe whose essence is not reason but unsearchable mind. This universal mind to him is mysterious and cannot be comprehended by human reason. The universe produces marvelous things. Therefore, as we serve living masters, we must fear and reverence Heaven. It is very natural that Heaven is called 'The Ruler' and 'The Heavenly Emperor'. Since there is mysterious life in Heaven, Heaven is called 'The King.' Heaven ordains happiness for the good and misery for the bad. Though we pray to angels, archangels or demons for happiness, yet we cannot get it, unless Heaven permits it. Angels, archangels or demons cannot save us from punishment and misery unless Heaven forgives our sins. No God or Buddah is superior to Heaven. "Heaven is the supreme God," says Shundai, "therefore I have no idol, no incantation in my room, though I be in an extreme danger, yet I will not call upon the name of Buddah."

The Confucian teaching in Japan spread a wholesome influence over the mind of young men. Scholars popularized their writings so that the common people could read them. Their influence was certainly tremendous. They paved the way for new Japan. Without doubt the educated Japanese of the feudal age were more religious than those of the present. The Western antitheistic science newly introduced to Japan utterly destroyed the religious and moral teaching of Confucianism. But it prepared the way for Christianity. It has done something like Judaism on the one hand, and Greek philosophy on

the other. The two tendencies above mentioned, namely, pantheistic and deistic, have been providentially appointed to find their final solution in the truth of Christianity. Japan would have been Christianized sooner if the Western antitheistic science and the deistic conception of God through older missionaries had not obstructed the way. Yet the way was not entirely destroyed. The grand synthesis of the deistic and the pantheistic tendency is still awaiting to be accomplished in the higher conception of divine and human personality ~~that the~~ which modern Christianity endeavours to attain. Confucianism is dead in its form, but the seed sown by it is still awaiting ~~for~~ its transformation.

Signed
Danjo Ebina
Kashikawa
Tokyo

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Correspondence 1914

REVERSO
F14-R613

Gordon Waldron
Barrister &c
TELEPHONE MAIN 5171

STAR BUILDING.
18 KING ST WEST

Toronto Jan. 9, 14. 19

Dr. N. Burwash,
26 Alvin Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I enclose copy of draft of our comittee's report in which you will please note that we are keeping to our commission except in the last observation as to the indignity offered to young men receiving $500. a year.

Yours truly,

Gordon Waldron

ON THE DERIVATION OF CERTAIN PLACE-NAMES IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

BY PERCY J. ROBINSON, M.A.

(*Read 14th February, 1914*)

It is proposed to consider the derivation of the following names:—Penetanguishene, Matchedash, Waubaushene, Cognashene, Minnacognashene, Waubic, Muskoka, Muskosh, Go-Home, Madawaska.

1. PENETANGUISHENE:

Peter Jones gives the meaning "cavings and bank"; Dr. Scadding, "the place of the falling sands"; Bonnycastle, "white rolling sands"; Another, "look it is falling sand".

Besides the spelling given above the form Penetangushene occurs in early maps. Kohl in "Kitchi-Gami" gives Penangouishing. Peter Jones states that the word should be pronounced, Pe-nah-dau-wung-o-sheeng. Bonnycastle gives Pen-et-awn-gu-shene.

The derivation is as follows (chiefly on the authority of Captain Kelton): *Matuuu* = "sand". The termination *iku* added to a noun means plenty or abundance, *e.g.*, *miniku* = "plenty of berries" (*min* = a berry). *Matuuungku* or *matuuungu* = "a sand bank". *—askk* is a common termination meaning grass. So *matuuungaskk* = "a grassy sand bank". *—ing* is a locative termination; *matuuungaskking* = "place of the grassy sand bank". The first part of the word is from the root of the verb *pungaskin* "to fall". Hence *Punatuuungaskking*, "the place of the falling grassy sandbank". The disappearance of the initial syllable *ol matuuungu* is an illustration of a common rule in the formation of compounds in Algonquin languages.

The meaning given by Bonnycastle would seem to connect the word with an Algonquin word *penad* "it is clear" instanced by Schoolcraft.

2. MATCHEDASH spelled also Matchedashk.

Either from Ojibway "*muchie*" or "*matchi*" = bad, and the termination *—askk* = grass, alluding to the barrenness of the region to the north,

or from the Ojibway prefix *madji* meaning "a beginning", and the same termination *—askk*, and so meaning a beginning of good grass alluding to the fertile lands to the south and west. J. Carruthers, writing in 1835, uses this name as a term for the marshy end of a bay. "Being carefully directed through the woods, and round the point of Kempenfeldt Bay, I got through this *Matchedash* (rushes, mud, and water), and safely landed in the open forest where the town of Barrie now stands".

3. WAUBAUSHENE. The same derivation as the river Wabash. The Indians called marshland *wabashkiki*: *wab* = white, *—askk* = grass; *akke* = land. The Indian name for Lake Erie was *Wabashkegon Kichegahme*. The ending *ene* is a corruption of *—ing*, the locative ending. Hence the word Waubaushene means "place of marshes".

4. COGNASHENE POINT. *Kaug* in Chippewa = "a porcupine". There was a gens of this name. *Kaugens* = "a little porcupine". Diminutives are very common in Algonquin languages. *Kaugensing* corrupted to *Cognashene* = "place of the little porcupine".

5. MINNACOGNASHENE Island. This is plainly the same word, with the Algonquin word *menis* = "island" prefixed, a word sometimes abbreviated to *mis* as in *Manitou-mis*. The name may possibly be derived from *miniku* "plenty of blue-berries", *minensing* locative form of *menis* "island"; the first syllable being lost, as frequently in composition we get *minehensing* which might in an English mouth become Minnacognashene.

6. WAUBIC. The name of an island and of the Northern Navigation Co's steamer is properly a suffix *waubik* = "rock." The word is also used by the Chippewas as the name for a dollar. This word is used in combination with the prefix *kenu* = "come back" to form the word *kebek*, an exclamation used by the Ojibways, according to Schoolcraft, when passing a narrow place in a river. He has suggested, no doubt correctly, that this is the derivation of "Quebec".

7. MUSKOKA is from *miskwak* = red and *akke* = earth, alluding to the prevailing red feldspathic rocks of this region. There was also an Indian chief of this name, Musquakie, who hunted in this region.

8. MUSKOSH, variously spelled, is the name of the river flowing out of Lake Muskoka through Go-Home Lake to the Georgian Bay. The name may be derived from *maspa-akein* = red stone, or *omaskkoos* = "a buck". It may be the same word as the river *Mascouche* in Quebec, derived by some from the diminutive *maskou* = "a little bear". Very probably the name is derived from *wazquask* = "a musk rat", a word noted by Sir Charles Head in 1824 in this region and still in use among fur dealers in Canada. This word has been derived by Prof. Chamberlain from *mizkuani* = "it is red".

9. GO-HOME. It has been suggested that this is a corruption of the Indian termination word—*gummee* = "a lake". The name Go-Home is applied to a lake, a bay, and a river. The Indians do not recognise the word and translate Go-Home Bay *Kewawequad*, *kewa* being a prefix meaning "return", as in *Kewatin* "the wind that returns from the north"; *wequad* = "a bay". The root of – *gummee* is found also in *agam* = "I am in harbour"; *agomewin* = "a harbour", etc.

10. MADAWASKA. This word is an alien in this region, coming hither from the Madawaska River, a tributary of the Ottawa on whose banks the University Club at first intended to settle. Various derivations are given in "Les Noms Geographiques de Quebec" by M. Roy. The most probable derivation is that suggested by Baraga. *madawa* or *matawa* = "sand"; –*askk* = "grass". And so it signifies meadowland at the mouth of a river.

OFFICE OF THE
University of Toronto Alumni Association.

TORONTO. 20th Jan. 1914

Dear Sir,

I have with enclosure a proof of your article which is to appear in the February number of 'The Monthly'. Would you be good enough to return it with your corrections as soon as possible. We are usually pressed for time at the end. Please send it to the University Press addressed to the Managing Editor of The Monthly Magazine.

I have to thank you again for your kindness in writing the article for us.

Yours sincerely,
G. S. Stevenson

OFFICE OF THE
University of Toronto Alumni Association.

TORONTO, Feb. 21, 1914.

Dr. N. Burwash,
26 Alvin Ave.,
TORONTO.

Dear Sir,-

I herewith enclose your article on University Federation in Ontario. Would you be good enough to return it with corrections at your earliest convenience, to

Professor Stevenson,
University College?

THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY
TORONTO, CANADA

PUBLIC LIBRARY
BOOKS, TORONTO

AGENTS IN ENGLAND:
E. W. HORNSBY & CO.,
3 FINSBURY SQ.,
FINSBURY ST.,
E.C.1 LONDON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 25th 1914.

Dear Dr Burwash,

As you are one of the patrons of the Museum, may I ask you to send me a list — with addresses — of say 15 people to whom you would like invitations to be sent for the opening of the Museum on March 19th by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught.

Mr Currelly regrets that he is unable to call on you personally for this list, but the amount of work still to be done in preparation for the opening takes up his whole day and the evening as well.

Yours truly,
Alex. Chadwick
(sec.)

3647 Charlotte St
Kansas City Mo
March 15th 1904

My dear Chancellor

This morning the Rev
A B Silcox preached
his sermon from the text
"And Gideon a young
man mighty of valor."
It was a good sermon – he
usually preaches good sermons
– and I am enclosing a
copy of it. It has he came
to the quotation "They that
do know their God shall be
strong and do exploits" my

this out for a great many
years this is seldom at
sermon he preaches but
has rarely represented
Canada. He was born
near St Thomas Ont &
educated at McGill I believe
has been preaching at Bond
St Congregational Church
in Toronto for one or two
years. Possibly you knew him
I did not hear him there
but got acquainted with him
here. He married one of
our best attending
Church – one of the leading
Congregationalist families –
here. I don't suppose he
was to anything else
but a Methodist but I may
suppose I found his Church here

mind reversed – so it does
very very frequently – to
you and other Philadelphia
Leaders in Methodism
and all that is good in
Dromolo & Canada.
I have been here nearly 3½
years now and the Sister
have been good to me giving
me just the finest wife was
intended to a man but
it is surprising how often
I think and talk about
Dromolo and the leaders
who have made her famous
whom it has been my
great privilege to know
And Dr Sheer also
to be been preaching on

most like the Methodists filled
up house than the N.S. church
here.
We are expecting Father & Mother
next month & we will have
a happy time with them altho
the little boy that they set out
to see was opposed to us.
You will not come this way
this last on Dromolo he son hoping
that my wife will have the pleasure
of meeting you this summer
Please give my best regards
to Mrs Bancroft & Ed in
Lane when you write him
away & coffee I don't know
where they are located now.
I trust that you – like father –
are enjoying a well earned
vacation this fine weather
what you will be long spared
to the city, the nation and
grandfather who are so proud
of you Sincerely
Robert Clark

1863	Birthday of Rev. W. M. Church	
	missionary money	
Nov 15	Collected from Sabbath	
22	" " "	2.14
		1.97
22	Sabbath A.M.	12.47
	" P.M.	8.11
29	Public meeting	
	& Liberal	34.05
	Subscription	100.
1864	Collected by S. School	
January	Scholars	40.00
July	mis. Norris & Matthews	20.84
4	" Norris & Roden	51.00
4	" Macfarlands & Armstrong	36.

1866	missionary money	2
Nov 27	A.M. Collections	8.65
	P.M. "	7.00
30	Public meeting	20.
	deduct expenses	35.65
		3.50
1865	Credit by S.S.	32.15
January		48.72
		80.87
1865	missionary money	
Dec 10	A.M. Collections	6.50
10	P.M. "	14.10
14	Public meeting	48.37
	Infant class Box	8.75
	Sabbath School	
	Boys	11.35
	Girls	47.96
	Infant Class	15.62
		155.72

3

1865 Sacred expenses

Mr Thos. Jones Hoffman	
Carriage	3.00
Prizes	4.0
Wood	8.
	144.32

1869 A.M. Collection	7.56
P.M. "	8.27
Public meeting	27.75
Infant Class	7.12

C. H. Bell
403 Kent Bldg.
Toronto

CHAS. H. BELL
CITY AGENCY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
403 KENT BUILDING
YONGE & RICHMOND STS.
TORONTO, ONT.

March 16th 1910

Rev. R. Barnwell S.T.
26 Alma Ave
City

My dear Sir

Some two years ago you delivered a very interesting and profitable sermon at the Berkeley St Methodist church and as my father the late James Bell was Treasurer of the Trust Board for many years previous to his death in 1889 I think he would like to have a copy of the earliest collection which I take from an old memorandum book of his.

I also find underneath upon our family register by my father that you baptized "Jane Ann".

Yours very truly

Chas. H. Bell

BURSAR'S OFFICE
F. A. MOURÉ, BURSAR

TORONTO,
30 April, 1914.

Mrs. Margaret Burwash,
26 Alvin Avenue,
Toronto.

My dear Madam:

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Ontario Museum the Director of the Archaeological Section reported your recent donation to the Museum of a large collection of Indian material, and I was instructed to convey to you the thanks of the Board for your gift.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. Mouré

Secretary to the Board.

M. F. B. 140.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

In reply, please quote
No.

Niagara Camp,
June 23rd. 1914.

Dear Sir,

Major General Lessard, C.B., and Officers of the Headquarter Staff, have much pleasure in extending to you an invitation to visit the Cadet Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, on either the 1st. 2nd. or 3rd. July next.

Yours very truly,

W. E. Elliot

Lt-Colonel.
A. A. G.

Lt-Col. Rev. N. Burwash, M.A., D.D.
Victoria College,
Toronto.

R. F. SEGSWORTH,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY ETC.
CABLE ADDRESS. "SEGSWORTH" TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 2311

CANADA BUILDING, 102 BAY STREET,
TORONTO.

August 21st, 1914

The Rev. Nathaniel Burwash,
26 Alvin Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir,

My brother is to be married on September 2nd at 2 p.m. in the Metropolitan Church, and mother and he have been talking over the matter, and if it would be convenient to you, we would like that you should conduct the marriage ceremony. Mother's old associations with your family are a tie and we often think and talk about your past kindnesses. If it is convenient will you please phone me.

I enclose cheque for $20 which please accept as your gratuity in the matter, if you can make it a point to be present at the time and date stated.

Yours ~~truly~~ Sincerely

R. F. Segsworth

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 6 File 44

Correspondence 1915 Jan.-June

REVERSO
F14-R613

Cobourg, Jan. 5, 1915.

My dear Dr. Burwash,

Sam sorry to hear that you have gone back to that old foe, rheumatism, and have been halting upon your thigh. You will I hope be firmly on your feet again by Saturday, or at least by Monday for our Ministerial Asso. Meeting.

as to subject I think the most profitable would be either (2) or (3) of your list, viz. "The Need of a Great Revival" or "Methods of dealing with souls", preferably perhaps the last mentioned, but you will make the choice and give the word of the Lord as it comes to you.

The evening meeting we think it better at this time of the year to

Omit. – Since most of the men must leave soon after the afternoon meeting and the evening refreshment.

Yours Cordially

A. H. Reynar

P.S. Don't forget to bring Mrs. Burwash if she is in running order.

A.H.R.

Feby 26th 1915

Revd N. Burwash
26 Alvin Ave. Toronto

My dear Dr Burwash,

I should have replied instantly to your letter of 23rd inst, had I not been managing to be here for Montreal when you will remember, this evening, this time ago, I been voting for Prof. Edgar, as you requested, though I must in candour say that I would have voted for him on my knowledge and appreciation of his merits.

My wife thanks you for kind remembrance, and desires me to convey her good wishes for you and Mrs Burwash. But the children are for not addressing you as Colonel! The thinking is mild, humane.

I saw Sir Wilfrid twenty minutes ago and had talk with him. Also, he is looking well and jaunty, suffering in hand and knee, applied by the war, as I know, and as I feel more you must be. From my experience in Montreal I could assure him that this party needs probably not the Ministry, if the Liberal press should raise good effective quality, instead of meeching, as the Globe habitually does, as if from under the bed!

Pray believe me, dear Dr Burwash,
yours sincerely,
E. N. Thomson

A.5.6

326 Waverley St.
Ottawa. March 8
1915

Dear Dr Burwash,

I laughed to hear that you will be able to vote for Mr Bertell Hopkins, and also to be able to tell that one of my two votes will be cast for Dr William Edgar of whose literary talent I have a high opinion.

Believe me with kind regards
Sincerely yours
Wm Lefroy

Revd Dr Burwash, F.R.S.C.
Toronto

1915

The Sanitarium
Clifton Springs, March 11
NEW YORK

Rev J. Burnash
Toronto

Dear Porter

I have been intending to write you for some time, but so much of the time I have been too ill to write. Indeed I am in great pain this morning. My son Dr Egerton Hart, who spent twenty five years in medical work in China, died two years ago. He left a very fine collection of Pekin Bangles & Jade stone embroideries which are beautiful. I wished I could have this collection for Pekin & a fine collection could not be purchased in China to day. Many of the articles come from the homes of wealthy officials. These things were given to my son for medical service. Now I get a purchaser for them. I have thought of Canada as I have given to purposes which did not appeal much. Perhaps we have some institution who would be glad to do this and advise them are of much temptation. I do not think I am asking too much. The collection could not be obtained in China to day for any price. I would take $500.

I want to put up a small monument to my dear husband, she is worthy of a more costlier one than I will be able to put up.

I have been a very sick woman this last year & been down in the Buffalo Hospital & the Hamilton Hospital & am at my mouth's end. The time where the expenses are my great & I do not know how much longer I will have to stay. I am not able to walk only with the aid of a chair. I do hope some one will interest themselves in this matter. I do not know what this Methodist people will do when for years as they God & pass your life as well as that of Mrs Burnash. Please keep this quiet. I hope you will succeed in selling them so that I could have part my now.

Yours

Kobe Kwansei Gakuin Mch 18th

Dear Dr. Barrows.

Many thanks for the copy of your address. It is excellent. I think it could not be made by a man who had not seen Japan.

Our conference is now in session. I gave the Theological address on "Christianity and Present day thought". It has been a very valuable study to me. I have been for years constructing, trying to raise on the basis of Psychology a vindication of the fundamentals of Christianity. I believe I have succeeded at least. I wish I could talk it over with you but that is impossible.

I hear that Mr. Johnston is in "rice" - if you see him give him my regards. Again thanking you for your address and wishing you and Mrs Barrows every good wish in what Mr Thompson joins me I am Yours Sincerely

Hiromitsu Ito

now I feel quite that some of you Japan will buy them for the college. Pardon one, for troubling you but I know you are clear I was pleased to see this address here sorry I was so ill I did not see more of you. Kind regards to Mrs Barrows & yourself.

Yours Sincerely

Mrs B. C. Hart.

Private

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
THE ROXBOROUGH
OTTAWA

The Brown Palace Hotel,
Denver, Colo. March 27, 1915.

Nathaniel Burwash, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Dr. Burwash:

I have learned from Professor Baker that he is speaking to one or two members of the University of Toronto Committee on honorary degrees suggesting that my father's name be considered by the Committee among those possibly deserving of recognition at the next ensuing Commencement; and Professor Baker has suggested to me that it might be well for me to drop a line to one or two friends who, knowing my father and his services to the profession and to the University, might be willing to interest themselves on his behalf.

I naturally hesitate to move in a matter so distinctly personal, but I am sure you will understand how glad I should be, especially for my father's sake, were he thought deserving of such an honour by his Alma Mater, and will pardon the filial prompting which makes me feel that, if a word to one or two of his friends could help to gain for his name a more careful consideration, it would perhaps be justified, or, at the least, not misunderstood.

Father, as you doubtless know, is in duration of time, as I think also in years, the oldest lecturer of the Law Faculty of Osgoode Hall. He has been re-elected every three years by the Benchers, for a period now of over twenty-one years. During this time, in addition to teaching, he has made important contributions to his profession in published works on the Law of Defamation and the Law of Libel and Slander. He is also, I think, the senior representative of the graduates in Arts on the University Senate, having been re-elected at each Senate election for a period now of over thirty-three years. He has given in this time much attention to University matters, and has recently brought out a book entitled "McCaul, Croft, and Forneri", which is a contribution of some value to University history and literature.

Should you feel that his services to higher education, in teaching and in the contributions he has made to his profession,

and the services he has rendered the University, would entitle him to an honorary degree, perhaps you would not be averse to seeing, or writing a word on his behalf to, the President of the University and the Rev. Dr. Bowles of Victoria, or any other members of the Committee to whom you might think it well to speak.

Please, however, do not feel that because I have taken the liberty of sending this letter you must take further notice of it, unless you really feel that what it suggests is merited and in the interest of the University. I might say that it is the only letter I am venturing to write; but, having heard recently from you on behalf of Mr. Pelham Edgar's nomination to the Royal Society, I have felt sure you would not misunderstand either my motive or the spirit in which I am writing, and will feel just as free to act as you may think best, as I did when indicating my choice for membership in the Society.

With kind regards, Believe me, dear Dr. Burwash,

Very sincerely yours,

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Peterboro Apl 15/15

My dear Doctor

Your letter came to me with a [illegible] from the [illegible] old days — now getting to be but a faint memory. I have to think to recall the men [illegible] which you refer to. I fear I can do little to help you. Remember that in 1850 I was but 13 years of age. I went to [illegible] school in Cobourg before going to Victoria. [illegible] old [illegible] Checked English man kept the Parochial School Room on the Commons, East town, South of D'Arcy Boulton; he used a quill pen, played the fiddle and liked a glass of ale. He taught the [illegible] little [illegible]. Mother one day brought me up to the College where we found Dr [illegible] who was then at the head of Victoria. He gave me a book and asked me to read. I did so and "passed". I then attended the primary school. I remember Wesley Wright, Ferguson, Ryckman, Campbell

---

I remember well the day [illegible] your first [illegible] in [illegible] before [illegible] when Prof. Campbell [illegible] to entertain him and [illegible] little kindnesses. Poor old [illegible] As to the [illegible] was the Head [illegible] of the Old Post Master but are you sure the name [illegible] was it not William? He was a [illegible] lawyer [illegible] M.P.P. There was a Campbell at College [illegible] father lived in a [illegible] on the Road to [illegible] At one time John [illegible] was in the office of [illegible] Marshall. [illegible] Engineer and [illegible] the [illegible] Canal. An [illegible] called for [illegible] Engineers to [illegible] John and Campbell [illegible] Campbell and [illegible] He got back but I think he had Yellow fever and [illegible] he afterwards [illegible] I [illegible] the man with the [illegible]

3. When he made his awful contortions in the pulpit it was hard to keep from laughing – they were wonderful –
I remember Ryan – he was generally seen in a long dressing gown –
It was not Ingersoll's brother.
I remember McNab but why he left the College, I don't know. I was too young then to think why he left. He was a tall handsome man, of gracious manner & bearing. I also thought he left for political reasons, but I had nothing to go on. Was it his or Sir Allan McNab's daughter who married a Postal Official?
I remember Abel Brown – he was a fine looking young man, a good student and a fine Cricket player. I think his people were Episcopalians. They lived in a little white house on the North side of King St. nearly opposite the Blind Asylum. John D Armour, lived a little west of the Mathews and Sutherlands were very respectable people – they always had clean windows – and

beautiful primroses in the front windows – The father, a Cooper, was addicted to drink and really quarrelsome – I have followed his career (Alex) He has a son in the Episcopal Ministry –
As to Alex Muir – I think you are off. I think he was known as a poet – My impression is that he came from Markham and some time when back of Toronto. I think he went to the West and settled at or near Prince Albert in the Carrot River Country. I have often noticed his poetry. I think nothing of Hamilton. I only remember two Reeve boys, Dickson & W J.
They were clever, fine lads, students. Women never to study but always had their lessons perfectly.
I remember Williams – a small man but very clever. I think he came from Bellville but I lost all track of him.
I simply have a dim memory of Axtell – or Astle – there was a man of that name who left

5

a book [illegible] Tidings [illegible] Bloor, Gordon [illegible] Methodist, My dear memory of that Minister of that [illegible] and a [illegible] little people [illegible] quite surprised, but that [illegible] Henry Dumble [illegible] I don't think [illegible] such a person. There was a Henry Dumble at Kingston who had a son - a doctor, who practised at Gananoque - a well liked and popular man. I saw him when he was a child - never since, as he died young. There was at Colborne an old man called Henry Dumble but he never went to college. Let me tell you a story of this honest old Methodist. He came to church - the old wooden one - as he reached his pew he stepped over and lifted some thing and planted in the next seat saying: "Lie there little God" It was a lady's muff!

"Good Methodist stock - surely. James Dumble - son of William Dumble went to the College when it was a Seminary. He died in Hamilton, I am sure, a few years ago. He was a staunch Methodist. I read now in the Globe about him retiring in Chatham and having some with the preacher on a question of doctrine - perhaps the new learning - of evolution. If you enquire at the Globe office they can probably tell you about Maria - the way a man of nine Cultivation. About 87, when in Manitoba, I learned of him being in the West. His poetry has been often published.

I am glad you are writing the book, it will be of great interest to the old boys.

By the way Mrs. Dumble told me that she saw in a recent Globe mention of the death of Mrs Wood, aged 95! Her daughter Charlotte married a D'Hurlbert

Vancouver B.C.

April 9/8

Dear Doctor Burwash

I purpose starting this fall on a trip around the world, which will take me from two to four years. I intend to visit practically every country.

Now you can readily see how important a trip this can be made to Victoria, in the way of gathering specimens of a character which may be exceedingly serviceable to students here.

And as I see the great movements going forward in the world a large and systematic collection would be more

value to the theological than to even the science students.

There are immense grand theological work in the struggles of race, strange plants, customs and habits of animals, and in the myriads of human beings. Of any person on the earth related to your own world it is that class of men who stand in the sanctuary to voice aloud thoughts of the eastern orient. And his wonderful thoughts are not confined to any one work or to the creeds of the churches.

It is out of my fugitive ambitions to bring the world to those who cannot go to the world. I proved bringing Palestine to those who cannot go there.

For instance I honestly to bring now that land the musical instruments, articles of dress of most note, and land which proved to some extent illustrate Bible references. Grains, grasses, flowers including "lily of the field" Rose of Sharon, the willow of jeremiah & a number have an intense interest to all students of the Bible and Sunday work.

I have a collection like this. I give my time merely and collect in a systematic manner and it costs. Still on my return I proved arrange all the things collected according to the country in

4 which round for it is my purpose to collect everything.

In turn the College or some men or men who would give towards such an undertaking to meet cash outlay of purchase, transit to special place, cartage and freight, to say $600.00 per annum for at least three years the money to be paid annually in advance. Thus for $600 to $2000 Victoria can have one of the best ethnological collection on the continent – and the best in Canada by all odds.

Were I wealthy enough I would go on and collect then I would build such a structure as would hold the articles and show them well.

5 I am thoroughly clear in my mind that in the three years I could place in the municipality a collection well worth $2000.

Surely some of our wealthy men could be had who would put up a plain brick structure with bare walls, concrete floor and well lighted. Such a building could be put up for $1,000 close to the main building and with a corridor leading thereto.

Doctor Dawson I would at this hour be an undoubted sceptic as to any development I anticipate were it not that I had met and con-

6 — vincing me in the mountains, by the rivers, on the oceans, among the animals, plants and the living religions and customs of all sorts of human beings.

Whether our preachers and religious teachers will believe it or not I do well know that doubt, unbelief, skepticism are widespread in the churches of Christ. Scores and scores of Methodist ministers as well as of all other denominations are full of unbelief and practice Lord's Books, formulas and creeds are unable to hold the human

7 mind. The more educated man receive the more subtle becomes the reason in the positive proof of eternally demanded by reason must present itself in clear form and in an unmistakable voice to be of value.

These and the elements of the mind are as God like as anything else and are the data of the human family in the final analysis.

I again avow that it has in the material world, which is God's world, and is as holy and sacred as the Bible, that I found God, high intelligence, purpose and to my mind a mind and overwhelming proof of an omnipresent God

8 who probes and finds
even the human mind
and spirit. Hence will
the grandeur, the sublimity
and the effectiveness of
the Bible matter, things of
human and divine origin
to make me love body, mind
and spirit in calm loving
and rational submission
to Him who is always with
me and all men.

Thus you can see a
reason for trying to aid
the young men of the college
and especially those who are
going into the grand and
yet dangerous work of try-
-ing to tell men what God
thinks what God does and
what He is going to do.

9

If your College — the
Christian men of means
cannot meet my plans
shall feel forced to try the
Toronto University proper,
or McGill.

It would be a real
grief to me to not have
such a collection somewhere
in Canada.

Perhaps never before has
such an offer come to
any Canadian University.
I make it out of love for
my alma mater, for Meth-
-odism and especially in the
name of the Master of all
Science and Nature.

Dear Doctor believe
me yours very sincere
friend E. Allen

Kind regards to all the Professors
as much as to Mrs Burwash
C.R.

Oberlin, April 21/15.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

Mr Lee called yesterday to learn what had come of anything of his documents. I told him they had been left for you at the College with Mr. Wilson, but that I had been minded to see you. – He seems continuously on his research work, and I would be glad indeed if he should succeed

in making a move forward. He tells me that he would be glad to run up and see you on the subject, if you would name some time that would be convenient — to you in the near future. Let me have a word to say when, and I will report to ~~you~~ him. I may say that Mr Odell, now Colonel Odell, says that he thinks Lee's work is perfect of its kind and in advance of anything that has been done up to the present time.

With best wishes,
I am ever yours cordially,

A. H. Rayner.

Ley

(Copy)

Personal.

Cobourg, July 14th, 1914

RIGHT HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN,

Prime Minister of Canada,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Borden,—This letter will introduce to you Mr. R. Ley, of Cobourg, who has an important matter to bring before you. Mr. Ley has made in my opinion a very important scientific discovery, and desires to offer that discovery to Canada, through you. Mr. Ley is sane without doubt or question, and has made a most remarkable find. He will explain the matter to you. What I want you to believe, is that Mr. Ley is not a quack, but a student of Science. He has been a student for a considerable number of years, and has at last made a discovery, which he believes is of immethe importance and I can only recommend him to your good offices. He is not looking for a position of any kind, or any payment, but desires to have his discovery come before the world under the auspices of the Dominion Government, only desiring that he be known as a discoverer. He is backed up in this matter by Science teachers and others of good standing.

Anything you can do for Mr. Ley in the direction that I have pointed out, I will take as a personal favour.

With heartiest congratulations, I am,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) C. A. MUNSON

(Copy)

Cobourg Collegiate Institute

C. C. ARTHUR, M.A. PRINCIPAL

Cobourg, Ontario, July 21, 1914

MR. C. A. MUNSON, M.P.,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Munson,—I have examined Mr. R. A. Ley's scientific work, and am convinced that he has made a discovery which will be of great importance to Science. His genetic table of the elements contains material which would be of great advantage to our mining interests as well.

You remember Mr. Ley became interested in scientific pursuits in the days of Old Victoria College, and he has been patiently working along lines of research here ever since.

I suggest that Mr. Ley be invited to Ottawa to lay his work before the Right Honourable Premier R. L. Borden, with a view to having it passed upon there, or treated as the Premier may suggest.

Hoping you will see that Mr. Ley gets an introduction to the Premier. I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. C. ARTHUR

(Copy)

Cobourg, July 12th, 1914.

From MAJOR J. W. ODELL,
Mathematical Master, Collegiate Institute,
Cobourg, Ontario.

To MR. C. A. MUNSON, M.P.,
Cobourg, Ontario.

Sir,—I write you in behalf of Mr. R. A. Ley whom I have known both scientifically and socially for the past twenty years.

Mr. Ley was associated with Victoria University up to the time of its withdrawal from our town to Toronto, and since that time has devoted his time and energies in the interest of Chemical and Mineralogical Science.

His labors have been rewarded by a confidence, which I may state, is shared by myself, that he has discovered most important truths governing the genetic theory of the constitution of the elements and their transmutation, that must prove invaluable to Science, especially Mining.

I would earnestly recommend that you use your good offices to secure for Mr. Ley an audience with Sir R. L. Borden, or his appointee, to discuss the merits of the case, knowing as I do that Mr. Ley is a sane thinker and is not a self seeker.

If there is merit in his researches he wishes Canada to get the first credit.

Trusting you can satisfactorily arrange matters for Mr. Ley.

I am yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. W. ODELL,
Mathematical Master, Collegiate Institute
Late Fellow University of Toronto

(Copy)

Cobourg, Ont., Dec. 15, 1914.

SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN,
Prime Minister of Canada,
OTTAWA, ONT.

Right Honourable Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge with most appreciative thanks the receipt of your reply of the 11th instant.

In compliance with your request for information concerning my discovery, I beg to state that I have discovered the natural laws which govern the building of common matter into the chemical elements.

My work has been in physics, chemistry and mineralogy, and if you would appoint a committee of gentlemen of integrity, versed in these branches of natural science, it would give me great pleasure to lay before them the proofs of my discovery. I could spend a day or two at Ottawa and receive a copy of their report before leaving the city.

Hoping that this can be satisfactorily arranged, and again thanking you, I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD A. LEY

(Copy)

Cobourg, April 22, 1914.

C. A. MUNSON, ESQ., M.P.,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your suggestion I am writing you concerning the scientific work of Mr. R. A. Ley, Cobourg.

Will you allow me to say that as a graduate of Toronto University, and having some training in Science, and having spent some time as editor of a scientific review, I am not uninformed on scientific matters.

I have known Mr. Ley for at least thirty-five years. I know that for the last twenty years he has been studying and experimenting in the department of chemistry. During the frequent conversations I have had with him I have been deeply impressed with his grasp of the subject.

I believe that he has made an important discovery, and that his "Genetic" table will prove of great value both in the theory of chemistry and in its application to the development of the natural resources of this country.

(Signed) M. A. SORSOLEIL.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
THE ROSEBOROUGH
OTTAWA

Dictated at The Cardenas Hotel,
Trinidad, Colorado, April 30, 1915.

My dear Dr. Burwash:

I have been somewhat long in acknowledging the receipt of your very kind letter of the 2nd instant. The delay has been caused by the bereavement in our family, which has made it difficult for me to attend to correspondence as promptly as I should have desired. I hope the delay will not make you feel that both my father and myself are the less appreciative of the interest you have taken on his behalf in the matter mentioned by me to you in a previous letter. While in Toronto, I learned of how much you had interested yourself, and I need scarcely say that I shall ever remember with gratitude this kindness on your part. I value, too, very deeply what you have said with reference to my father, in the letter you have sent.

With kind regards, Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Dr. E. Burwash,
Toronto, Canada.

Hamilton Sept 4th 82

25 Nightingale St

Mr N. Burwash

Yacht Club

Toronto

Dear Sir — Will you pardon me for addressing you this letter. I cannot claim a personal acquaintance but have followed your course since your elevation to the Chancellorship to the present & from your evidence & experience & force of character feel confident you will do so.

As a Canadian & English descent I have been led to observe things in this Canada of ours regarding national matters & so far as I am informed since Wolfe Brock, Mackenzie & Papineau the English have not played as important a part as some would

like to see (those of English descent are included). In fact, whether you are so well informed of the fact the Celt has played from Tecumseh & Miss Mackenzie to Louis Riel, and an Ultramontane appears from the hint to Hon. Pitt Rodgers have caused resistance, it is only too evident how much the Celt outshines the Saxon.

If it were only an Government one might resent it to chance but hints to Journalism (Brown & the Globe, World, Telegram, Mail, Mail & Herald, Witness, Hamilton Spectator, & Mail) the Celtic Press is controlled by Northern as well. No complaint is meant but the fact - the Celt exists -

In Finance & Commerce, are not the Celtic saints to our bankers? Railways who are Northern Lights, Who Manufacture breaking it Quam Shannessy?

Intellectual Canadian Journalists Editors

In prominent life - lawyers doctors professors & do they not largely lead the way? for instance in p. 11 Canadian literature. Hence the thing.

Let them think over the things Englishmen have done from the Elizabethan Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins, Hudson, Cook, Franklin, Davis - in Exploration.

The Bacons, Gilbert, Newton, Harvey, Herschel, Faraday, Darwin, Huxley, as philosophers & scientists.

Eliot, Pym, Cromwell, Hampden, Walpole, Pitt, Grey, Peel, Cobden, Bright, Salisbury, Chamberlain, Disraeli, Gray - statesmen.

Wolfe, Clive, Coote, Rodney, Nelson, Cromer as leaf changers - there are men who have done great things at home & abroad, with their in view does it not seem strange that England should as at such low ebb in the

Canadian affairs - Is the Empire a second place, mean in the outlying Dominions? or has a civil war taken place, or was he handicapped? I do not wish the City Law, but the Law on Liquor.

Show the philosophy of Colonization & the Patriotic Reminiscences of the Island Land, the difference - the key account for Lower individualism per thousand Plan - the Beneficial Potential of Anglicanism? Yes doubt you could throw much light on this subject.

In this war our Canadian contingent is known as part of "The Scottish Clans" also the Highlanders, Royal Scotch, if this is right? Why, not England Canada. The Canadian force simple regiment, I think it would seem that this is apart. An article by you, by leading journal would be instructive, if not a private Commission would be appreciated.

Yours very respectfully, Hon. Mitchell

P.S. I am a physician who has suffered a breakdown and once in a while I take to reading & writing but do not feel competent to undertake such a task as outlined.

However if it appeals to you it would be purely a professional typewriting. J.W.

P.S. If he is interested — Hallowell — Toronto. Mr Gill who has left away? Besides turn over the name of friends from Sent & West at present. Were the only Boys name I can mention — enfin it the Bursary of Burnett Allison — Jonly mention this to show your attitude to these things — more in your case would be [illegible] presumptuous. J.W.

Thos Lindsell —
24 Rathbone St, Toronto

Provincial Visitor,
Diocese of Toronto.

Trinity College,
TORONTO

May 12th, 1915.

Dear Dr Burwash:

Please pardon the delay in sending the information for which you asked. In the multiplicity of business I had forgotten my promise, for which I am sorry.

In the Calendar for 1858-9 the number of undergraduates is given as 30 — presumably those who were in attendance in 1858-9. For 1859-1860 the number is 27, judging from the Calendar of 1860.

With the best of good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely
A. H. Young.

Yg
Rev. Dr. Burwash.

REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, B.A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
MR. H. H. FUDGER
HONORARY TREASURER

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH,
CANADA
GENERAL BOARD OF MISSIONS
WESLEY BUILDING: 33 RICHMOND ST. WEST
TORONTO, ONT.
CABLE ADDRESS. "WESLEYANA, TORONTO"

REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A.
GENERAL SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. C. E. MANNING
ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D.
SECRETARY
YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT

May 10th, 1915.

Rev. E. Burwash, LL.D.,
26 Alvin Avenue,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

We are sending you under separate cover the "Report of the Conference of the Board of Missionary Preparation with Representatives of Theological Colleges and Seminaries and of Foreign Mission Boards in North America". The Conference was held in New York on December 1st and 2nd last, and was attended by over one hundred delegates. Thirty-seven theological institutions, five other institutions interested in the training of missionaries and twenty-nine Foreign Mission Boards and co-operating organizations were represented. There were also present eight missionaries on furlough and twenty-nine of the members of the Board of Missionary Preparation.

A glance at the roster of delegates on pages 54-56 will indicate how representative was the Conference of the best thought of our day in North America. I am sure that you will be deeply interested in reading the report. You will readily see how important was the character of the subjects discussed, the bearing of these subjects on the spread of Christianity throughout the world, and the timeliness of such a conference, composed of men on the one hand who bear the chief responsibility for the theological training of those who will serve the Church both at home and abroad, and on the other hand, of men who are mainly responsible for the administration of missionary affairs in the Church. Speaking as a member of the Board of Missionary Preparation, I can heartily testify to the deep devotion of the members of that Board to their high task. Many of the members bring to their labors gifts of a very high order. Moreover, the Board has recently secured for Director the services of Rev. Frank W.

Sanders, Ph.D., who resigned his position as President of an important theological Seminary in order to take up the work of this Board. It is the aim of the Board of Missionary Preparation not merely to make exhaustive studies of the situation affecting theological training in the various missionary fields; but also to initiate and develop much more intimate relations between the various missionary boards and the theological institutions at home.

I am sure that the reading of this report will confirm your existing convictions as to the necessity of most thorough preparation on the part of men who go out from our theological institutions to represent the Church of God and to interpret our holy religion to the non-Christian peoples of the world.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

James Endicott

FE/EE.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA
OTTAWA

May 5th, 1915.

Dear Chancellor Burwash -

I have your communication of the 3rd instant, resigning your fellowship in The Royal Society of Canada. We all very much regret that you have come to this decision.

I shall bring your letter to the attention of Council when it meets on the evening of the 24th instant.

Yours faithfully,

Duncan Campbell Scott

Honorary Secretary.

Rev. E. Burwash, F.R.S.C.,
Chancellor of Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

University of Toronto Alumni Association.
Victoria College.

TORONTO. May 22d 1915

Dear Dr Burwash.

Dr. Reeve tells me that you have kindly consented to write a short memoir of the late Dr. Sheldon for the University Monthly. I had planned to put it into the July number, but since then it has been decided to combine the June and July numbers into one, to be issued before the end of June. Could you conveniently let me have the copy by the end of this week, or early next week? I hate to have to rush about June 3rd and even if possible to have everything ready for the Press before I leave. Hoping that I am not putting you to inconvenience,

I am
yours sincerely
G. Oswald Smith
Editor, The Monthly.

King St. Methodist Church

Rev. S. C. Moore, B.A., B.D.
Pastor

A. R. Gagne, Rec. Steward

Parsonage: 131 King Street East

Telephone No. 210

Oshawa, Ontario

May 27 1915

Rev. Dr. Burwash
Toronto

Dear Doctor. Mrs. Moore & I are both greatly pleased at the prospect of your present and addresses at the Coming Conf. Let next week, and very much desire the privilege & pleasure of having you as our home during your stay here. As the Parsonage is next door to the church (King St.) in which the sessions of Conf. will be held it will be convenient to us as to distance is concerned and will be glad to do our best to make conditions as comfortable and restful for you as possible.

We are looking forward hopefully to a very helpful meeting. And are fully assured of the large contribution you will make to the spiritual uplift & service.

Mrs M. joins me in kindest greetings & regards to Mrs Burwash and yourself.

Yours
S C Moore

The William Davies Company
Limited
Toronto, Canada

May 26th, 1915.

Rev. N. Burwash, D. D., LL.D.,
26 Alvin Avenue,
Toronto.

My Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I have your letter of the 24th. Until I received it I was not aware that the Muller appointment was again to engage the attention of the Governors of the University. I had hoped it was out of the way until the war was over.

The continued employment of Germans whether long resident in Canada, or more recently arriving, is becoming increasingly difficult, and it is not easy (having regard to the state of public mind) for men holding trustee relationships to further support the retention of men of German birth.

Under ordinary conditions, I would defend to the last the position which the President took when the Muller matter was up before. If, however, the question has to be faced again, all the friends at the University must look at it from all sides, and reach a determination of what ought to be done in the light of such examination.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY,
LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA.

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Rev. N. Burwash, D. D., LL.D.

It is possible I will see the President before the Governors meet on Thursday.

Yours very truly,

J. Cooper Cole

Patron of National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Patron Military Corps Department
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Headquarters:
"Sussex Williams House,"
13, Russell Square,
London, W.C.

From Edward Burwash Esq. D.D.
Rank Chaplain General Hospital
Address reply to Canadian Expeditionary Force
Army Office Pudgie
London
England

May 27.15

Dear Dr Burwash -

While I was in Victoria your great influence enabled me to see the beauty of true Christian fellowship and I thank you most sincerely and specially for your most extraordinary intercession by which brought me from the place where I ought to be placed to a higher place among men. I have no heart to say enough but I simply thank God for your great influence in the class meetings which I miss more than any thing else because such an abundance of men have not any idea what our life is meant for us and how pure and clean, high life is reasonable to the knowledge of Him who created us on the same stand, with some differ from one another in color or appearance. I have found out that our sorrowfull and hard countenance is due to our own make but God is never responsible to it. I am very sorry to say this much that most of men are never clean from the awful swearings and cursings which I never have heard in my life previously but in this voyage I realized that the men should be severely punished for doing such

Patron of National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Patron Military Camp Department:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

HEADQUARTERS:
"GEORGE WILLIAMS HOUSE,"
13, RUSSELL SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.

From _____
_____ Batt. _____ Reg't. _____ Coy.
Address reply to _____

2

once I saw in a paper written concerning the blasphemous use of our Blessed Lord's name and God's but I never thought so bad as it is now and I was rather ashamed myself to be incapable of doing any reform among such but I wish you would pray for us that we may be able to see it wrong and think of that we are the heart and flower of this great nation young Canada.

Of course, I am a dot on a white paper and will be marked out more than any one else but I trust God in whom I trust, may find some thing what I am undertaking to be desirable though I am weak and incapable. However, I am true to my convictions and even with my death, I will maintain my honor and faith and besides the honor and name of my country from shame & opprobrium.

I shall not say any more but it is my trial and as I could it help writing such but I wish you would forgive me.

We had very good voyage comparatively and landed safely at 11. 30 m. at Plymouth and this morning I came to our camp at Shorncliffe; of course most of our men came yesterday

2

afternoon but I was left to unload our hospital materials and reload on the train. We (about 800) travelled in the night without bed and so I could not see any thing but Plymouth harbour is certainly beautiful. We are resting now and here we already met S. and Ho. S. (Michael and Dennis) stationed for a couple weeks and as we have supped & expect to do so also.

When I could get a leave, I shall visit some of my friends in Essex and London.

Now, I must close it is near dinner and so

wishing you very best health and prosperity.
with God bless you.

Yours truly,
S. Dawson

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA
OTTAWA

May 31st, 1915.

Dear Chancellor Burwash -

I brought your resignation as a Fellow of The Royal Society to the attention of Council at a meeting on Monday evening, last. This resignation was accepted and your name will be placed on the retired list.

Council wish me to express to you their sincere regret that you have found it necessary to take this step, and their appreciation of your co-operation and support while you were an active member.

Yours faithfully,

Duncan Campbell Scott

Honorary Secretary.

Rev. N. Burwash,
Chancellor of Victoria College,
Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Historical Society

Library, Historical Collections, and Secretary's Office,
NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING, TORONTO

ANNUAL MEETING

Toronto, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1915

Enclosed herewith you will find an outline programme of the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, which will be held in Toronto, at the Normal School Building, Victoria and Gould Streets, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, June 2, 3, and 4, 1915.

Next to the business affairs of the Society, requiring their due share of attention at this meeting, the programme will include several valuable papers and addresses. As this is the tercentenary year of the arrival of white men in Ontario, it will be appropriate that, at this meeting in the provincial capital, there should be some recognition of the anniversary and Champlain's share in the event.

Persons not members of the Society are cordially invited to attend the regular sessions of this meeting.

For advantage in transportation, ten or more persons, going on the same train, can purchase tickets at the club-rate (fare-and-a-third), the tickets being valid for separate return.

Affiliated societies are requested to appoint their delegates, and the Secretary of each should notify the Secretary of this Society of the names of such delegates, not later than May 15th, thus giving sufficient time to mail programmes and other particulars to the delegates. It is also desirable that the Secretary receive a written report from every affiliated society, giving information with respect to membership, income and expenditure, meetings held, additions to library and museum, and publications (if any) issued, which information will be for use at the annual meeting and for publication in the Annual Report.

The attention of members is directed to the proposed amendment to the Constitution printed below.

In accordance with Section 7 of the Constitution, notice has been given that the following amendment to the Constitution will be presented at this meeting for adoption:

To amend the Constitution by striking out Section 3, subsection (e) and substituting therefor the words:—

"Annual members shall pay an annual fee of not more than $1.00. When an Annual member may be one year in arrears in payment of his annual fee, the Council may erase his name from the roll of membership."

CLARANCE M. WARNER, President.
A. F. HUNTER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Ontario Historical Society

To be held at the

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,
TORONTO

JUNE 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1915

PROGRAMME

OFFICERS

Hon. President, The Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.A., LL.D., M.P.P.
Minister of Education

President, Clarence M. Warner, Napanee

Vice Presidents, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. F.R.S.C., Toronto
Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara
and the Presidents of affiliated Societies

Treasurer, C. C. James, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Toronto

Secretary, A. F. Hunter, M.A., Toronto

COUNCILLORS

Mrs. Braddish Billings, Ottawa
J. Stuart Cassiars, B.A., Toronto
Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.Scot., Toronto
W. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.S.C. (Queen's University) Kingston
Joseph L. Gilmour, B.A., D.D. (McMaster University) Toronto
James Henry Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas
Charles Cassell James, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Toronto
George R. Pattullo, Woodstock
David Williams, Collingwood
John Dearness, M.A., London

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2nd.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING (Victoria and Gould Sts.)

11.00 a.m. Meeting of the Council.

Registration of Members, Delegates and Visitors.

1.30 p.m. General Business Meeting.

Report of the President.

Report of the Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer.

Reports of Committees.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Appointment of Nominating and Resolutions Committees.

Reports of Affiliated Societies.

4.00 p.m. Inspection of the Provincial Museum under the direction of Dr. Rowland B. Orr, Superintendent, and Inspection of the Canadiana Shelves in the Provincial Educational Library under the direction of the Librarian.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

8.00 p.m. Addresses of Welcome by His Honour, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education.

President's Annual Address: "The Growth of Canadian National Feeling."

Address by Prof. George M. Wrong: "The Work of Champlain."

THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd (the King's Birthday).

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

10.00 a.m. The National Anthem.

"Dominus Domi"—An original poem by Dr. J. M. Harper, President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

"Old Homesteads in Upper Canada"—Mr. A. J. Clark, Toronto.

"Some Canadian Journalists of the Past Generation"—William Houston, M.A., Toronto.

The Diary of John White, M.P.P. (first Attorney-General of Upper Canada)—Miss Helen M. Merrill, Toronto.

"Isaac Buchanan—an Election without Politics, 1857"—J. Davis Barnett, C.E., Stratford.

QUEEN'S PARK.

1.00 p.m. Luncheon, Burwash Hall, under the auspices of The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto.

3.00 p.m. Reception. Royal Ontario Museum—Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. C. T. Currelley.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

8.00 p.m. "The Neutral Nation Indians"—W. H. Breithaupt, C.E., Berlin.

"A Forgotten Missionary of Empire in the Sixteenth Century"—Prof. J. L. Morison, LL.D., Kingston.

"Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood, being some Early History of Lambton County"—Norman Gurd, B.A., LL.B., Sarnia.

Remarks on a List of Vessels that Arrived at Moose Factory, Ont., 1750-1885—J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., Toronto.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4th.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

10.00 a.m. Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

"Notes on the First Parliament and other Early Buildings in Niagara"—Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara.

"The Centennial Celebration at Lundy's Lane, 1914"—Mr. R. W. Geary, Niagara Falls.

"Memoir of Mrs. Thomas Ahearn"—Mrs. J. R. Simpson, Ottawa.

"Memoir of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Rogers"—James H. Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas.

"The 101st Anniversary Celebration at Beaverdams"—Frank H. Keefer, K.C., Thorold.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, COLLEGE ST.

2.30 p.m. Reception by G. H. Locke, Ph.D., and Mr. John Ross Robertson.

Inspection of the John Ross Robertson Collection.

"Canadiana in the Toronto Public Library"—G. H. Locke, Ph.D.

4.00 p.m. Reception at Government House. His Honour, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O., and Mrs. Hendrie.

The public are cordially invited to attend these sessions.

Canadian National Council
Young Men's Christian Associations
MILITARY FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Home Office: 15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Please address reply as below:—

Name Nicholas A. Burwash
No. 1066
Rank Lieutenant-General
Unit 4th Canadian Division
Canadian Expeditionary Force.

St. Martin's Church
Ramsgate

June 22 - 1915.

Dear A. Burwash -

Thank you very much for your very kind letter which I appreciate very much and for your introduction of my humble self to the conference. I am not fit for ministry, I believe and besides I am in the front trench of things and settle and order minds are still left behind & may be this year and all life of the physicians out here, of God, who spare me and need me and whenever, so, then it is not my own opinion I simply voice my own interests. I have joined this army doing to do a little good & have fallen foul of some bad mists, and little of God is in view and even a pat and love not now what it means to me & join the anti-prize but in such we laughing stock out of me; of course, it is ignorance which makes them and so out bad and ungrateful beech but I have seen so many from those in Toronto and out in this strange land.

I am too sensitive, of course without doubt but I was never brought up among these kinds of the people. However, since I have started & said this things I struggle I have to call things by their names, in death, in unhappiness suspicion, hatred, selfishness and avarice are so far shunned, the elements which we have to fight against and you may say why so I not see the brighter side but I should say

Canadian National Council
Young Men's Christian Associations
MILITARY FIELD SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Home Office: 15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

Please address reply as below:—

Name
Rank
Unit
Canadian Expeditionary Force.

that there are many of the good men among them and yet the black is more observable & how before, so we could see more clear and less as the evil influence is easier to win them over as Adam and Eve had been, so the more temptations are the more the victims deserve the good; the war is, indeed, a curse and it is the ruin of nations in both soul and body.

But I wish that you could remember what I have since these do come fellow are very hard to save and yet we will try & save with our best, so do please look after those who are left behind, gone and their both in body and soul. The Kaiser is aspiring with a scarlet neck there are many hundred thousands of mothers, wives, brothers, sisters, children and sweethearts who probably know not what their beloved ones are going out & anxiously carry & say that many hundreds of them are sick in bed because of their own base animal passions. Those who have for conscience the other's worst enemy; it is true enough and those who are sick in bed now will surely when come home condemn the whole slavery!

Let them do whatever they wish but we must be sure that the old vice is yet up & spring up and does more harm than war.

I don't wish to say that the white slavery is all right but I must say in that the as the white slavery has done more harm to them

2.

and made them the life-long diseased ones. But let them remember before they condemn the other nations to look at themselves. I fear this may be a surprise to you but I have to ask you specially, one over those who are left behind because there will be and there is a great battle then this dreadful war, I fear, and every thoughtful man ought to be ready to fight against this unseemly and most dreadful enemies which come sometimes among us. Now, my most reverend sir, it is the greatest of all tasks which are trusted to you and others to prevent this dreadful enemy before it invades public and private prevention is better than cure and this is my most earnest prayer and entreaty to you and others left behind.

I am glad to say that my own country was condemned because heathen and ignorant of the public while slavery and accordingly such fatal diseases have been prevented by medical officers by our inspections. But let this we where it is now and if it binds then the members of the church may be left to show the number better. This war is not only the test of modern and scientific research but also the great test of the christian religion and all the world is watching this terrible crisis and I must pray God Almighty may be so merciful as to give a righteous and speedy end.

This is what I want you to do for my own sake and above all for God's sake.

May God bless you all in your strenuous efforts.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
T. J. Barnardo

148 Cottingham St.
Toronto June 29/15

Dear Dr Barnardo

I am sending you under separate cover the manuscript - what there is of it. There is so little that I fear it will not be of any use to you, but at least it will show that I have made an attempt. Among the letters Mr & Mrs Ray had I found nothing of any value for the purpose. I think any letters about the

work" must have been sent to my mother, and from her sent to the other. I have no records here to draw upon and my memory is far from good. When it is eighteen years since we left Port Simpson and during that time I have been so situated that I could not keep in any close touch with what was going on there. The published reports will be probably more reliable than anything I can give regarding those years.

I am sorry I cannot do more. I assure you I greatly appreciate and sympathize with your object, and would think it a privilege to be of any possible help.

Believe me

Yours very faithfully

Emma Crosby

Baltimore, Ont.

June 30th, 1915.

Dear Aunt Maggie,

We are sending you some eggs this morning.

Hoping you are well and
with kind regards, I am
your affectionate niece
Katie Burnsch.

We can send the hens
when you are ready for
them. I am sure you will be
glad to get out of the city.
I am glad Ned is able
to be home. I would not
like to think of you going
up to Go Home alone.
Ernest finished his
examinations yesterday. He has
been quite a strain on him
as he studied hard. He
is going out to Rice Lake
to camp for a week.

Proposed Course of Study

of the

Toronto Methodist Training School for Christian Workers.

School Year.
Fall Term: Beginning of Oct. to third week in Dec.
Spring Term: " " Jan. 2 end of April.

There will be approximately 500 periods of thirty to forty minutes each. About thirty of these will be given up to general gatherings of the whole school, leaving about 470 for lectures, study classes, etc.

After due consideration of the suggestions submitted and a survey of work carried on by similar institutions in the United States the following outline of courses of lectures and Special Courses leading to a diploma, have been drawn up.

The outline has been drawn up in three parts: 1. Courses of Lectures to Cover two years, fall of 1917 to spring of 1919. 2. Allotment of lectures to I and II Years. 3. Outlines of Special Courses covering two years.

Courses of Lectures to Cover Two Years.

Departments and Subjects	Periods
Practical Theology	
I Wesley's Sermons	12
II Soul Winning vs Steps in Salvation	12
Bible Study	
I Biblical History and Geography	25
II Biblical Literature	25
III Courses of Reading in the Old Testament	25
IV " " " " " New Testament	25
Sunday School Department	
I History of the Sunday School Movement	
II Child Study	15
III Teaching	15
IV S.S. Organization and Management	15
V	20
Social Service and Evangelism	
I Outlines of Sociology	
II Special Lectures in Sociology	10
III Sociology I Yr.	12
IV " II Yr.	12
V Elocution (Theory and Exercises)	12
	20

Proposed Courses of Study.

(Cont. A Year. Cont.)

VI Elementary Psychology	
VII Psychology of Religion	10
VIII Variations of Contemporary Evangelism	5
IX Lectures on the Relation of Science and Religion	5
Sub. 1. Mathematics and Religion. 2. Astronomy and Religion. 3. Science of History and Archaeology and Religion. 4. Greek Philosophy and Religion. 5. Modern Science. Outline of Evolution etc. and Religion. 6. Nineteenth Century Secondary Education and Religion. 7. Evolution of Relation between Religion and the State. 8. Classification of the Sciences of Experimental Religion by Experimental Psychology. 9. Relation of Modern Christianity to Ignorance of Scripture. 10. Modern Superstitions.	10

Literature

I History of Literature	10
II Methods and Aims of Elementary Education	10
III Normal Study Classes	
Junior	10
Intermediate	10
Senior	10
IV Elementary Work of the Methodist Ch.	10
V Sunday School Work	10
VI Histories of Minor Books	10
VII Outlines of Historical Geog. of Bible Lands	5

Auxiliary Departments.

Oratory

I High School Composition	1
II History of Literature including the Reading of Several Important Texts. Answer to the 19th Cent.	
Middle of 18th. including the Readings Important Texts. 19th Cent.	25
IV 20th Cent. Eng. Literature. Nineteenth Cent. Poets and Novelists	25
Sub. Poetry, Lyric, Historical, Scottish, Spenser Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, Rossetti, Sub. Fiction.	8
I Contemporary Eng. and Foreign Literature	8
II Contemporary Studies of Authors on Preaching, Sculpture, Music, Drama.	5
III Other Courses in continuation of II Industrial Environment, Teaching Work Outside Four Walls.	5

Comparative Religions

I Introductory Course	5
II Advanced Course II Yr.	
Sub.1. Buddhism Ancient and Contemporary, in Burma, China, India	1
2. Shinto in Japan	1
3. Taoism in China	1
4. Confucianism in Ch. & J.	1
5. Mohammedanism	1
6. Judaism	1
7. Primitive Religions	1
	10

Proposed Courses of Study.

History

I Elementary Ethnology. Histories of Babylon, Assyria, Syria, Israel, Egypt (Palestine will be treated in course on Bible Study; --in outline
Further--Lectures in Greek and Roman History.
II Mediaeval History (Europe) 20
20

Church History

I Earliest Times to the Reformation 20
II Reformation to the Present 20

.....

Allotment of Lectures to I and II Years.

.....

(First Term) To be delivered fall term 1915 and spring term 1916.

		Minimum	Maximum
Practical Theology.			
I			
II	12		
Bible Study	12	24	28
I			
II	25		
O. T. Department	25	50	56
II	25		
III	10		
IV	15		
Soc. Service and Evangelism	10	40	50
I			
II	20		
III	16		
V	14		
Missions	40	64	100
I			
II	10		
III	10		
IV	30		
English	10	30	100
I			
II	12		
IV	20		
VI	8		
Comp. Religions	5	20	40
I			
History	5	5	
I			5
Ch. Hist.	20		25
I		20	
	20	20 370	25 475

(Second Year)

Practical Theology I & II	25
Bible Study I, II, III, V, IV	100
O.T. Department I, II, & V	40
Soc. S. & Evan. I,II,IV,V,VI,VII,VIII,IX, & extra Evan. IV	120
Missions III, V, VI, & VII	60
English I, III, V, VII	60
Com. Relig. I, & II	15
History II	20
Ch. Hist. II	20 463

Proposed Courses of Study.

Special Courses have been tentatively arranged as follows:

N.B. These courses, on satisfactory completion of which the School will issue a diploma may be completed in a minimum time of two years. To complete any of these Special Courses in the two years students will have to attend 175 to 200 periods each year.

Special Course for Ladies Workers.

I Yr.

Practical Theology I & II
Bible Study I & II (or Soc. S. and Evan VI)
Missions II, IV, & I or III
O.T. Dept. III
Soc. S. and Evan. II, & III or V.
English II, & I or VI
Hist. I or Ch. Hist I. Approximately 175 periods

II Yr.

Bible Study III (if not taken in the I Yr) III, & IV.
Missions III and one of V, VI, VII.
O.T. Dept. I
Soc. S. and Evan. I, IX, and one of VI, VII, VIII
English III, and I or VI
One of Ch. Hist I or II, Hist. II, Ch. Hist. II.
Approximately 175 periods.

Special Course for Sunday School Teachers.

I Yr.

Practical Theol I & II
Bible Study II
Sun. Sch. I, II, III, IV.
Mi Missions IV, one of I, II, III
Soc. S. and Evan. I
English I or VI
One of Comp. Relig, Hist. I. Ch. Hist.I.
Approximately 175 periods

II Yr.

Bible Study I, III, IV
O.T. Dept. V
Missions III or V
Soc. S. & Evan. II, IX, and V or VI, or VII and VIII
Sun. III, V
One of Comp. Relig, I or II. Hist. II, Ch. Hist. II
Approximately 175 periods

Special Course for Local Preachers.

I Yr.

Practical Theology I, II
Bible Study I
Soc. S. and Evan. III, V
Missions IV and one of I, III
O.T. Dept. IV
Eng. II, VI
Comp. Relig. I
Hist. I
Ch. Hist. I

Approximately 175 periods

II Yr.

Bible Study II, III, IV
Soc. S. and Evan. I, II, IV, IX, and VI or VII & VIII
Missions III or V
Eng. I, III, V
Ch. Hist. II

Approximately 200 periods

Special Course for Social Workers.

Proposed Courses of Study.

Special Course for Social Workers.

I Yr.

Practical Theol. I, II
Bible Study I, II
Soc. S. and Evan. II
Missions I, III (City Problem or other suitable T.P.) IV.
S.S. Dept. IV
English I, II, IV
Com. Bels I or Eng. VI
Hist I. OR
Ch. Hist. I

Approximately 145 periods

II Yr.

Bible Study III, IV
Soc. S. and Evan. I, VI, VII, VIII, IX.
Missions. III, IV or V
S. S. Dept. I
Eng. III, VII
Comp. Bels. I or II
Concr Hist. II, Ch. Hist. II

Approximately 200 periods

Special Course for Student Volunteers.

I Yr.

Missions I, II, III, IV.
S.S. Dept. I, II, IV
Soc. S. and Evan. I, II
Eng. IV, VI

Approximately 175 periods

II Yr.

Missions III, V, VI, VII
S.S. Dept. III
Soc. S. and Evan. VI, VII, VIII, IX.
Eng. V; VII
Comp. Bels. II

Approximately 150 periods.

S.S. work in Theology except Comp. Bels. II, and in English except IV, V, VI, VII, should be taken with Deg. Arts, and Theol. work at the college.

The Soc. S. and Evan. VII. Student volunteers should present a thesis of considerable length in connection with this department dealing with some phase of the F. of Bel. of the to which they expect to go. Attendance at U of T. Sysmology of Religions Seminars should be compulsory.

A time table has been drawn up for the year 1915-1916 which permits of instruction in the above courses without clashes.

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 6 File #5-

Correspondence 1915 July-Dec

REVERSO
F14-R613

City Clerk's Office
Toronto

July 13, 1915.

N. Burwash, Esq.,
26 Alvin Ave.,
C I T Y .

Dear Sir:-

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., in regard to income assessment of N. A. Burwash, and in reply would say that the same will be submitted to the Court of Revision at its next sitting, due notice of which will be forwarded to you.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLeighton

City Clerk.

Go Home, Ont
July 23/15

My dear Dr Burwash:-

I enclose a letter from Mrs Stephenson with the papers spoken of - except that the "Mail" did not come.

Dr Armstrong is getting the recognition he deserves, I'm glad to see -

With kindest personal regards I am

Yours faithfully
Albert Abbott

REV. JAMES ALLEN, M.A.
GENERAL SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. C. E. MANNING
ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOME MISSIONS
REV. F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D.
SECRETARY
YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT
REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
GENERAL SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, B.A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOREIGN MISSIONS
MR. H. H. FUDGER
HONORARY TREASURER

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

WESLEY BUILDINGS, 299 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO, ONT.
CABLE ADDRESS, "METHODIST, TORONTO"
TELEPHONE, TORONTO, MAIN 2715

July 16, 1915.

Dr. A. H. Abbott,

Go Home, Muskoka, Ont.

My dear Dr. Abbott:

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of the Japan Mail, the Japan Chronicle and a copy of the Japan Advertiser, containing press notices of Dr. Armstrong's "Light From the East". After you have finished with these, will you kindly return them as I wish to file them with other press notices of this book?

If Dr. Burwash is in your neighborhood, will you kindly allow him to read the articles. Dr. Stephenson is from home attending summer conferences so I am sending the papers on to you in his absence. He will therefore not have the opportunity of reading the notices until you return the papers.

I am

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs F.C.) Annie D. Stephenson

THE DEPARTMENT OF

Social Service and Evangelism

of The Methodist Church

General Secretary: Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.
General Treasurer: A. E. Watson, M.A.

Field Secretaries: Rev. J. H. Maclennan, D.D., Toronto; Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A., Montreal; Rev. Hugh Dobson, B.A., B.D., Regina

"The object of the Department shall be the application of the principles of the Gospel of Jesus to the Economic, Political, Social and Moral relations of life, and the promotion of Evangelism throughout the Church." Constitution of Department.

Wesley Buildings, Toronto

August 19, 1915.

Rev. E. S. Burwash, D.D., S.T.D.,
26 Alvin Ave.,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

Under separate cover I am sending you fifty copies of "The Covenant" in the new form in which I have had it printed. I hope you will like it. If you have any suggestions to make with regard to it, I would be glad to receive them. I look upon this leaflet as being of very great value to our ministers, and the members of our Church in the interest of evangelism.

Hoping you and yours are all well.

Yours faithfully,

T. Albert Moore

General Secretary.

M/B

President's Office

Victoria College.
Toronto, Canada.

August 20th, 1915.

Rev. E. Burwash, LL.D.,
Go Home Bay.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

On August 4th I sent you $30.00 by registered letter, as you requested. On the 5th Eatons were to send you by Express (collect) the order you wrote for. As the mail this summer has been somewhat irregular, I would be glad if you will let me know if letter, and goods, arrived safely.

The weather this week has improved here.

Yours very truly,

Bertha M. Tory

Burwash Hall,

Aug. 31/25.

Rev. N. Burwash, D.D.,

26 Alvin Ave., Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

Enclosed you will please find a rough draft of the proposed courses of study of the Toronto Methodist Training School for Christian Workers.

Will you kindly give us your opinion on the following points:

(a) Taking into account the ground we have to cover, the limited time at our disposal, the fact that most of our students will not be accustomed to long academic lectures, and that they come to us after a day of hard work, we feel that thirty minute periods of study would be productive of far better results than forty-five or fifty minute periods. This is further strengthened we've plan short informal gatherings for social or discussion conducted by students and instructors. Could your course of twenty-four lectures be given in twenty-four thirty minute periods? Could it be given in 36 thirty minute periods (See p. 3)? Or if this is out of the question could you cover the ground if we should extend your periods to forty minutes?

(b) What is the extent and nature of the practical work, preferably field work, that you are outlining for your students as the experimental medium for the theoretical work of your lectures?

(c) If possible we wish to carry on our work without text books. If any are essential to your department please indicate.

We shall be very pleased if you will give us the advantage of any further suggestions or criticisms of

the proposed courses of study.

Yours very sincerely,

A. P. McKenzie

School Secy.

P.S. Will you kindly favor us with a reply at the earliest possible moment as we are held up for this information.

Victoria College,
Toronto, Canada.

August 24th, 1915.

Rev. E. Burwash, S.T.D.,
Go Home Bay.

Dear Dr. Burwash,

Thanks for your letter of the 21st. I am sorry to have troubled you in the matter, but as I said, there has been some irregularity in the mail this summer, and I wanted to feel sure that you had received the money.

I thought I had sent you some blank cheques with my former letter, but enclose a few now.

Miss Wilson left instructions that your cheque for August should be deposited in the Central Canada Loan & Savings Co. on the 25th, so that you are able to draw on that. If you wish me to cash a cheque and send you the money I will be glad to do so. Miss Wilson will not return till September 1st.

Miss Wilson and I often speak of the days when you were President, and we both enjoyed the work and the life of the College.

Yours very truly,

Bertha M. Joyce

THE GRAND CONSERVING COUNCIL OF A.O.U.A.W.

Toronto, Sept. 3d, 1915.

Rev. E. Burwash,
26 Alvin Ave.
Toronto.-

Dear Sir,-

Arrangements are being made by the Toronto Veterans of 1866 Association to hold a special recruiting meeting on the plaza in front of the City Hall at noon on Thursday, September 9th, and it will give your old comrades much pleasure if you will kindly assist us by giving a short patriotic address on that occasion. The proceedings are being arranged under the auspices of the Toronto General Recruiting Committee who have asked the Veterans of former years to co-operate with them in stimulating recruiting at the present perilous time. Major-General Otter, Lieut.-Col. Sir J.M.Gibson, Lieut.-Col. J.E.Farewell and other veterans have been invited to speak on this occasion, and a short address from you will be most gratefully appreciated. Nearly fifty years have passed since we responded to the call in a time of danger, and we are not yet too old to help along the cause by encouraging our young men to promptly reply to the call of our King and Country.

With sincere regards, and anticipating a favourable reply,

I am yours faithfully,

John A. Macdonald

President of Toronto Veterans of 1866 Association,
41 Macdonell Ave.
Toronto.

Phone, Parkdale, 3022.

Ivanhoe Sept. 17/15

Dear Doctor Burwash.

We are having a convention of our Epworth Leagues in Springbrook on Oct 12th. The feeling of the District Executive was that the present and your young people, was a helpful consecration just along the line of that until covenant which has come from your pen. The result has been that I have been asked to write you to know if you would come down and give us a morning and afternoon talk just along the line of preparation for service in the home League.

Springbrook is just about one mile from Centreville Ontario junction on C.P.R. from Toronto. I cannot say how glad we would be to have you with us to lead us nearer to God. However will be glad to have the request with you knowing that you will give it a sympathetic consideration

Yours Truly

Jno P. Bell

The Lord's Day Alliance of Canada

Toronto, September 24th, 1918.

RE SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT SHEA'S HIPPODROME.

I write to assure you that since this matter has been reported the Alliance has given it careful attention. When first mentioned some three weeks ago, I interviewed the Chief of Police, who stated that the entertainment was being given not by the theatre but by a military organization; that the programme was to be in keeping with the day; that the theatre was being placed at the disposal of the parties free of charge; that no one taking part would be paid; that no charge would be made but an offering taken; that the entire proceeds would be devoted to the special benevolent military object in view; that the Chief of Police had not given permission but had stated that in his opinion such an entertainment on Sunday would not be contrary to law.

Since that time the newspapers have indicated a vaudeville performance as afoot and some one has said that the Billiard-Johnston fight pictures would be shown.

I have therefore again communicated with the Chief of Police and he informs me that these alleged features are without foundation in fact, and that Police Officers will be on hand to see that the entertainment is in every particular in conformity with the law and, so far as the Police can insist upon it, in keeping with the assurance given.

These are the facts and in light of them I see nothing further to be done at present. I should be gratified to have you make such use of this information as your opportunities permit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. W. Rochester

General Secretary.

---

201 Sherman Ave. S. Hamilton.
27. 9. 18.

Rev Dr Burwash,
Dear Brother

I have a matter to refer to you, with a request to make of you. As I know your kindness and interest in the Kingdom of God will bring me answer to my request.

In a class for Scripture study, the personality of the Holy Spirit was questioned - may I should rather say disbelieved. And the grounds upon which the denial was based, was the fact that in very instances in which the Holy Spirit is spoken of in the New Testament His Name is given in the Original Greek in the neuter gender. For instance Rom. viii: 16. αὐτὸ τὸ πνεῦμα "The Spirit itself". Denying the validity of the translation in the revised translation, where it is given "The Spirit himself". I have examined a large number of passages, and find that in the instances which I have examined it is given in the neuter gender. Now Dear Bro. will you be so good as to give me your opinion on this matter. I do not doubt nor we shall, the personality of the Holy Spirit. But it would be a great very great satisfaction to know if there is not some grammatical

reason for this use of the Master Guides in this connection. It some theological ground for its use in relation to the Name of the third Person of the Trinity. Our Lord Jesus said "He shall not speak from himself, but what things soever he shall hear, these shall he speak".

My dear Former Teacher, I never had such a deep interest in the study of God's Word as I have to-day. And I never grew in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ as I do now. I thank God exceedingly for it.

An immediate answer to my request will greatly oblige me. Such as are usually is held on Friday night. I would like to be furnished for the enquiry of the class.

Thanking you beforehand. With praying that you may prosper also in health even as your soul prospereth.

I remain yours gratefully in Jesus our Lord

Geo. W. Hewitt

Toronto Sept 27/11-

Dear Dr Burwash.-

Toronto Ont.

Dear Bro.-

your reply to my letter received and submitted to E.F. committee. We have thought will be exceedingly well your suggestion and ask you the need coming down a day early to be with us for the morning session. - the afternoon will be given over to seeking for equipment for service - following your suggestion

We will ~~expect~~ look for you on the morning train from Toronto. G.T.R. to the junction, which arrives between 12 & 1 o'c - and will expect you to remain over until the following day.

The Doll journal is Oct 12th.

Thanking you for your interest in our work we look forward with no little anticipation to your coming.

Yours
Geo R. Sick

Cobourg, Oct. 6/15

My dear Dr. Burwash

Yesterday I reached the end of the MSS. you left me containing part of your very interesting & valuable History of Victoria College.

As we both anticipated, there were some of the marks of hasty

Writing. Such a second revising would doubtless have cured these blemishes which we would have been able to greatly lessen if we could have in our minds the qualifying circumstances, but which might, indeed, result from the short space we were given to do such work as I was called upon to do. Perhaps the best course of these chapters should be

make clearer. — Points I like to go over the marks I have made with you at hand for consultation.

I understood you to say that for the immediate future you would be taken up with new work at the College and that you would put the history aside for the time being. Shall I then from time to time send you the MSS. till we reach at the Presbyterial meeting in the 18th. & shall mail them to you at once?

With kind remembrances to Mrs Burwash I remain yours cordially,

A. H. Reynar.

Trawhog. Oct. 13/15-

Dear Doctor Burwash.

When you receive this letter no doubt you will think that our work is in quite an unsettled condition. Since writing you last our Chairman Rev Mr Tucker of Madoc has made a suggestion to the Leagues viz to have our Convention at the same time as the District is meeting which under the new plan has been called for November the 23rd. He felt that perhaps it would bring more of the real workers together as well as the ministers from the northern part of the District. thus bringing together a more representative body of workers throughout the District.

We consented to change the date if at the time called he arranged with you. The special meeting of the District, through the care of the Chairman would dispose of their work in the morning giving the afternoon & evening over to the work for our young people. Then too, it would give you an opportunity to meet the ministers in the forenoon providing you come down on Monday.

Mr Tucker promised to write you explaining his plan in detail. On behalf of the League I regret that we have left you in no little uncertainty, however of this new suggestion fall into your plans I believe we may be able to reach the real workers in the District and thus bring together more of those who must be the leaders.

As you suggested the Time Table is very good just now since the Local comes down as far as Tweed.

If you write a postal direct to the Chairman it will be enough since he will be glad to communicate with the Press of the League.

Yours very truly

Jno R. Bicy

Cobourg, Oct. 13, 1875.

My dear Dr. Burwash,

We are looking for you "on Saturday or Monday" to your word is. But it leaves us in some uncertainty. We were hoping to have you from Saturday to Monday. But knowing how you take a stroll to the Stafford or Baltimore we are not sure how much of your company we may expect.

The Meeting on Monday is called for 3 P.M. with the intention of our closing in time for those who wish to leave by the 6.23 P.M. train.

My wife tells me to say again that we would be pleased to have Mrs. Burwash come with you if she is equal to the

Reaching about midnight. – Yours

Knocking about indeed. – You know of course that our Meeting is not just for the parsons. The parsonesses are also expected.

Ever yours Cordially,

A H Lepner.

RE USE OF MOVING PICTURE THEATRES SUNDAY
AT TORONTO RECRUITING DEPOT

I send you the enclosed memorandum given us by the officers in charge, to inform you as to the situation.

The Executive of the Lord's Day Alliance having met and heard the representation of these Officers, whilst greatly regretting that such a policy seemed necessary, even for recruiting, felt in the circumstances they could not oppose the application being made by these Officers to the Provincial Treasurer, with whom the authority to permit this Sunday use resides.

In coming to this conclusion the only consideration that weighed with the Executive was the alleged MILITARY NECESSITY and the fact that the movement was to be ENTIRELY UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

J. M. Rochester,

General Secretary

Toronto, October 14th, 1915.

MEMORANDUM.

1. This recruiting project is wholly under military authority and control.

2. The object is to obtain recruits from among a class that thus far has not been reached, the moving picture shows being so situated as to be strategic points for this purpose.

3. The purpose in using moving pictures is to attract crowds and the pictures will be confined to those of a military character in keeping with the object in view.

4. The moving picture theatres are placed at the disposal of the military authorities solely upon the request of these authorities and entirely without charge.

5. The films are supplied free by the wholesale firms and all theatre employees, operators, orchestra and others will serve without remuneration.

6. There will be no charge for admission and no offering will be taken.

7. The programme of each evening will be entirely free from objectionable elements with a view to maintaining the sacred character of the Day.

8. The use of these places on Sunday will be discontinued immediately upon the accomplishment of the desired end, or if they should prove ineffective.

9. The project is undertaken solely in view of paramount military necessity.

(Toronto Recruiting Depot and Sunday Moving Picture Theatres.)

Madoc, Ontario, Oct.18 th, 1915.

Rev. W.Burwash LL.D.,

26 Alvin Ave., Toronto,

Dear Dr. Burwash,

Rev. J.R.Sick has just forwarded me your letter to him, in which you acquiesce in the change of date of our W.L.Convention to Nov. 23 rd. It is now our purpose to hold our Nov. District Meeting at the same place and on the same day as the Convention, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, the Convention to begin at 2 p.m. for afternoon session and at 8 p.m. for the evening session. You have already given your consent to address the Convention in the afternoon, for which the whole District will be grateful. In case you would care to come down on Monday afternoon, so as to be with us in our District Meeting Sunday forenoon and give the ministers a heart-to-heart talk, we would count ourselves highly favored and blessed. However, I would not ask you to do this, for fear I would be asking too much. I simply want to let you know that if your own plans, as well as your strength, permitted of this, it would be greatly appreciated. But do not allow our eagerness to hear you, tempt you to over-tax your strength. A number of us are praying that at this Convention, we may all receive a great spiritual uplift and that among all our workers, there may be a girding up of loins for faithful service.

I have the honor to be,

your obedient servant,

W. Benj. Tucker

The Canadian Assets and Brokerage Co.

Ottawa, Canada

Limited

President, Sir Clifford Sifton.
Secretary, John H. Sifton.

P. O. Drawer 559
Telephone Queen 3185
Cable Address: Assetsbk

October 22, 1915.

Rev. N. Burwash, D. D.,
26 Alvin Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

My Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 20th, and note what you say about the work which your son has been doing.

At the present time there is no vacancy whatever in connection with the staff of the Commission of Conservation. We are not adding anything to the staff or enlarging it in any way at present, being desirous rather of reducing than increasing the expenditure.

I fear, therefore, that there is not much prospect that I will be able to do anything that will be helpful. If any information should come to me which indicates that an opening might be found, I shall not fail to communicate with you.

With kind regards, believe me

Yours faithfully,

CS/MMR.

THE METHODIST CHURCH
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

WESLEY BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

October 25, 1915.

Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, S.T.D.,
26 Alvin Avenue,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash:-

I find that my work is pressing me beyond my ability to overtake some matters of importance.

You will remember that I spoke to you some time ago about a request that had come to me to prepare a paper on Methodist Union in Canada: and I then anticipated meeting you in the library and going into the matter.

I write now to ask if it would be possible for you to put into form something that I might use, or at least make the basis for a paper to be prepared later on the above subject. If you could do this, it would relieve me very much.

Sincerely yours,

S. D. Chown

Cobourg, Nov. 6, 1915.

My dear Dr. Burwash,

The funeral of Mrs Mills will I suppose be on Tuesday or Wednesday next. I would like to be in attendance, if the ceremony is not strictly private, for I have longhed a high regard for her kind and generous life.

Will you be so good

President's Office.

November 12th, 1915

Dr. S. Burwash,

18 Alvin Avenue,

Toronto.

Dear Dr. Burwash:

I have to draw up on behalf of the Board of Governors a resolution setting forth the services of Mrs. Massey Treble to the University. I know no one who can give as more information than yourself. If you will be kind enough to send us what you consider the outstanding facts I shall endeavour to embody the information in a suitable resolution.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Robt. Wallace

President.

Madoc November 12 th, 1913.

The Reverend N.Burwash S.T.D.,LL.D.,F.R.S.C.,

Toronto,

Dear Dr. Burwash :

Rev. W.H.Clarke, pastor of the Marmora Circuit, of which Springbrook is an appointment, will meet you at the station and take you to a comfortable home at Springbrook. In your letter, you mentioned coming so as to arrive at Central Ontario Junction about nine Monday evening. Then again on Wednesday morning, the C.P.R. train leaves rather early. Might it be more convenient, if you came down via G.T.R. to Trenton, then out to Springbrook via C.N.R., arriving there in the middle of Monday afternoon, then leaving again about nine Wednesday morning? The C.P.R. of course is the more direct but the other would be more comfortable and leisurely, a consideration that ought to weigh with you at your time of life. Whatever you decide, let Bro. W.H.Clarke at Marmora know, so that he may know when and where to meet you.

We are glad that you can come Monday and be with us in our Dist. M't'g, as well as in the Convention. There being no routine work for this D.M., the time will be devoted to consultation and mutual edification, such as is too often crowded out of our May M't'gs, by so much routine work. Your presence will therefore be especially helpful to us.

Trusting that the whole District may receive an uplift and a baptism of power for more effective service,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

W. Benj Tucker

The Pearce Company Ltd
Marmora, Ontario.

Dec. 3rd/916

My Dear Dr Barnardo

Both Mr Pearce and I were glad to learn from your letter of the 27th ult. that you were fortunate enough to make close connections at Quebec and would have only a few minutes late.

Many thanks for your kind words regarding Stanley. He rather has an idea he gave promise of being a bright and energetic boy and I do not feel inclined to disagree with him about holding that opinion. We hope to may gave up

be a good and delightful citizen.

You will find us very a delightful and the only regret we had was that it was so short and Mr Burwash was not with you. If you are ever in this vicinity we would count it a rare privilege and pleasure to have you come to see us again.

Mrs Rose joins in kindest regards and sincere greetings to Mrs. Burwash and yourself.

Trusting that you have fully no ill effects from your trip I remain

Yours sincerely

Jas. H. Rose

Dr. N. Burwash
26 Alma St.
Toronto

Lambeth Dec 23rd/15

Rev N Burwash LLD

My dear friend:—

Knowing that you are interested in matters historical I am pleased to forward you with the enclosed item found in the Baptismal register of the Dublin mission Lorne Queens Co. It may be possible you may know the parties because I found the record on the baptism. Baptized July. 1843

Margaret daughter of Edward and Janette Carter born Oct 1st 1842.

Mrs Janet Lemmon

Mrs B will probably remember a Mrs Gray formerly Mrs Cadwallader I found the registry of the baptism

Jane daughter of Benjamin and Mannissannonqua

You may have noticed an item in today's Globe re use of word Squaw. The article was not fair to you. I am of Squaw is only a matter of spelling & pronunciation. Squaw & squaw are pronounced alike & no doubt the original word "Squaw".

I think after awhile I'll send them all my registry to Victoria Library for safekeeping

2) I may I say in our Indian times
for
during the first 12 years have been cut and
no doubt they refuse to work done by
James Evans; for some was successful to
Mr Evans in 1838. Evidently our minister
or the Rev. was the only available man to
marry and baptize in those early days.

Mr Donald Smith has gone from Selkirk
Reserve to Hamilton. I was employed by him in
the Sale St. personally in 1886. My 70th
birthday will be on Dec 8th 1915.

I have to you for doing this list
by myself by the states time for a
Lieutenant but will begin at the 1st if
necessary. I enclose a photo of my letter
from my friends by who is probably in the
Canadian Army.

By the way after thanking the King on
Sir Conductor to ask Lord Hopefully for a medal
for services rendered during the war. If any
enquiries are made you can find what
you know. I have the number of the 8th
and sent it to the front, at least I have
had hearing from this. I did not go to bed last night
of my night work and effort to learn something
under your direction but I would you know
when I injured recently and then the need.
I was helping in the
hope of a pleasant Christmas as
possible in the situation

I remain your Sincerely Walter Rogers

NAME 1917-1923
N. Burwash

No. Box 7
File #6

Correspondence 1916-1923

REVERSO
F14-R613

Doshisha School

Dear Dr. Burwash:

I deeply regret not being able to see you when you & your friends so kindly called on me.

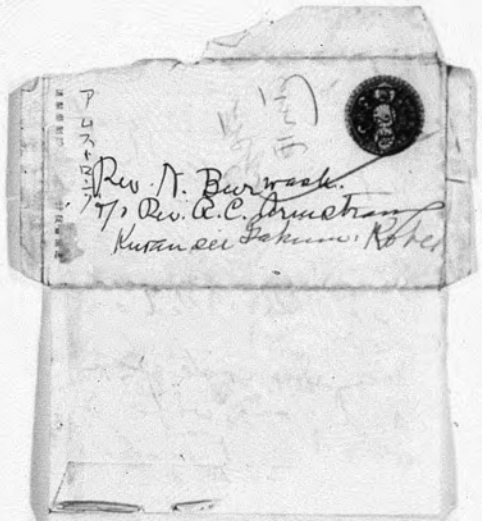
May I invite you and your wife to come and make me a visit on your return about the middle of March?

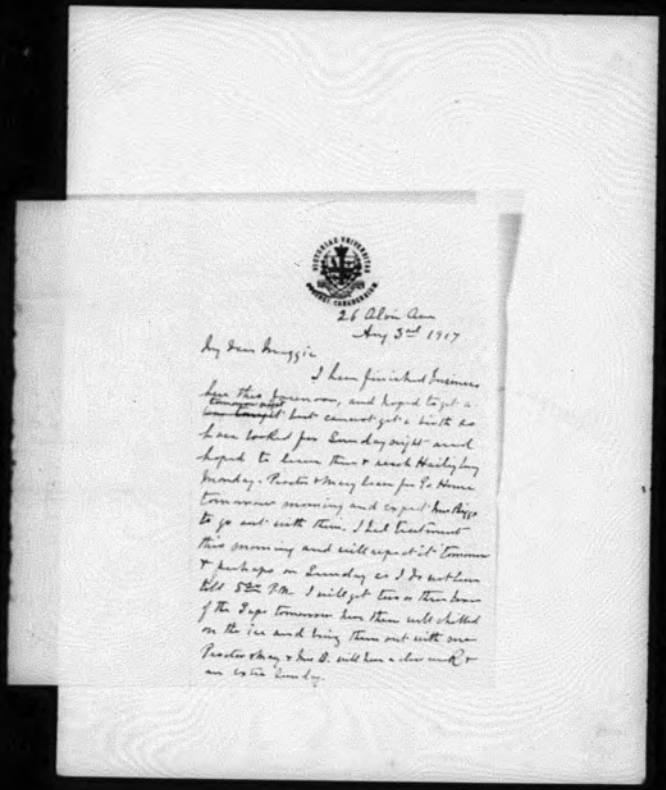
I will show you Kyoto and also I feel that if you see the School in operation you will be able to render valuable assistance.

With all good wishes and a sincere hope that you will make me a visit

Yours Cordially

M. T. Denton





26 Alma Ave
Aug 3rd 1917

My dear Maggie

I have finished business here this forenoon, and hoped to get a ~~boat tonight~~ but cannot get a berth so have booked for Sunday night and hoped to leave there & reach Hailey by Monday. Preston & Mary leave for Port Hope tomorrow morning and expect Bessie to go out with them. I had treatment this morning and will repeat it tomorrow & perhaps on Sunday as I do not leave till 5½ P.M. I will get two or three boxes of the Pope tomorrow have them packed on the ice and bring them out with me. Preston & Mary & Bessie will have a clear week & an Oyster Sunday.

Mrs Jordan's husband has been killed in action and she is left with three little children four years & under. I hope my letter yesterday & the box have not phased the fate of the letter sent by Pender & Mary. Strange where they have wandered to. They were expecting Mrs Biggs all the week.

Mr Hamilton has just called and I am going to see him something about Reds policy, but we need your help so I will close this & mail it as I go down.

With love

Your Affectionate

Husband

23 Alexander St
Toronto. Oct. 3rd
1917

Dear Mr Burwash:-

If possible to mingle pleasure and grief, it certainly was my experience in reading your tribute so kindly and beautifully written to the memory of Mr Macdonald. The pleasure

was in realizing the ultimate
that a man of your education,
high position and long
experience placed in my
late husband. The grief
was that I am alone and
no longer in the missionfield
we loved.
Much as I appreciate what
you have written I cannot
easily express my thanks
which I beg you to accept.
The pamphlet
looks well. I am sorry I
had not a better & later
photograph of Mrs Macdonald

It was certainly fortunate in
having you for a friend.
With kind regards to you
and Mrs Bierwash
Yours sincerely
Annie Macdonald

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Night Message	Nlt
Night Letter	N L

If neither of these two symbols appears after the check indication of service this is a Day message filed at a time when Night Messages are accepted, or a Night Message filed after the night session closes.

Form 1 U.T.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Z.A.LASH, PRESIDENT

GEO.D.PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Night Message	NLT
Night Letter	N L

If neither of these two symbols appears after the check indication of service this is a Day message filed at a time when Night Messages are accepted, or a Night Message filed after the night session closes.

RECEIVED AT Main Office, Scott and Wellington Streets, Toronto, Ont. Telephone Adelaide 5300

139 BY G 33 NIGHT LETTER 3 EXTRA

OTTAWA ONT OCT 22-17

REV.N.BURWASH D D

26 ALVIN AVE TORONTO ONT

HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERTY OF NAMING YOU AS MEMBER OF TORONTO HONORARY WAR LOAN COMMITTEE OF WHICH SIR EDMUND OSLER IS CHAIRMAN HOPE YOU WILL BE GOOD ENOUGH TO CONSENT.

W T WHITE,

530 PM MINISTER OF FINANCE.

With all good wishes
for Christmas

1917

BEHOLD! I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior which is Christ the Lord.

S. S. Martins

100 Prentiss Street

Baltimore, Ontario.
July 13th 1919

My dear Lachlin,

I have now been in Baltimore one month. I think I shall return to Toronto the last week of this present month. That will mean a six weeks visit in this beautiful country.

I see no hope of being able to go up to the Georgian Bay this summer. It is quite out of the question to think of going alone. I do not ~~look~~ enjoy the prospect of spending the month of August in the city, but I must make the best of it. My lodging is on Charles St. West (formerly Gerrard Street) so I will be near the college grounds and Queen's Park. You will find one there when you come. I hope that will be soon, but from the accounts given in the newspapers there are still many thousands of Canadians waiting to come home, and the Olympic, the largest passenger ship, is taken off. No reason has been given why that is so. We must be patient, but it is very disappointing.

It would relieve the disappointment very much if I could hear from you occasionally.

When I left Toronto I put all my affairs in the hands of Miss Wilson, Bookkeeper in Victoria College. She was to send me your cablegram when it came, and to see that Rawlinson stored your boxes in the college. Those you sent in Mr. Hoare's care arrived in May. So far Miss Wilson has not sent me any word.

about anything. She makes deposits in the bank for me and sends me a monthly report. That will be due in a few days now so I shall probably have something to tell you soon.
I have nothing special to tell you of about Edward and Alfred.
Edward is somewhere in the wild wood north of Lac Seul which lies north of Lake Superior. His last letter was written June 13th when he left the railway track.
Alfred confines his correspondence almost entirely to business. He wrote from Windsor three weeks ago.
Doctor writes regularly. Parts of Alberta are suffering from drought this summer again. This is the fourth bad year for wheat farmers and ranchers. Newspapers report that one half million head of cattle must be shipped out of the province very soon to save them from starvation. The strikes seem to be pretty well broken up. The Toronto tramsters are out at present. There are still many wild men on the B.C. coast.
I do most earnestly hope there may be some way found to put matters on a fair footing for every body. Just at present food, clothing and fuel is a serious problem.
We need plenty of all three commodities to face a Canadian winter.
Give my best love to Hazel and to Dorothy. I should be very glad to hear from them. Continued silence gives the imagination a wide scope for play. Mine runs on the lines of calamities of many kinds.

Always your loving mother
Margaret P. Burwash.

Baltimore, Ontario
July 19th 1914

My dear Hazel:

The summer is passing and I am more than ever alone. A letter from Doctor each week is the only sign that I have any one left. Edward is the far northern woods of Ontario tramping towards Hudson Bay. Alfred is in western Ontario near the Detroit river. Gaskin is ?? I have not even the satisfaction of knowing that you and he and Dorothy are "somewhere" in any particular part of the world. Fancies come to me between sleep and wake. This morning quite a new one thrust itself into my mind. "Perhaps they are in Australia!!"

"They may have chosen to take that route home." A few words from you would banish all fearsome speculations and foolish fancies. With solid fact to rest upon I could bide my time with a quieter mind.

I have been in Baltimore since the twelfth of June. I should be glad to stay here until you come back. The weather has been rather hot and will probably continue to be so for some time. It is much pleasanter to be here than in the city. There is a lake breeze nearly every day and when you are out there is green grass under foot and that is more comfortable than red hot concrete. However there are some small business affairs that should be attended to on the first of August and as neither Edward nor Alfred can be there

I shall go up and attend to them to the best of my ability. Mrs. C. W. Keer has two good summer residences, but both of them are rented and the family are spending the summer in Toronto. Give my love to Jackie and to Dorothy.

I am always
Your mother-in-law
Margaret Proctor Burwash.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Homewood Apartments
Aug. 20th 1919

Dear Dr Burwash.

In response to your kind request I am sending you some extracts of the work of your illustrious father in Toronto East or Hamilton. You can take the paper in whole or in part or in whatever way is most suitable to you in this holy filial duty. I wish you great success.

I know I am a little slow but you will understand the delay when I tell you that Dr Peck with whom I have been associated in this church was obliged to resign on account of ill health just before you wrote me and you can imagine what the care of a church of 2000 members means to a man at my time of life. I was up in Canada for two weeks in August. The first week I was in Toronto but was too weary to go about. The second week I took an outing with my daughter & two grandsons visiting in Hamilton, Port Burwell, St Thomas, Sudbury & the Soo, arriving in Toronto the Soo & Sudbury. I called upon Mrs Martin and Mrs Galley but did not get much help. I wished you that I could talk to all the Doctor's daughters while I was in Toronto but as I did not hear from you I concluded that you were out of the city.

I saw Dr Wallace in Trinity Church. By the way your father had changed on account of things as they were when he began his work — or his early years experience. Have you seen the 20

Could you get me, or lend me a copy of that article. Wishing you all speed in your book work for Biographies must not long delayed after the life has passed

My friend yours
Hugh Johnston

My acquaintance with Nathanial Burwash began in the early sixties at Victoria College. Having graduated in art he was then a tutor in classics, and having a clear Christian experience of conversion, and an apostolic commission to preach the gospel was preparing to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church. He had done circuit work in Newburgh and Belleville, and was in 1863 appointed to Toronto East Circuit. His ordination took place the following year, and I was present at the Conference, having [illegible] a request to be continued on trial in order to graduate the next year. The Ordination class was examined by the President, the courtly and cultured Dr.Thornton. When the subject of the inspiration of the Scriptures came up, Mr.Burwash was asked to give the Greek word for inspiration, and promptly giving the word [illegible] and its meaning, the President was greatly delighted, and a friendly interchange of thought and feeling took place between them. He was returned the second year to Toronto East, which then embraced the Adelaide Street, and Berkeley Street Churches. The Junior minister while exchanging regularly with the Superintendent of both churches had upon him the care of Berkeley Street. In his tireless and self forgetting ministries to his flock, Dr.Burwash was mindful of the apostolic injunction "be vigilant." Few men were better prepared by endowment and training, by experience and outlook for the ministry. Of naturally modesty and retiring disposition unconventional in his ways, but always the perfect Christian gentleman he had the power to ~~interest and~~ draw others to himself, and I can bear testimony to the deep affection in which he was held by a devoted people.

1. He was a diligent pastor. Few ministers over-work themselves in pastoral visitation, but to this task he bent every energy of body and mind, and worked up to his full power. As it was my privilege to succeed him on this field, the very knowledge that he gave himself so unstintedly to the care of the flock, and was sympathetic with every form of suffering, sorrow and trial in the parish, inspired me to follow his high example, and throughout a lengthened ministerial course to give particular attention to pastoral visitation. And how much this knowledge of the

people, this interest in the manners, lives and occupations of the people, the personal contact with employers and employees, enabled him in after life to render such service in shaping the great religious and social movements of hisday. His sympathies were democratic, he believed that industrial freedom was just as necessary as political and religious freedom, and that industrial justice was the only foundation of industrial peace. He was concerned in the wrongs of the poor, and the wealth of the rich, and encouraged a better understanding between capital and labor since they were partners and not competitors. He saw something of the hard conditions under which the multitudes labor for their daily bread; witnessed the heroism of the care-worn woman, and the humble toiler, felt something of the poetry and pathos, the tragedy and solemnity of ordinary, unhistoric lives; and having to do with the rich as well as the poor of his congregation, he by every means encouraged the employer to show a disposition of fairness to all in his employ. He felt the need of the Christianization of industry, and he believed that while the church is the great means of human betterment, and should work for the bodies as well as the souls of men, yet that the church's chief duty and its best contribution to the social question is to lead men and women to Christ, not as the humanitarian, but as the Redeemer "who died for us all" and that "the grace of God which bringeth salvation" is the real and only means of saving men and saving society.

2. As a preacher he was faithful to the truths of the Gospel. His pulpit ministration were distinctly practical and expository full of outspoken zeal and evangelical warmth. The years spent in Toronto and Hamilton were fruitful in sermon-making and accumulating precious material for sermonizing. His working power was tremendous, he was in touch with the realities of life, was a practical thinker, saw truth in its present day aspects; and while his discourses bore few traces of popular oratory, they showed literary power, generous culture, and human sympathy, and were remarkable for their clear and terse expression, their earnestness and directness and their depth and power of appeal.

They were steeped in reality, sincerity, and old-fashioned Methodist experience. They manifested a thorough acquaintance with the Word of God, and a whole-souled loyalty to it, and were noble expositions of the great verities of the Christian Redemption. These sermons laid the ground work for his "Commentary on Romans"; and his great contribution to the Theological literature of the times, his "Manual of Christian Theology".

3. He was shrewd of deep piety, and spirituality of mind. This was the key to his whole character and life. He practised the presence of God, and in communion with the Divine, his spirit was lifted up, filled and fired with the shining presence of the Father of spirits; and so he became a wrestler with God, and with the souls of men. His very "eyes" were homes of silent prayer"; and there was a divineness about him a christ-like humility which made his after-life so fragrant in influence and so golden in fruitfulness. His brother Rev. John Burwash, returning from a visit to Nathaniel spent a sabbath with me preaching in Berkeley Street Church, and as we were talking together of the soul and devotion of his brother, he told me that something like awe what he had seen his naked knees and they were callous and horny. It was this life spent upon his knees, this intimate fellowship with God in Christ Jesus that filled his personality with the fragrance, as from the garden of God.

4. He took a deep interest in the young. He sympathised with all young folks in the formative and critical period of their lives, appreciated their difficulties and ambitions and their possibilities, and sought to win them for Christ, and trained them for Christian service. He was vitally connected with the Sunday School and conducted a large Bible Class for the young people, so that when I entered upon his labors, I found the School under the superintendency of Mr. S.B. Martin one of the largest in the city, with an unusual proportion of young people in it; and those sons under the molding influence of the church were "as plants grown up in their youth" and those "daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace".

We were favored during the year with a gracious revival, and a large accession to the church-membership came from the Sunday School. When Dr. Burwash went to Hamilton, in addition to this general Bible study, he took a number of young men, local preachers and others, and trained them in theology for the work of the ministry. It was his eminent gifts and qualifications in this direction that led Mr. & Mrs. Edward Jackson of Hamilton to nominate him for the chair in Theology which they founded in 1871 in Victoria University. Thus in the providence of God it became his speciality for nearly 50 years to prepare young men for the Christian ministry, and not less than a thousand or more Ambassadors for Christ in Canada and in all parts of the world owe largely their mental gifts, their Theological Education and their spiritual passion to the training and influence of Chancellor Burwash, and they rise up to call him blessed.

5. While loyal to all the doctrines and spirit of Methodism, he was catholic in spirit, and recognized the brotherhood of all believers. It was this experience in city work, like Toronto that, which convinced him that the competition of the churches involved grievous waste and loss in men and means; and made him the champion of union of the various branches of Methodism in Canada, and then of the larger movements for union of the Presbyterians and Congregational churches. Large minded and brotherly he saw that world evangelization required a more sagacious economy in the use of forces and means, and rendered organic union or federation necessary whenever possible.

6. He was patriotic and public spirited. While an intense, evangelistic spirit was the vital force in his ministry, he was keenly alive to all that concerned the well-being of the city and of the Dominion. He was a leader in all movements for the betterment of the community in which he lived. A faithful public servant who "stood square to all the winds that blew" was Mr. Emerson Coatsworth and as "a good minister of Jesus Christ" Dr. Burwash encouraged him and others associated with him in ~~church as well as~~ civic affairs in ordering good, righteous and faithful service to the body politic. He was truly patriotic being of sturdy English stock on his father's side

"and a son of the hills" on his mother's side, and this led him in the Fenian Raid of 1866 as Chaplain of the 12th Battalion to take a prominent part in the battle of Ridgeway, cheering the volunteer troops by his presence, and ministering to the wounded and dying. In the same spirit of broad-minded devotion to the highest interests of the country he entered into the scheme of University Federation, and when the brilliant and rarely gifted Chancellor Nelles fell in 1887 Dr. Burwash was appointed his successor, and taking up his work with chivalry and courage, he gave all his patience and versatility, and erudition and his high optimism, not only to the building up of a greater Victory College, but with equal fidelity to the establishing of a greater University of Toronto. Thus we find in his work as a young minister in Toronto and Hamilton, the years of plodding, methodical preparation for that studious, full, rounded, and wonderfully-effective life, which was such a benediction to the church, to higher education, and to the entire dominion of Canada. This formative period was the season for expansion, of enlargement, of vision, and of intellectual and spiritual enrichment. I am grateful for the remembrance of these early days; 40 years again 40 years ago! It was good to know Nathanial Burwash, and I count it one of the great honors of my life, that I was brought into close fellowship and labor with a man of such remarkable gifts of mind and heart, of so brotherly and helpful a spirit, of such unique elevation of character and scholarly attainments, who will be known through all the annals of Canadian history as a wise and distinguished leader in the social, educational, economic, and religious life of the nation.

Hugh Johnston

Cobourg, June 16/20.

My dear Edward Burwash,

For days I have been looking for a letter received from you about a fortnight ago and I can not find it. – It was telling me of the stone you were about to have placed by your father's grave at Baltimore.

If I can be of any use in the matter you may feel assured that it would give me a genuine pleasure to assist.

You gave me some particulars in the missing letter but I would need them again. – Moreover, may I ask if you propose to have the stone prepared here in Cobourg? – And also, if the letters or inscription must cover the name and station of the deceased. And also have you any text such as would be in keeping with his life and character? Such a text for example as this 1 Cor. xi. 1 "Be ye followers of me even as I also am of Christ."

Again, have you set a time for the placing of the stone?

Ever yours faithfully

N. H. Paynter

P.S. I am sending this to Boyd Campbell for your address.

Books found in the Bath-room belonging to Dr Burwash 1919

Those marked + have not the name in

Sept. 16th 1921

7 sheets + 1

I

4 v Burgess & Phillimore – Ecclesiastical Law
2 v Gillett – God in Human History
× Whately – Future State
× Humboldt Life
+ Alger – Doct. of a Future Life
× Report of the Commissioners of Education
Wheeler – On Heaven
+ de Pressensé – Early Years of Christianity
+ 6 vols Gardner – Credibility of the Gospels
+ Neber – Life of Jer. Taylor
× Whately – Writings of St Paul
+ Pfleiderer – Paulinismus
× Critical Review vol I
+ Plato – Apology Crito Phaedo
Cooke – Theology
+ Schaff – Person of Christ
× Horace Odes III
Euripides – Tragedies
Caesar IV
Horace III
Moser Der Bibliothekar
Auerbach – Auf Wache etc
Riehl – Culturgeschichte etc

2

+ McCheyne – Works vol 2
+ Gibbard – Religion of Childhood
+ " – Christian Baptism
+ Matheson – Immortality of the Soul
+ Gurney – Lectures to Professing Christians
+ Quarles – Old Christianity
Neander – Hist. of the Christian Church
+ Rigg – Essays for the Times
+ Stuart – Q. J. Canon
Krummacher – Suffering Saviour
+ Buttmann – Gr. Grammar
+ Eschenburg – Cl. Lit
Plin – Works vol 2.
+ Maurice – Prophets & Kings of the O.T.
+ Maury – Principles of Eloquence
+ Harris – Man Primeval
+ Gibson – Year of Grace Hist of Revival in Ireland
× Welford – Prob. of Human Life
+ Pike & Hayward – Religious Cases of Conscience
Genungy – Lights & Shadows of the Christ
Crawford – The Atonement
Grey – Heb. Grammar
+ Lowestre – Ins Phil Stoics Epic
+ Miley – Systematic Theology

+ Bowen - Logic
Southgrd - Mystery of Godliness
+ Hamilton - Discussions on Phil & Lit
+ Strickland - Peter Cartwright
+ Stuart - Proverbs
+ Barnes - The Atonement
+ Huxley - More Crib on Darwin & Administration
+ Westcott - Lessons from work
+ Charnock - Chief of Sinners
+ Paley - Evidences of Christianity
+ Tulloch - Theism
+ Smith - Prophecy
+ Mahaffy - Gr Lit
+ Guthrie - Ezekiel
Morell - Hist of Phil
+ Bascom - Cross of Christ
+ Clarke - Manners of the Anc. Israelites
+ Young - Suggestions for Conversion of the World
+ Dorchester - Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxy
+ Cooper - Plain Pulpit Talk
+ Brown - Divine Life in Man
+ Hott - Lectures on Temperance
+ Garbett - Gods Word Written
+ Guthrie - Man & the Gospel

+ High School Hist of Eng - 2C
+ Public " " - 2C
+ Beecher - Baptism
+ Temperance Pulpit
+ Selby - Holy Spirit & Its Privilege
+ Bushnell - God in Christ
Aristophanes - + Clouds - Merry
Schiller - die Braut von Messina
Plato - Apera
+ Christian Researches
Fyichaud - Hist de la Croisade
Strang - Grammatical Analysis
Caesar - Bellum Brit
+ Enault & Soudet
Schiller - Wm Tell
Xenophon - Anabasis II.
Virgil - Aeneid V + VI + IV
" " VII

Lev 71
+ Welch & Duffield - Lat Accidence
+ Xenophon - Selections
Phaedrus - Fables
+ Thucydides - Fall of Plataea

Xenophon – Anabasis II
+ Ovid – Tristia III
Valerius Maximus – Selections
+ Xenophon Anabasis I
+ Leguizey
+ Herodotus – Hist Gr.
+ Todhunter – Algebra
+ 5th Bk of Lessons
Ralston Elements of Divinity
+ Hist of the Brit & Foreign Bible Society
+ Church Association Tracts & Leaflets
Coleman – Ancient Christianity
+ Athanasius Opera
+ Newton – Sermons
6 vols + Hume – Introd
Uffmann – Syriac Gram
+ Ellicott – Thessalonians
" – Ephesians
+ " Pastoral Epistles
+ Calvin – Institute v. 2
+ Harris – Pre-Adamite Earth
+ Campbell – Tests re Sys Theol
× Tchamroch – Discourses
× Miles – Atonement in Christ
2V × Whedon – Essays Reviews & Discourses

+ Egypt Archaeol Rep 1905-6
Harris – Phil Basis of Theism
+ Locke – Theistic Conception of the World
+ Lee – Inspiration of Holy Scripture
+ Alger – Doctrine of a Future Life
+ Woods – Lectures on Church Govt
Ellicott – On Galatians
M Taylor – Latterer – Cromwell Cobden etc
+ Kremer – Reply to Harnack
+ Hetherington – Hist of Westminster Divines
+ Riggs – Modern Anglican Theol
+ Westcott – Gospel of the Resurrection
+ Westcott & Hort – N. Test Gr.
+ " – Introd to the Study of the Gospels
+ " – On Canon
+ Fairbairn – Religion in Hist & in Mod Life
+ McFadyen – O.T. Crit & the Church
+ Moulton – Gram of N.T. Gr.
Harper – Chaldaism
Bencough – Motley etc
Bonsfam – Nat Theol
Ellicott – Hist. Lects.

7

7 Chateaubriand - Génie du Christianisme
+ Theodoret + Evagrius - Hist of + Church
+ Liddon - Our Lord's Divinity
+ Goodwin - Redemption Redeemed
2 V + Oehler - Theology of the Old Test.
+ Young - The Christ of History
2 V Wuttke - Christian Ethics
+ Bowen - Hamilton's Metaphysics
+ Wilson - Sacra Privata
+ Nightingale - Portraiture of Methodism
+ Draper - Conflict between Religion & Science
Stuart - Comm on Proverbs
+ Jackson - Life of Newton

4 V Burns & Phillimore - Ecclesiastical Law
2 V Gillett - God in Human History
Whately - Future State
Humboldt Lib etc
Alger - Doctrine of a Future Life
Pickard - The Foundation of Education
Whedon - On the Will
de Pressensé - Early Years of Christianity
Gardner - Credibility of the Gospels
Baker - Life of J. Taylor
Whately - Difficulties of St. Paul
Fleury - Paulinism
Critical Review vol I
Plato - Apology, Crito, Phaedo
Cooke - Theology
Schaff - Person of Christ
Horace - Odes, Bk III
Euripides - Phaedra
Caesar Bk III
Horace Bk III
Grover - Der Bibliothekar
Auerbach - Auf Wache etc
Riehl - Culturgeschichte etc

Record of H. Bernard in the
Royal Society of Canada –

1902 – Elected a member of Section II – English Language, History and Literature.
1903 – Attended meeting and presented a paper "The Evolution and Degeneration of Arty."
1904 – Not present
1905 – Attended and read "The Development of the U. of Toronto as a Permanent Institution"
1906 – Present read no paper – elected president of the section
1907 – Attended – read "a very able and inspiring presidential address" followed by a paper on "the Canadian Literature as a subject in Schools" –
1908 – A committee was appointed to found the "Historic Landmarks Association"
1908 – Apparently did not attend – no paper presented –
1909 – No paper (absent in B.C. at time of meeting in form of letter)
1910 – Absent – no paper –
1911 – Absent, sent letter of regret and presented "the Gaelic of Western Language to the Nation" –
1912 – Not present – Presented paper on "Ethics and Politics – which excited some criticism as to scope – and was not published in the Transactions
1913 – Absent in Japan – no paper presented

2.

1914 – Still on the membership list but not present –
1915 – Listed as a retired member – not present at the meeting
P. Sykes elected
No biographic account was included in the transactions of this for death in 1915. Though this was customary –
Notes extracted from Trans. R.S.C. vols 1902-1915 by Ian Bernard.

Books in the Library Mar 31 1862

Gavins Anatomy — 3

Newards Works (Gp) — 1

Robertsons Works (Gp) — 3

Family Library from 1 to 81. Gp 30 —

Wanting 6-8-11-12-13-15-20-23-25-30-31-32-34-35-
45-52-54-55-57-60-61-64-65-66-68-69-72
78-80

Classical Library from 3 to 36. Gp 15 —

Wanting 2-3-4-5-6-7-11-18-22-23-29-30-31-33
34

Dobinsons Family Bible — 4

Calcotts Sermons — 1

Cowles Sermons — 1

Josephus — 1

Cotton Preaching — 1

Sidrach Simpson — 1

Paley Natural Theology — 2

Intellectual Powers — 1

Philosophy of Human Feeling — 1

Bears Christian Theology — 1

Gordons D° — 1

229
12
241

Bible Prudence Jurisprudence — 2

Blackstone Commentaries — 2

Hallams Middle Ages — 1

Brewer Project — 13

Fischer Manual — 1

Great Conversation — 1

Modern English Poets — 1

Garfson on Inspiration of the Bible — 1

Says Political Economy — 1

Maitlands D° — 1

523 Wesley Bldg.
Toronto.
January 16th
1922.

Dear Friend:

The Epworth Leagues of the City have decided that they would like the pleasure of entertaining the Superannuated Ministers and their wives; and the widows of deceased ministers again this Winter, and on their behalf I desire to extend to you a very hearty invitation to be present at Bloorbourne St. Methodist Church on Thursday, January 26th.

The Reception Committee will be on hand at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the guests will be welcomed from then on. We have arranged for supper to be served at 6-15. It has been thought advisable to make this arrangement so that you and your fellow veterans may have a couple of hours or so for "talking over old times" amongst yourselves.

Following the supper Mr. W.H.Brigden will give us an illustrated talk on John Wesley and Methodism, and then we shall have a very informal social time until about 9.30 p.m.

We are not arranging an elaborate programme, for last year we realized that such was not necessary. We just want to get together for real fellowship and mutual inspiration.

Last year many said it was quite unnecessary for us to arrange automobile service, so we are asking our guests this year to make their way to and from the Church. We will have some cars available for any who desire that we shall call for them and also see that they are returned to their homes.

We will be glad to have your acceptance of this invitation and enclose envelope for your reply.

Cordially yours
Fred Evans
President, Toronto E.L.Union.

LM.

---

366 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario
September 13. 1922

Vancouver Laundry -
Potage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs -

Enclose a ticket yours. If you have any laundry of mine on hand, please send by parcel post to me. My address is 366 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario, as above. Will pay bill and postage on receipt of the parcel. Yours.

Very truly yours.

Ernest Burnish

Oct. 23, 12

Dear Ned.

Your letter with enclosure (Box 4) came this morning. I will look up the prospects for feeding beef and horse sales.

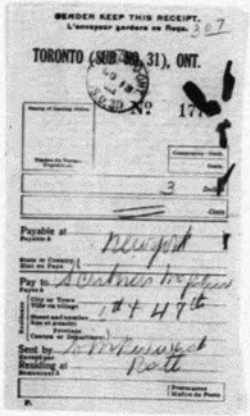
When writing would you let me know the amount of your investment in the Minnie Property to date and your intent rate.

I hope the timber cutting already done will not make a winter revenue from timber operations on the place impossible. I will give you a full line up on the lay as soon as possible.

I have written back asking him to talk over the home spread with you. I had no very definite address but hope my letter will find him.

ever.

Victor B.



If the Money Order is drawn on Canada, Algeria, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bermuda, Bermuda, British Guiana, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Constantinople, Cuba, Dominica, Fiji, France, Grenada, Guam, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, Montserrat, Montreal, Nevis, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Orange Free State, Panama, Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Queensland, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salonica, Sarpina, South Australia, Tangier, Tasmania, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands Tutuila (Samoa), United Kingdom, United States Victoria (Australia), Virgin Islands or Western Australia, it must be sent to the payee by the remitter.

If on any other Foreign Country or British Colony the form is of no value as the payee will receive a proper form of Money Order through the Chief Office of the country of payment.

Si un Mandat est tiré sur le Canada, l'Algérie, Antigua, Bahamas, la Barbade, les Bermudes, Bermuda, la Guyane anglaise, Colonie du Cap, Caïman (Iles), Constantinople, Cuba, la Dominique, Iles Fidji, France, Grenade, Guam, Hawaï, Hong Kong, Ile aux Pins, la Jamaïque, Montserrat, Manar, Nevis, Terre-Neuve, Nouvelle Galles du Sud, Nouvelle Zélande, Etat libre d'Orange, Panama, Panama (Zone du Canal de), Iles Philippines, Porto Rico, Queensland, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Ste. Lucie, St. Vincent, Salonique, Sarpina, Australie méridionale, Tanger, Tasmanie, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turques (Iles), Tutuila (Samoa), Royaume Uni, Etats-Unis, Victoria, (Australie), Vierges (Iles); ou l'Australie Occidentale, il doit être envoyé par le tireur au destinataire.

S'il est tiré sur quelque autre pays étranger ou Colonie Britannique, il n'a aucune valeur pour l'envoyeur, puisque l'ayant droit recevra un mandat du bureau principal du pays du paiement.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

BLOOR AND ROBERT STREETS
TORONTO

REV. BASIL W. THOMPSON, M. A., Pastor
REV. I. TOVELL, D.D., Hon. Associate Pastor
MISS C. H. RAYNOR, Deaconess

DR. S. H. HAY, Recording Steward
H. P. KENNEDY, Secretary Trust Board
J. J. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer
J. S. ROBINSON, Fire Steward

Dear Mrs. Burnath.

The Meth.st Ministers Wives Association of Toronto have arranged for a Pleasant Hour in Sherbourne St Church on Monday Dec.r 4th 3 P.M. All our Ministers residing in Toronto along with their wives, and all widows of Methodist ministers in Toronto are invited to attend. Hope you can be present. I am helping to notify our Trinity members.

Yours very truly,

I. Tovell

Ottawa Dec 5-22

Dear Ned.

Your letter came today and leaves me in somewhat of a quandary - Of course I want to come to Toronto if the matter is critically ill so please give me an exact statement of how things stand. It would be very much more convenient for me to wait a short time at least before leaving Toronto as neither our home nor my office work is in shape to drop on short notice so if you would give me the detail of conditions with the doctor's views I will know just what I must do -

I saw the matter only yesterday but of course had no idea she was as sick as it appears she is - The other matter I could attend to at any time - you could if necessary mark the envelope for my signature stopping to have it on copy in and

Yours truly
Jas Lougheed

138 Queen St. Sarnia, Dec 17th 22

Dear Ned,

Your letter rec'd last week. I hope your Mother is keeping comfortable and perhaps gaining a little - She will be glad when Alfred is able to get home for the winter - We have not been making any plans for Christmas but the Nett children seem to think we must be with them so now we plan to go there for a few days - I expect Mother & Margaret will come back with us -

It is a fine winter day and not very cold. I managed to get to church this morning in the Long Lons car - they usually call if any of us are going.

If you go to Ann Arbor, be sure to come this way - We will

2.

be here -

Give my love to your Mother
& I wish she could spend
Christmas with us.

Merry Xmas & best wishes
for the New year -

Yours sincerely
Catherine B. Proctor.

The Detroit address is
1781 Canton Ave.

J·M·DENT & SONS·LIMITED
··PUBLISHERS·LONDON E.C.··
215-219 VICTORIA ST·TORONTO·ONTARIO

December 20th. 1922.

Dear Sir:

We are sure that you will be more than ordinarily interested in the enclosed announcement. The book is now in stock and we would be very glad to send you a copy of the same through your local bookseller or at the published price, postpaid.

Yours sincerely,

HB"ZG
Encl.

J.M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.

T. R. BILLETT & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
WINNIPEG

MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS CONTAINED IN THIS CIRCULAR ARE NOT GUARANTEED BUT HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE

WINNIPEG, December 21, 1922.

INVESTMENTS

BONDS

VICTORY BONDS - We buy and sell all maturities at the market.

PROVINCIAL BONDS

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	6%	due	Aug. 15, 1941	@	105.85	to yield	5.50%
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN	6%	due	July 1, 1938	@	105.27	to yield	5.50%
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA	6%	due	May 1, 1930	@	103.04	to yield	5.50%
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	5½%	due	Dec. 1, 1942	@	101.00	to yield	5.42%

MUNICIPAL BONDS

CITY OF TORONTO	6%	due	May 1, 1932	@	103.66	to yield	5.50%
CITY OF WINNIPEG	6%	due	Aug. 2, 1940	@	105.67	to yield	5.50%
CITY OF SASKATOON	6%	due	July 1, 1952	@	102.83	to yield	5.80%
CITY OF EDMONTON	5%	due	July 1, 1934	@	93.50	to yield	5.75%

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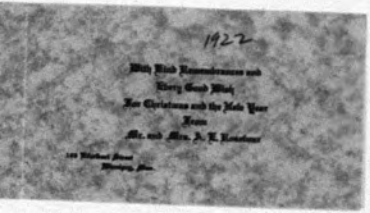
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA LTD.	6%	due	July 1, 1941	@	100.	to yield	6.00%
TOOKE BROS. LIMITED	7%	due	April 7, 1942	@	100.	to yield	7.00%
DOMINION CANNERS LIMITED	6%	due	April 1, 1940	@	99.	to yield	6.09%

WE BUY AND SELL ALL LISTED AND UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS

Mr. & Mrs. Burnett
Dec 1922



Christmas! Our great "home" day. What memories it stirs. What sympathies it arouses. Moved by its spirit were you to see even one ragged, shivering child, you would be touched with pity and spend your last penny, if needs be, to give him "*A Merry Christmas*". Yet, how much better is prevention than relief, and how much cheaper and more satisfactory

At this time of Christmas appeals for the needy and suffering, which peculiarly touch our hearts, this outstanding fact should not be forgotten, that thousands of families are better off, and into countless homes cheer has come because of the O. T. A. There are men and women in all parts of this Province, yes, and little children, who devoutly thank God for prohibition. Yet this law could not have been secured, would not be the success it is, nor can it be maintained, without strenuous, hard work, and work that somebody must pay for. Why not you?

With soul earnestness we appeal to you, that in the multitude of other claims, you will, at this time, remember this particular work and give those who have consecrated their lives to this service, that backing and support, which is absolutely essential to success.

WILL YOU?

TO SAVE MONEY AND TROUBLE

To send a letter like the one herewith costs approximately:

Postage	3	cents
Stationery	1¼	"
Labor	1½	"
Printed Matter	½	"
Total	6½	"

Thus it will be seen that the correspondence method is by far the cheapest way to collect money, ***providing we do not have to send too many letters.***

If we spend this amount and get no response some one else must pay for it. That brings the cost up, or if we have to write several times to get a reply that piles up expense. This is the second letter to you.

Now here is our proposition. It will save us money and save you trouble.

Should you not respond now, we would write you again in January, for we want the subscription book back. You can save us that expense by letting us hear from you by return mail. For this purpose we now enclose a self-addressed envelope herewith. Please use it. Even if you do not intend remitting until January advise us now. It will save us writing then.

Get a money order to-day, or make out a cheque and enclose it. We will all feel happier.

If you have moved kindly ***let us know your old,*** as well as your ***new address,*** that we may correct our file.

With very sincere sympathy.

134 St. George St.
Jan. '23.

Mrs. Kilpatrick

[illegible] Street

Dr. Kilpatrick

Revue de Géologie
et des Sciences connexes

Review of Geology
and connected Sciences

Revue de Geologie
et des Sciences connexes

Laboratoire de Géologie, Université,
Liège, le 4 Janv. 1913

SIR,

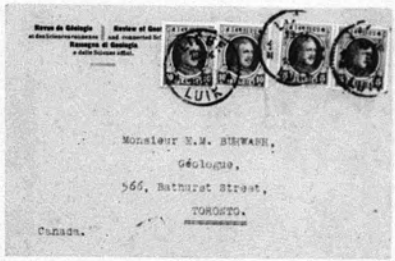
We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the abstracts mentioned below (*), which you have been good enough to send to us and we convey to you our best thanks.

Yours faithfully

(*) 7 abstracts.

We hope that you will wish to use the pleasure of your future publications so regularly as possible.

N.B. Please address: publications, abstracts to be printed, proofs etc., to the **General Secretary**, Laboratoire de Géologie, Université, Liège, and money-orders to **M. G. Thass**, Trésorier de la Société Géologique de Belgique, 38, rue des Avroyades, **Liège**.



Monsieur E.M. BURWASH,
Géologue,
566, Bathurst Street,
TORONTO.
Canada.

PRIVATE POST CARD

PLACE STAMP IN UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER

Rev. E. M. J. Burwash, M.D.
566 Bathurst St.
Toronto.

University of Toronto
RECORDS OFFICE

We should be very grateful for any information you can give us for the University Records, concerning the person named on the attached card. If you cannot supply the present address, please give us, if possible, the name of a relative or friend.

In case of the death of the person, will you kindly state the date and place?

Yours very truly,

JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

E. M. Bowman 1923

MERRY CHRISTMAS

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Cousin Tom + Family

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

PUBLISHERS OF THE PIONEER

ONTARIO BRANCH

OFFICES: 24 BLOOR STREET, EAST

TELEPHONE NORTH 3000

TORONTO, Jan.15th.1923.

Mr. E.M. Burwash,
366 Bathurst St.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir;-

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Alliance I thank you sincerely for the sum of $2.00 just received from you as a contribution for our Campaign Funds.

There is much work yet to be done to remedy the evils of alcoholism; and it is the kindly help of such friends as yourself that both inspires and enables us to keep up an aggressive campaign.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Ben H. Spence

Secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
1432 N STREET
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

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MRS. L. G. GREENE, ASST CAFETERIA DIRECTOR
MISS ELEANOR DUFFIELD, TRAVELER'S AID
MRS. ONA COX WILSON, NIGHT SECRETARY

May 21. 1923.

Dear Ned:- You are having a time with your lawn etc. I am glad you rescued your pictures. and hope you and Alpert have everything of intrinsic or sentimental value safely away from the White Elephant house. I dont recall the Indian shawl. I might recognize it if I saw it. I expect to be in Sarnia in August. after the 17th and anything you wanted to store there until you know where and what you want to do, could be sent there.

Member of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

and I hope Kate and I will be in Sarnia for a week or two there. to give Her a rest from the Hatt trio - who are very strenuous -

How Mrs Langford gone west? How far ahead are you started in your plans.

I go to Cheyenne Wyoming to morrow and will be in Salt Lake City by June 1st. 17 East First South. I may be there a week or two before I go to Denver.

but 316 McClintock Bldg. Denver. Col. is the same address till Aug 1. 3rd

I made 2. 'the speeches' today, and lie as stiffly as a cat. Life is so — four nights in sleepers lost rest and me already 1 lb. wt. Wont Mr. Bissing entertaining and common sense!

Yours sincerely.
Margaret A. Proctor.

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Mr. Edward V. Burnaby,
University of B. C.
Vancouver, B. C.

Present This Card When Purchasing Tickets

CANADIAN CLUB LUNCHEON

HOTEL VANCOUVER

Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1927

at 12.25 Noon

Guest of Honour:

Dr. Adam Shortt,

C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Chairman of Board of Historical Publications, Ottawa, and late Commissioner Dominion Civil Service. Formerly Professor of Political Science at Queen's University, Kingston. One of the foremost authorities on Canadian Economic and Political Developments.

SUBJECT:

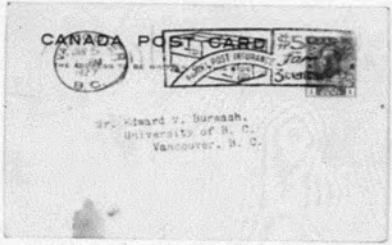
"Some Economic and Political Developments Since Confederation"

TICKETS $1.00. Now on sale at the following:
Georgia Pharmacy, 699 Granville Street
E. A. Morris Cigar Store, 435 Hastings Street W.
Secretary's Office, 707 Stower Building

Sale of Tickets closes Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 10 a.m. unless sold out before.

Telephone:
Seymour 6296

J. R. V. DUNLOP,
Hon. Sec'y-Treas.



MEMBERS ONLY SET YOUR TICKETS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

CANADIAN CLUB LUNCHEON

HOTEL VANCOUVER BALLROOM

Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1927

~~at 12.45 Noon~~

Hall in 1st Cabinet Dinner at Guest of Honour 6.45 p.m.

Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce

P.C., M.C.

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

SUBJECT:

"IMPERIAL RELATIONS"

The Hon. Mr. Bruce is Australian born and educated. Abs graduate of Cambridge University, 1908. Cambridge Rowing Blue, 1908. Called to English bar, 1908. Joined Inns of Court Training Corps, 1914. Drafted into Worcester Regiment; saw active service, Gallipoli, 1915. Severely wounded Sedra Ridge. Awarded M.C. 1915. Attained rank Captain the Royal Fusiliers; service in France; again wounded. Croix de Guerre, 1916. Invalided 1917. Attained Australian Cabinet rank as Treasurer of Commonwealth, 1921. Represented Australia at League of Nations Assembly, Geneva 1921. Elected Member for Flinders, Victoria, 1918. Has been Prime Minister of Australia since 1923, though now only 42 years of age.

TICKETS $1.00. Now on sale at the following:

George Pharmacy, 498 Granville Street
E. A. Morris Cigar Store, 435 Hastings Street W.
Secretary's Office, 707 Dower Building

Sale of Tickets closes Tuesday, Jan.11th, at 10 a.m. unless sold out before.

Telephone: Seymour 6296

J. R. V. DUNLOP, Hon. Sec'y-Treas.

This Card must be Exchanged for Admission Ticket

COPY.

Vic. College April 16th 1867

Dear Bro. Sutherland:-

Yours of the 11th was received last week, but I have delayed reply till I could get full information as to hoods etc. Your degree of course is all right - Holman is making up two kinds of hoods for M.A. one of corded silk $6 and the other a fine lustre at $3.50. He will have both on hand so that you can take your choice. We expect a large time at Convocation. One hundred degrees are to be conferred. The Kingston case is in statu quo and will remain in the dark till the Board meets. On the week following Convocation I intend to take a few days in the back country, just to see how the land lies and will then know whether a general excursion after Conference will be profitable.

With kindest regards to Bro. Willoughby & fam, Mr Wilson & do and the Lucasses.

Your Bro in Christ
E Burwash

COPY.

Vic. College December 18th 1868

My dear Sutherland:-

I have been obliged on Uncle Taylor's account to make a little change in my arrangements going West. Instead of the afternoon train we will be obliged to take the night train leaving Toronto at 1 a.m and passing Brampton at 1.50. This will bring us to Park Hill, the station where we get off at 6.52 1mes morning. Starting back at 1.45 p.m we will reach Hamilton at 7.20 p.m. I shall hope to meet you at Brampton

---

COPY.

Vic. College February 6th 1888

My dear Sutherland:-

Your kind note of the 31st was duly received last week. I expected to have seen you Saturday but a severe influenza prevented my making a visit to Toronto. At the Autumn meeting of our Senate this matter was anticipated and Profs, Rayner, Badgly and Wallace added to the Committees. I enclose you a copy of the basis for S.T.D. provisionally adopted by the Senate and on which you were to work. If you will look up either the Dogmatical and Homiletic, or the Xton Literature and Homilitics [illegible] you we will send you a copy of what we may work

contd. 6th Feb 1899.

out here. I doubt whether it would be best to come down to the near thesis. We will lose nothing in the long run by keeping our standard fairly high.

(Private & Confidential)

If an opening presents itself would you like a chair of Ethics with what Metaphysics and Civil Polity we might need in our College and could you afford to take a year at John Hopkins to master their method of purpuing those subjects there. It is quite possible though not yet certain this chair may be open. I could give up Theology & take this myself but question the wisdom of it though I am carrying the Civil Polity this year. Do not mention this outside. It does not mean that Bedely will leave but he may take another chair. I can say nothing further then this at present and of course the Board will eventually decide.

Yours sincerely
N. Burwash.

COPY.

Vic. College March 29th /98.

Rev Dr Sutherland
Hamilton Ont.

My dear Dr Sutherland,

Your kindletter of the 28th, is just at hand. It will be better to send the ordinary papers for Sophomore Latin to Dr Burns of Hamilton. The examination in Grammar and Composition falls on the 18th, and the one in Latin Authors on the 26th, of April. I will place your letter in Dr Bains hands so that he can look after the matter, and send the papers by the proper time.

We will be glad if you will kindly prepare examination papers in and Law. The examination falls on the 12th May.

Thanking you for all the help you have given us in the matters in the past, and with kind regards,

I am,
Yours truly,
N. Burwash

I handed over Holland to Mr Huycke when Workman left and he has largely lectured & it will be better to let him prepare the paper
N.B

Estate of Rev. Nathanael Burwash.

LIST of FURNITURE.
(C= in Cobourg, T= in Toronto)

Label Master.	Place	Description of Article.	Price.
1.	C	Oak Bookcase(17movable shelves)	
75	T	" " "	
2	C	Oak Armchair (red plush)	
3	C	Red plush sofa	
4	C	Red plush armchair	
5	C	Sectional bookcases, (2 tacen, 2tops, 8sections)	
6			
II. Hall furniture.			
18	C	Hatrack	
III. Cobourg Parlour Furniture.			
10	C	4 upholstered chairs (Ma cot)	
11	C	Sofa "	
9	C	Side table (1 foot) "	
53	T	Rosewoon Table (W.F.M. 57)	
54	T	Walnut Cabinet (old college furniture)	
55	T	Rush Bottomed chair (Taylor, 46)	
56	T	Drop-leaf walnut table (Taylor 58)	
IV Toronto Drawing Room Furniture.			
12	C	Armchair (green)	
13	C	" plainer	
14	C	Stationary Rocker	
49	T	Upholstered Settee	
50	T	Light Armchair	
51	T	Higher Armchair	
52	T	Small round Tea-table	
46	C	Walnut centre table	
V. Oak Dining-Room Set.			
17	C	Sideboard,	
18	C	Extension Dining Table	
19	C	5 single chairs (leather)	
57	C	4 " " "	
20	C	2 Armchairs (leather)	
58	T	Serving table	

X. Carpets and oilcloths.

	T	Crimson rug, yellow and blue border 9'3"x11'4"
	T	Red yellow and blue rug, 9'x11'8"
	T	Large rolls plain brown oilcloth
	T	4 smaller ditto
	T	Square yellowish carpet 4'4"x19'3"
	T	Roll of carpets in strips
	C	2 brown squares in library

XI. Miscellaneous furniture.

67	T	Wooden curtain rod (red) 8' x2"
68	T	Brass curtain rod 8' x1"
70	T	Waste basket
71	T	Lantern-slide box varnished (with papers)
76	T	Box varnished (addresses)
72	T	Mountain sheep head
73	T	Alpine stock
74	T	4 Wall-maps
		Bundle wall-diagrams Egypt etc (Lachlan Taylor)

VANCOUVER NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

TO MEMBERS ONLY

On Wednesday 2nd Feb. the members of the Cameron Lake Summer Camp will be "At Home" to the other members of the Society in our usual meeting place, - the Auditorium of the Normal School, - on tenth Avenue, near Cambie Street at 8 P.M.

The Programme for the evening will consist of a few brief papers giving a resume of the Camp activities.

1. "From Vancouver to Camp, and the trip to View Mountain" by Mr. Allen R. Wootton.
2. "The trip to Buller's Swamp and Qualicum Falls" by Mr. Geo. Fanning.
3. "The Mount Arrowsmith trip" by Miss Maude Allen, B. S.A.
4. "The trip to 'The Big Timbers'" by Miss Marion H. Langridge.
5. "Birds observed during the Camp" by Mr. R. A. Cumming.
6. "The humourous side of the Camp" by Mr. H. Farley.

Thereafter the company will adjourn to the dining hall of the school where refreshments will be served; arrangements for the latter are in the hands of a Camp Committee consisting of Misses L. Brunton, J. Estelle Smith, and Vida Macaulay. There will also be a display of snapshots and specimens from the Cameron Lake region.

EACH MEMBER OF THE CAMP PARTY SHOULD WEAR HIS OR HER CAMP BADGE to distinguish the hosts and hostesses from the guests of the evening.

NOTE:- Feb. 16th is another MEMBERS NIGHT when "Plant malformations - galls" will be discussed by Miss Jean Davidson, B.A.

Please consult the programme in your syllabus for dates and subjects of the other meetings this session. All members may actively cooperate in promoting the aims of the Society, by regular attendance at the meetings, thus encouraging those who give of their time and ability to make the winter programme a success.

Take this as a personal invitation to show your interest in the work of the Society by attending some, if not all, of the remaining seven meetings.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
President and Camp Leader.

P.S. Members who have lantern slides to exhibit at the members lantern night on March 16th should communicate with Mr. F. T. Tisdale, Chairman of the Photography Section, so that he may make provision for them on the programme.

NAME N. Burwash

No. Box 7 File 47

Miscellaneous

REVERSO
F14-R613

靜岡淺間神社々務所藏版

My Dear Mr Chancellor

(If I may be allowed to use the time-honored and more familiar designation)

I beg to submit herewith the draft copy of what I have written at Rev's request to be incorporated in your Notice of R.W.O. It is a pity to do it hurriedly but need must! I have forwarded, as you suggested, a fair copy to Oswald Smith for his Editorial trimming.

Seeing you in the neighborhood of Summerhill the other day walking with the light step of a boy and the stride of middle life I could not but remark that the Dean seed temporis occasionally finds a bit of permit which tests its pinding power.

With kind regards
Yours Sincerely
J.M. Cameron

his life. In private practice Dr R.W. Ogden had a large clientele by whom he was much beloved for his wide sympathies and sterling qualities of heart and mind, and to them, after the old fashioned manner, he was guide, philosopher and friend. As a teacher he was painstaking, conscientious, earnest and punctual but, although fluent and not devoid of a sense of humour, he never succeeded in establishing in the medical lecture theatre a reputation at all equal to that which he enjoyed in the Class Room and the Sunday School. This may have been due to the natural nature of his subject which required a (Sir Robert) Christison or a (Sir Henry) Letter-John to popularize it.

N.B. Mr Editor - If you have been written so as to admit of many favors I ask the liberties of your space

J.M.C.

Nine years after his M.B. graduation he was appointed Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the Toronto School of Medicine, then virtually the Medical Department of the University of Toronto and occupying the old Kings College Building, subsequently known as Osgoode Hall, in honour of the 1st Vice Chancellor Thomas Osgoode — an name later associated in the public mind with his brother, a Judge, Vice Chancellor and Chief Justice Sir Charles Moss — with both of whom he had early and long association both Educationally and professionally. In the Toronto School of Medicine he was associated with his distinguished Elder Brother Dr Uzziel Ogden who was in charge of Materia Medica and Therapeutics therein and, after Dr Stubbs' retirement, of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Another, and Younger, brother also became a Medical Practitioner; and the youngest and sole surviving

Surviving brother, Albert, is a lawyer.

On the revival of the Medical Faculty of the University in 1887 Dr D. W. Ogden assumed the Chair of Forensic Medicine dropping Toxicology, which he continued to occupy until his retirement in 1904 when he was succeeded by Dr Bertram Spencer, of Trinity College. Dr Ogden never held any Hospital appointment until, late in life, he became associated with the Western Hospital in an Advising capacity; but for a great many years he was very actively connected with the Toronto Dispensary which, situated in the vicinity of York and Adelaide Streets, for many, many years has ministered to the Medical needs of "the Noble Band of St John" always a resort of the poor and needy strangers and foreigners, Black, Irish, Italians and Hebrews and very frequently, too, of the outlying districts. This was a practical Vale for the poorer of those ~~[illegible]~~ Electropathy, Hydropathy, Homeopathy became a distinguishing characteristic of his

ing with the temper into which you seem to have got regarding the lease of our land at Co Home Bay.

At the last meeting I was able to attend I urged that you should be prevailed upon if possible to see Mr Sifton personally, as the most direct mode of dealing with the matter. I am more than ever convinced that this is the only course that will save us from serious inconvenience. I do hope that it will be possible for you to carry out the wishes of the directors in this regard.

It is painful to trouble you — I know you are deeply conscious of this fact — but I am sure when we shall all feel that we are your debtors of gratitude when our affairs are set right as a result of your personal efforts.

With kind regards

I am
Very truly yours
H. H. Spotton

426 Markham Street
Friday Evening

Dear Chancellor Burwash —

I have just learned from Prof. Hobart that there will be a meeting of the Mananwatta Club directors tomorrow afternoon. I have been ill for some time and I am not yet in condition to discuss any business satisfactorily for that reason I do not think I can be present at the meeting — but I am feeling very keenly the necessity of action in the direction of Shaughter-

become the Medical faculty of Victoria University. Though all the subsequent changes of the School he continued to be an able, honoured and successful member of the faculty, gaining influence and reputation increasingly until, on the retirement of Dr. Aikins in 1883 he was elected Dean of the faculty, from the Medical faculty of the University of Toronto. He had been similarly honoured by Victoria University having appointed Dean of the faculty of Medicine ~~on the retirement of Dr. Aikins in 18~~ the faculty of Medicine in 1883 a position which he held for ten years.

His successful work on the professional side was accompanied for ~~many~~ fifty years and his death was celebrated by a large concourse of his friends and followed by his final retirement from his long service of honorable and successful work. During the fifty years the ~~progress~~ growth of Medical Education and the progress of Medical Science on the larger side has been phenomenal and on this I quote the words recorded by the editor of the Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery. "From the apprentice shop and saddle bags of the old time doctor to the modern physician with his automobile, from a lift on the stable to the pedestal, Dissecting room of the Pathological department, covers a few years yet such was the extension in the professional life of Dr. Ogden, order of the half a century as a teacher of medicine, professor and Chairman of Gynaecology in the University of Toronto. He found longest and to have practised medicine ~~during~~ the fifty years during which the healing art has made its greatest advances, to have seen the introduction of chloroform, other anesthetics, to have witnessed the marvels of antiseptic and asepsis, to have witnessed the growth of abdominal surgery and the wonders of the Roentgen ray, which may well be spoken

and to that progress which has our sphere to Ogden did the strengthful judgment and self sacrificing spirit to contribute to the full extent his abilities did not fail to be but to make a great share of discovery, but he discovered men and we have been a better to the Provincial of his school should be offered to many part of the country and from that growing men of promise sought here the opportunity of lecturing as well acting as demonstrators and thus promotion gained by them received place on the staff.

His skill as a physician was ~~acknowledged~~ extensively in many ways, especially in one great humanitarian institution the Society of Children's Hospitals, the Sick Children's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, the Protestant Orphans Home, and the Homes of Industry has been associated in the organization. In Medical Journalism he also did his work, being the founder of the Canadian Practitioner and Review.

Such a figure the Ogden will go to the archives of a "Dominion" and will we hope be a stimulant to the best energies of a younger generation.

H. B.

TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS,

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,

TORONTO.

WE, the Women Undergraduates of Victoria University, beg to bring before your notice the following matter. While we wish it understood that we have the highest appreciation of the work of the Educational Association on our behalf, and recognize the benefits derived from Physical Culture, yet we feel it due to us as Undergraduates, and to the University as a whole, strongly to protest against the Department of Expression as it at present exists, and that for the following reasons:

1. Although sanctioned by the Chancellor personally, and by the Women's Educational Association, has this Department ever been properly recommended by the Senate and Faculty? If so, has the Board of Regents authorized the expenditure? We understand that such is not the case.

2. While there is a nominal qualification for entrance this is not enforced, and hence students of no academic standing rank with the Undergraduates as students of Victoria University, and, receiving a diploma from that department, are considered Victoria Graduates.

3. The course itself is below the standard of the Undergraduate courses, inasmuch as it is not a College course carefully planned and arranged by University authorities with reference to educational principles and needs. It is a course planned and arranged solely by its instructress.

4. As the case stands at present, the instructress, although of no University standing, ranks with the Faculty as head of a so-called Department.

For these reasons the women Undergraduates believe that the Department of Expression may become a serious menace to the academic standing of Victoria University, her graduates and under-graduates, and the danger of this will be increased by the possibility of Victoria becoming more widely known as a

school of elocution than as a University.

Therefore we urgently request that the Board of Regents make a most careful investigation into this matter.

E.Edna Dingwall '03
Rose Victoria Beatty '03
Ruby M.Jelliffe '03
Lilias J.Smith '03
Rose M.Cullen '03
F.Mary Irby '03
L.Campbell '03
E.Bristel '03
A.A.Hill '03
C.C.Lindsay '03
E.E. Jackson '03

Edith A. Weeks '04
Helen A.Grange '04
Bessie A.Lingham '04
Alice L.C.Fife '04
Greta Patterson '04
Mary L.A.Jeffery '04
Sidney M.Baxter '04
Lillie Lloyd '04
Florence Waite '04
Mabel F. Allen '04
Jessie C. Potter '04

Alice E.Wilson '05
A.G.E.Spence '05
A.Dorthea Seltzer '05
Carrie E.Jickling '05
Ethel L.Wallace '05
Edna Walker '05
Marion McLaughlin '05
Margaret A.Hamilton '05
Edith L.Dwight '05
Edna G.Smith '05
Margaret D.Hagey '05
Susie A.Van Lyntyne '05

Olive Patterson '06
Pearl Faint '06
V.M.Smith '06
D.L.Scott '06
E.L.Chubb '06
E.M.Keys '06
L.M.Connely '06
K.E.M.Cullen '06
E.M.Unger '06
Ada Deacon '06
E.J Williams '06
T.Olive Norton '06
K.E.Thompson '06

To the Board of Regents
of Victoria University

Gentlemen,

As previously instructed by you I have examined the various collections of the Victoria Museum ~~now~~ in the Royal Ontario Museum in the Archaeological Department and find that they belong to the following Collections (as by accompanying list:-

Insert list) page 2

The Hart Collection is still in the Vault of Victoria College. It was sent to us, after the purchase by Dr. Massey, by express and being badly packed was badly mixed the packages broken and the classification of the coins ruined, and after that Dr Hart was quite unable to do the work over again. To make it available it needs complete rearrangement by an expert.
The Annis Collection has also been mixed with other things but I hope can be recovered in good form as I and also Dr Coleman know its contents.
The Museum in the Lachlan Taylor Collection is gradually crumbling in our damp climate & requires care in a dry case as little exposed

The Lachlan Taylor Egyptian Collection collected by the Rev L. Taylor D.D. in 1851 and presented to Victoria College and by them loaned to the Royal Ontario Museum
The Annis Collection of Indian Skulls and burial urns made from the Grounds near Rennie Ont. by the Rev J. Annis and by him presented to Victoria College and loaned as above

The Crosby Collection of Indian work made from the Tsimpsean Indians near Fort Simpson B.C. and by him presented to Victoria College and loaned as above.

The Sanford Collection of Japanese Articles made by E. Addison from the Empire of Japan & purchased for Victoria College by the late Senator Sanford and loaned as above

The Literary Society Collection of Indian Curios made by E. Allison among the Coast Indians near Port Simpson B.C. and presented by the Literary Society to Victoria College and loaned as above.

The Hart Collection of Chinese Coins made by the Rev Dr Hart and purchased for Victoria College by C.D. Massey Esq & loaned as above

so possible to the action of the air.

I would recommend that all these collections requiring care and proper classification and means of exhibit should be bound to the Royal Ontario Museum on condition that they are cared for, classified, and labelled under our Victoria Heading, as Thackeray Collection, the Ross's Collection, The Crosby Collection &c and each marked as loaned by Victoria University.

Both Wrightsiff & Ross are I understand adopting this method of preserving and making available to the public their Collection.

This will relieve us of a difficult and expensive task in preserving and exhibiting the articles and at the same time give Victoria a prominent place as contributing to the new Royal Ontario Museum.

All which is respectfully submitted

E. Burwash

91 Debt	847.765
Fees	5.271.315
1891	
Dr	4.324.810
Debt	747.451
1901	
Fees	5.271.315
Debt	916.880
1911	
	7.204.838
Debt	1.979.892

7.204.838 (1.665
4.324.510

2560.0280
2594.8860

2851.4200
2594.8860

2566.5340

Dr 66%

1.074.592 (.44%
747.451

327.4410
298804

327.141
29.8804

327.141
29.8804

Please make three Copies one for the Minutes of the Board one to be kept in the Vault with valuable papers for reference and one to be sent to Mr Carnell with a Copy of the resolution of the Board on the Subject

916.880
747.451
169.429

[illegible]

Please sent the Opposiant at the Hon Mr Starcourt's room in the Parliament Buildings this Thursday afternoon - at 2.30. o'clock

Opposiant's enclosure

To the Chairman of the Board
~~and to~~ The Board of Regents,
Victoria University.

Sirs.-

In so much as we do not believe the Department of Homiletics and English Belles in Victoria University equals in its efficiency its responsibilities, we hereby request and recommend that no time be lost in bringing it up to the required standard.

N. L. Coswell	H. J. Harrwill
X Ard. Irwin	L. W. Vogan
E. M. Calvert	J. B. Hunter
D. A. Moir	C. Couch X also
X H. P. Christie	Wm Barnes
X Chas. M. Marshall	Geo. Francis Morris X
Charles L. Bowsby	John Chalfanger
Geo Clark	James Rae
H. Frank Kelly	R. Walter Wright
Ira W. Bingsley	S. A. Holden
C. D. Robbins	W. J. Gillow
J. L. Wilkinson	W. J. Manuel X
X C. E. Robb	V. Phelan X
R. Wooley	Judson Swan
J. J. Jackson	C. W. Harrison
W. H. Cornishman	D. Tisdell X as
J. S. Williamson	J. W. Jackson
X S. E. Marshall	J. W. Sanderson
Wm. H. Leath	H. S. Hastings X as
E. Ward	Charles Bacon
A. L. Vanstone	A. G. Ferby
J. Webster Kelly	W. Leslie Anthony M.A.
G. McGibbon	Wm Hamilton
C. F. Hardy	H. Livingston
D. E. Millar.	W. Smythe
	John Bell

To the Board of Regents
Victoria University

W. C. Watson
J. W. Shilton
X Edward Sheppard
X J. Geo. Kaye
Stephen Pettit
X John M. [illegible] 98.
W. L. Rutledge
J. G. Foxyth
J. W. Mason
H. W. Crews
Thos. J. Atkins
John W. Gilpin
T. L. [illegible]
J. R. Patterson
X G. W. Barker.
J. J. Smith
E. B. Stevenson
G. T. Bennett
George K. B. Adams.
J. J. Liddy
A. A. Cook
C. W. Cosens
W. B. Wilson
J. A. McLachlan
J. E. Howell
A. I. Snyder
William A. Strongman.
Geo. Lounds.
C. E. Stafford
J. E. Russ
J. Colling
X R. E. Ralston

Thos. Amy
Thomas Grandy
Chas. W. [illegible]
C. W. Van [illegible]
E. Wright [illegible]
John Stewart
Jas. McIlroy
D. Eckel
J. Webb
H. M. Hall
Wm. R. Isaac
A. E. Smith
David H. Taylor
[illegible]
J. H. Robinson
T. Selley
William Ottewell
C. W. Cassie
T. N. Hallinrake X

To the Board of Regents
Victoria University

Sirs

Inasmuch as we do not believe the Department of Homiletics and English Bible in Victoria University equals in its efficiency its responsibilities — We hereby request and recommend that no time be lost in bringing it up to the required Standard.

John Mann
Robert Coates
C. W. Kelly
Jeffrey McGeary
Robert Kelly
J. S. Shields
W. D. Dorby
G. K. Coon
W. Freeman
Robert Cruikshank
Francis Coker
Edward [illegible]
J. A. Cucker
J. S. Colwell
J. B. Reynolds
A. W. Phelps
Arthur Myers

Wrote Caswell – Oct 10th.
Dear Bro Caswell. Your favor of Oct 1, regarding petition or memorial [illegible] Shows your letter to Dr Potts who evidently did not understand that he was or is in any sense for or before or under any kind of undertaking to prosecute in the matter, but simply to say your [illegible] as presented to the Board of Regents. When your petition or memorial is so general in its character that I should not be surprised that the Professor involved would and could [illegible]
(over)

Wrote W. B. Caswell Sept 26th as follows:—
Rev W. B. C. My dear Bro
Regarding the Petn or Memorial to the Bd of Regts of Vict Univ concerning "the Dept of Homilet & Eng. Bible" handed to me by yourself yesterday I beg to inform you and through you the gentlemen interested with you in the matter that it will be necessary for you to forward to me a statement more in detail, specifying as far as practicable particulars, stating the facts, allegations, names, dates or other points on which [illegible] presumed the Board should seek information and such an investigation [illegible] — The statements of the Memorial are quite general in character and [illegible] they are founded in reasons having due weight in the minds of the Memorialists. Awaiting some such particulars so that I may have something definite for the Board or its Exec Committee.
Yours &c
[illegible]

See Caldwell's reply Oct 1st.
And my answer Oct 10th

To the Board of Regents
Victoria University

Sirs.

In as much as we do not believe the Department of Homiletics and English Bible in Victoria University equals in its efficiency its responsibilities, we hereby request and recommend that no time be lost in bringing it up to the required standard.

~~Jonathan Collins~~
Jas. Carter
J. Albert Moore
X Edmund Freeman
X W. E. Staffen
T. B. Werner
X Josephus Culp
Joseph Gibson
Malcolm McNeill
A. E. Ross
Jno. H. McArthur
X Jno. R. Archer
R. A. Fleming

To The Board of Regents
Victoria University

Sirs-

In as much as we do not believe the department of Homiletics and English Bible in Victoria University equals in its efficiency its responsibilities We hereby request and recommend that no time be lost in bringing it up to the required Standard

X Alfred E. Farrell
X Alfred J. Johnston
X Geo. Mc Cullough
X Jas. Mc Cady
J. M. Mackenzie
A. L. Gill
Jno. W. Cooley
X [illegible] Campbell
X [illegible] Matthews
R. J. Elliott
[illegible] Reyer
[illegible] Simpson
X Chas. Sheppard

To The Board of Regents
Victoria University

Sirs

Inasmuch as we do not believe the Department of Homiletics in Victoria University today equals in its efficiency, its responsibilities, we hereby request and recommend that no time be lost in bringing it up to the required standard.

John Gaspport
John Woods
J. E. Kerrison
Austin Potter
X C. L. McDonine
X A. M. Gray
Thos. Millard
X J. M. Kilthing
W. J. Mordon
R. W. Scanlan
Thos. Boyce
Geo. E. Honey
A. Sehen

To The Board of Regents
Victoria University.

Sirs

Inasmuch as we do not believe the Department of Homiletics in Victoria University today equals in its efficiency, its responsibilities, we hereby request and recommend that no time be lost in bringing it up to the required standard.

W. H. Dickinson
X A. S. Colmer
S. D. Chown
X A. E. Dempsey
Geo. W. Wormald
X E. E. Marshall
A. L. Brown
Geo. A. Cupp
X W. J. Smith

Hamilton Conference
Session June 1903

Extract from Minutes of Egypt Exploration Fund

"

1) That it is desirable to recognize independent organizations in America, and to agree to such organizations having direct relations to the London Committee.

2) That an organization which shall have contributed on an average not less than $750 per annum may, if desiring it, have a voice and a vote on the London Committee. The representative will be co-opted by the London Committee on presenting his credentials, he will be changeable at pleasure of the nominating organization, and will be appointed without limitation of nationality or of existing relation to the Egypt Exploration Fund.

3) That each contributory organization (whether taking advantage of clause 2 or not) shall supply a statement of the number of its actual subscribers each year when remitting funds, shall receive a corresponding number of all publications of work issued to subscribers for the time being (but not exceeding one copy for each $5 received in London) and shall be responsible for the distribution of such publications. These conditions concerning Publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund will equally apply to the separate work of the Archaeological Survey and Graeco-Roman Branch. And each organization shall agree to place in Public Museums such antiquities as may be allotted to it in an equitable distribution.


CARTE POSTALE
Rev. & Mrs. Cummings
St. Alban's
Toronto, Can.
Canada.
A Merry Christmas
& Happy New Year
from
yours sincerely
D. Hetano

Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, O.M.I.

Rector University of Ottawa

Registrar's Notice

FINAL NOTICE

Ontario College of Pharmacy

1935

ANNUAL FEES

The Registrar begs to issue-and you of the following Extract from the Regulations:—

"1. An annual fee of $2.00 for each person registered and carrying on business as a Pharmaceutical Chemist and for each registered Manager. Provided that if such annual fee is not paid on the first day of May in the year in which it is payable the sum of $2.00 shall be accepted in full payment thereof, and if such person is carrying on business in more than one place, such fee accepted in full payment thereof, and if of $2.00 for each additional place of business or carried on for a period of time shall pay a further annual fee in lieu of annual thereof.

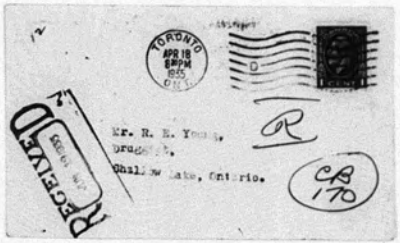
2. An annual fee of $2.00 for each registered Manager of an Incorporated Company carrying on the business of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, provided that if such annual fee is paid before the first day of May in the year in which a registered Chemist, carrying on business in more than one place, such Registered Manager, and if such Incorporated Company carrying on business in more than one place, such Registered Manager, and if such carrying out of $2.00 for each additional place of business, such fee accepted in full payment thereof, and if such a Manager shall also be a registered Chemist, such additional place of business, such Registered Manager, and if such fee are paid before the end of $2.00 for each such place of business, such registered Chemist, and if such fee are paid before the end of $2.00 shall be accepted in full payment thereof.

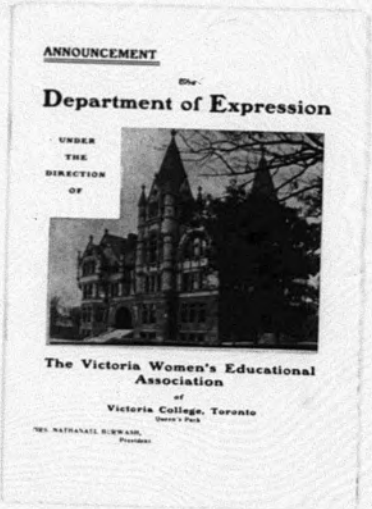
3. The annual fee as aforesaid shall be paid by those commencing or resuming, as well as by those already in business.

An Executor, Administrator or Trustee of the Estate of a deceased Pharmaceutical Chemist, carrying on the business shall pay the annual fee as above and the registered Pharmaceutical Chemist conducting the business shall also pay the fee as above.

Cheques remitted must be PAYABLE AT PAR IN TORONTO and must reach this office on or before May 1st to insure return.

H. S. MACFARLANE, Registrar-Treasurer,
43 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.





ANNOUNCEMENT

The

Department of Expression

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Victoria Women's Educational Association

of

Victoria College, Toronto

Queen's Park

MRS. NATHANAEL BURWASH,
President

"To be rather than to seem."

Second Year, 1905-06

The Department of

EXPRESSION

Elocution & Physical Culture & Literature

Ida Scott-Kerr, F.C.M.	Director
Florence E. Walker, A.T.C.M.	Teacher
Lelia A. Davis, M.D., C.M.	Medical Examiner

Lectures and recitals will be given during the year by members of the staff.

Calendar.

First day of October: Reception of Pupils.
Second day of October: Year begins in all departments.
School year—Thirty weeks; three terms of ten weeks each.

Admission.

Interviews for entrance may be had at any time.
Students for full course should join classes at the beginning of the year.

Hours of Instruction.

Classes meet every morning of the week, except Saturday, from 8.30 a.m. to 12 m.

Hours for private instruction will be arranged to suit the convenience of the pupil.

Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., is the children's hour.

BY arrangement with the authorities of Victoria University, the Victoria Women's Educational Association, recognizing a long felt want, has made provision for giving the following instruction in the University buildings. The work is under the capable management of Mrs. Scott Raff, and includes the University Lectures in English, French, German and Literature.

Voice Culture.

Vocal Process in Theory.
Correct Breathing.
Voice Placing.
Vocal Expression.
Vocal Process in Exercise.
Vocal Freedom.
*Anatomy.
Quality, Rhythm and Melody.

*Lectures on the Larynx, with demonstrations, by F. N. G. Starr, M.B., M.D., C.M., Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, Toronto University.

Physical Culture.

Swedish Gymnastics.
Poise.
Freedom.
Pantomime.
Corrective Work on Apparatus.
Ease.
Harmony.

Interpretation. **Sight Reading.**
Recitation and Criticism.
Extemporaneous Speaking. **Literary Interpretation.**

This course of study will appeal to all students desirous for either the preparatory work of a professional reader, or those not contemplating an entire Arts course.

Course of study may be elective.

Our Purpose.

Believing that we can give nothing to our fellow man but ourselves, and that our best self can only be revealed through co-ordination of mind and body, we aim to give each training that the physical, mental and moral needs of the pupil be equally supplied.

To prove that, we can express no more than we are. Life is but the unfolding of personality. "Truth is within ourselves, it takes no rise from outward things, and to know rather consists in opening out a way whence the imprisoned splendor may escape, than in effecting entry for a light, supposed to be without."

To inspire a love for the best in literature.

To teach how the best may be best expressed. The one criterion of excellence in elocutionary art is nature.

If we furnish the proper and intelligent means to become natural in the interpretation of literature by voice and action, many artists will be developed.

We trust students to do their own thinking, because we only do well that which we do intelligently, thereby developing originality.

University Lecture Topics.

Junior Year.

SHAKESPEARE. Critical reading of the following plays (1903): As You Like It, Lear, Henry IV., Pt. I.

COMPOSITION: The writing of at least four original compositions in connection with the study of models of prose style.

PROSE AND RHETORIC: Reading of the following selections in connection with the study of Rhetoric: —

Garnett's English Prose, Selections from Scott to Carlyle, inclusive, omitting those from Southey and Landor.

Annesley Hall.

The above illustrates the Victoria College Women's Residence, which is now being built in the Queen's Park. It promises to fully meet the great need of accommodation home for the women in attendance at Victoria College.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

Missionary Conference

of

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,

to be held

JANUARY, 18th, 19th, 20th, 1907.

M. D. MADDEN, '07.
President.

T. C. COLWELL, '09,
Secretary.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.

Leader—M. D. MADDEN, '07.

Address, The Challenge. G. F. TRUEMAN, B.A.

Address, REV. D. NORMAN, B.A., on furlough from Japan.

SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock

Topic—"Home Missions."

Leader—R. PEARSON, B.A.

Address, "Missions in British Columbia." J. W. MILLER, B.A.

Discussion, . . A. E. MARSHALL, '08.

Address, "Missions in Alberta." —— J. WOODSWORTH, B.A.

Discussion, . . G. STARLING, B.A.

Address, REV. JAS. ALLEN, M.A., D.D., Supt. of Home Missions.

Discussion, . F. C. STEPHENSON, M.D.

SATURDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.

Topic: "Home Missions."

Leader—H. F. WOODSWORTH, '07.

Address, Indian Missions in British Columbia, DR. LARGE.

Address, DR. JAS. WOODSWORTH, Cor.-Sec'y of Missions for Man., N.W.T. and British Columbia.

SUNDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

Meeting of Student Volunteer Union in Jackson Hall. F. P. Turner, Gen. Sec'y. of the Volunteer Student movement, will give an address.

11 a.m.

Leader—CHANCELLOR BURWASH.

Sermon, REV. T. E. E. SHORE, B.A., B.D.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2.30.

Leader—DR. F. H. WALLACE.

Address, F. P. TURNER, Gen. Secretary of Student Volunteer movement.

Address, "Our Work in China." W. A. GIFFORD, B.A.

SUNDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.

Leader—PROF. McLAUGHLIN, Hon. President.

Address, MISS RUTH PARSON, Travelling Sec. of the Student Volunteer movement.

Address, REV. D. NORMAN, B.A.

Address, F. P. TURNER, Gen. Secretary of Student Volunteer movement.

SPECIAL SINGING
at all
— SESSIONS —
QUARTETTES
and
SOLOS.

Collections will be taken to defray expenses.

The Chancellor
The Board of Governors
and
The Senate
of the
University of Toronto
have the honour to invite
Victoria University
to appoint one or more delegates
to assist at the inauguration
of
Robert Alexander Falconer, LL.D., D.Litt.
as President of the University
and to be present at the opening of the
Physics Building on Thursday and Friday
the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of
September nineteen hundred
and seven

Should any University or College be unable to send a member of its faculty to attend the inauguration the University of Toronto will be pleased to receive any graduate who may be appointed as its representative.

An opportunity will be afforded during the proceedings for offering congratulatory addresses.

An early reply to the Registrar of the University of Toronto will be much appreciated.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DAVID WILLIAMS, D.D.,
BISHOP OF HURON,
CHANCELLOR OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
Presented by
THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE HONORABLE HENRY ESSON YOUNG, B.A., M.D.,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Presented by
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF ONTARIO.

IN ABSENTIA.

THE HONORABLE J. A. CALDER, B.A.,
MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF SASKATCHEWAN.

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH DUBUC, B.C.L.,
VICECHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.
CHIEF JUSTICE OF MANITOBA.

THE RIGHT REVEREND AND RIGHT HONORABLE
ARTHUR FOLEY WINNINGTON-INGRAM, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

MGR. OLIVIER ELZEAR MATHIEU, M.A., S.T.D., C.M.G.,
RECTOR OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Programme of Special Convocation

For Conferring Honorary Degrees
on the occasion of the
Installation of President Falconer

September 26
1907

LL. D.

HONORIS CAUSÂ.

ROBERT ALEXANDER FALCONER, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., D.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Presented by
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Representatives of the Universities of the United States.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, Litt.D., LL.D.,
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Presented by
GOLDWIN SMITH, LL.D., D.C.L.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

Presented by
THE PRESIDENT.

Representatives of the Universities and Educational Systems of Canada.

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, C.E., K.C.M.G., LL.D.,
CHANCELLOR OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Presented by
THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

CECIL C. JONES, M.A., Ph.D.,
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Presented by
THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

ALEXANDER CHARLES McKAY, M.A., LL.D.,
CHANCELLOR OF McMASTER UNIVERSITY.

Presented by
THE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

HOWARD MURRAY, B.A.,
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

Presented by
THE PRESIDENT OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

WILLIAM PETERSON, M.A., LL.D., C.M.G.,
PRINCIPAL OF McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Presented by
THE PRINCIPAL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER CAMERON RUTHERFORD,
B.A., K.C.L.,
PREMIER AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF ALBERTA.

Presented by
THE PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

RARE BIBLES FOR EXHIBITION.

1. 1525. N.T. (Tindale) 4o (Grenville fragment) facsimile ed.
2 1526 N.T. (Tindale) 8o (first complete N.T.) facsimile ed.
3 1540 B. ('Great Bible') fo
4 1560 B. (Geneva) fo (If a duplicate can be found)
5 1576 N.T. (Rheims) 8o
6 1568 B. (Bishops') fo
7 1582 N.T. (Rheims) 4o (first R.C. ed.)
8 1609.10 B. (Douay) 4o (first R.C. Bible)
9 1611 B. (King James') fo (first A.V. ed.) 'Ba' Bible
10 1613,11. B. (King James) fo 'She ' Bible
11 1612 B. (King James) 4o (first quarto ed. of A.V.)
12 1629 B. (King James) fo (first Cambridge ed. of A.V.)
13 1678,72. B. (King James) 4o (first Oxford ed.)
14 1762 B. (King James) 4o (Dr. Paris' standard ed.)
15 1769 B. (King James) 4o (Dr. Blayney's standard ed.)
16 8o. Specimens of various intermediate editions; i.e. the 'Vinegar' Bible (1717)
17 1562 Geneva Bible folio
18 1536 Hebrew Bible with wooden boards and chain
19 1567 Tremelius Junior Latin
20 Cree Bible (First Edition)
21 English Hexapla Bagster
22 1575 The Bishops Bible (Not complete) Black letter
23 1549 Matthews Bible
24 1501 Latin Pentateuch
25 Several early Ojibway and Mohawk Translations of Gospels
26 James Evans Types for printing Syllabic character
27 1562 Greek Testament Erasmus
28 1764 Great Cathedral Bible Becket
29 1565 Welsh Bible
30 1831 Greek Testament Philadelphia
31 1823 Irish New Testament Lond.
32 1880 Iroquois Gospels, Montreal
33 1897 English & Ojibway by G.A. R.C.
34 1714 Greek Test. Lond.
35 1847 Wilkes R.C. Malta.
36 1892 Japanese Roman Yokohama
37 1855 Stein Litmaglott
38 1889 Vatican Codex.
39 1763 Mills revised Greek Text.
40 Bagster's Polyglott
41 1687 Walters Polyglott
42 1586 Stephens Folio Text.
43 1769 French Bible Dante Folio
44 1827 Mills Luke. Mohawk. tr. Mill, Amer. Bible Soc.
45 1833 Chippewa-New Test, Albany
46 1831 St. Matthew-Mohawk- Wilkes- Young Men's Bible Soc.
47 1831 St. John- John and Peter Jones-Bible Soc.
Brit. & Foreign Bible Soc.
48 1829 St. Mark- Brunt- New York District Bible Soc.
49 1830 1st Corinthians- Mills- N.Y. Young Men's Bible Soc.
50 1814 English Bible Bagster 4o
51. 1826 Bagster Bible - Blayney's notes
52. 1616 French Bible (Huguenot)
53 Whitehead' Bible (early Canada)
54 1612. Early Bible.
55 1663. Early Bible. Lond.
56 1629 Early Bible
57 1588 Breeches Bible
58 Josa N.Test. 1860
59 Genoa N.T. facsimile
60 Old Bible (Cranes, St Andrews College)
61 Vinegar Bible. Roberts Edinburgh
62 1616 Old Vulgate & French brought to Canada by an early French Bible
63 1851 Montenegro Bible
64 Douay Bible. Modern
65 1861 Cree, in syllabic characters
66 1608 Breeches Bible. Quarto
67 1806 Edinburgh Bible
68 1810 Bagley Test. facsimile. Oxford.

69.	1545	Robert Stephen Vulgate
70	1741	Lumsden's Gr.Test.
71	1816	French Testament
72	1831	St.John Chippewa, J.A.F.Jones
73	1796	Scarlett's Translation
74	Dutch and English American B.'s 1850	
75	1813	Gaelic Test.
76	1813	Ojibway N.Test. Am.B.
77	1822	Italian Psalter.Lon.

Mr. Goldwin Smith
requests the pleasure of
Dr. Burwash's
Company at Dinner on
Monday Oct. 16th at 7.30 o'clock.
The Grange R.S.V.P.

The University of Chicago

Announces the following

New Correspondence-Study Courses for 1917-18

EDUCATION

Educational Administration: Introductory Survey
Elementary School Supervision and Administration
Statistical Methods as Applied to Educational Problems
Educational Measurements

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Principles of Economics I: Industrial Society
Principles of Economics II: Value and Distribution in Industrial Society

HISTORY

Expansion of Europe in the Nineteenth Century

SOCIOLOGY

Principles of Collective Behavior
The Family
The Negro in America
The Social Survey
Field Studies

GERMAN

German for Medical Students
Deutsche Aufsätze
The Literary Relations between France and Germany in the Eighteenth Century

ENGLISH

English IV—A
I. Exposition
II. Argument
English Literature from 1557 to 1599
English Literature from 1599 to 1660
English Literature from 1832 to 1892
I. Poetry
II. Prose
Intermediate Old English

GENERAL LITERATURE

The Modern Study of Literature (A and B)

ASTRONOMY

Spherical Trigonometry with Applications to Astronomy and Geodesy

CHEMISTRY

Elementary Organic Chemistry

OLD TESTAMENT

Historical Development of Old Testament Literature

The University offers more than 400 other courses by correspondence

Hutchinson Court
The University of Chicago

(From left to right) Botany Building, Hutchinson Hall, Mitchell Tower, The Reynolds Club, and Mandel Hall. The view was taken May 5, when the French Commission visited the University. Ex-Premier Viviani of France with the President of the University at his left, followed immediately by Marshal Joffre in military cape and cap, and the President of the Board of Trustees are at the head of the procession in the center foreground.

Annesley Hall
Women's Residence
of
Victoria College

Queen's Park, Toronto
1902-1908

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Mrs. N. Burwash - President
Mrs. F. R. Wood - Treasurer

Mrs. A. R. Bain
Mrs. A. Carman
Mrs. T. Eaton
Mrs. J. W. Flavelle
Mrs. H. H. Fudger
Mrs. E. Gurney
Mrs. C. W. Kerr
Mrs. Geo. Kerr
Mrs. A. E. Latz
Mrs. W. E. Massey
Mrs. N. W. Rowell
Mrs. W. Stone
Mrs. J. R. L. Starr
Mrs. D. G. Sutherland
Mrs. Sweetman
Mrs. Massey-Treble

OFFICERS

Margaret E. T. Addison, B.A.
Dean of Residence

Mina Richardson
Director of the Household

Mrs. Emma Scott-Ruff, F.C.M.
Director of the Gymnasium and Classes in Physical Culture

Helen Ward Armington
Assistant in the Gymnasium

Lelia A. Davis, M.D., C.M.
Examining Physician

ANNESLEY HALL HISTORY

IN the year 1896 the will of the late Hart A. Massey bequeathed to the Board of Regents of Victoria University the handsome sum of $50,000, to erect a residence for the women attending Victoria College. The next year the ladies, both of Toronto and outside places, who were interested in providing proper surroundings for the women students, formed themselves into an association, whose object it was to collect money to purchase a site. Subscriptions were obtained, being largely augmented by the special efforts and contributions of the late and deeply-mourned Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. A. Cox, and the bank account grew slowly but surely, until, when the land in Queen's Park, behind Victoria College, became available, it was selected and bought as the most suitable place for the intended building. The gift first bequeathed has been generously supplemented by the executors of the Massey Estate, and many other most liberal friends have contributed to the furnishings. On October 1st, 1903, the Hall was ready for its students, and was opened to them.

THE BUILDING

Annesley Hall is a brick and cut stone building in Queen's Park, facing the west. To the north lies the lawn, with provision for tennis, basket ball and croquet. The south looks out on Victoria College and into the Park, and the east on the large Victoria athletic field, so that every part of the building is exposed to the light and sun.

On the ground floor are reception room, library, common room, dining room, assembly hall, cloak room, practice room, officers' sitting rooms, offices and kitchen. The first and second floors are given up to students' rooms, of which there are forty single and eight double ones. There are no suites of rooms, but each room is so furnished as to be both bedroom and study. In the basement there is a well-equipped gymnasium, with dressing room and three shower baths. The infirmary on the second floor has one large ward, three single ones, a nurse's kitchen with bathroom adjoining, all of which rooms can be isolated from the rest of the building.

The sunny balconies are an attractive feature in the fall and spring. The heating is by steam, and lighting by electricity. The Hall is one minute's walk from Victoria, and about seven from the University building.

HEALTH

At the beginning of each year every student is examined by a woman physician, and assigned the kind of exercises in physical culture best suited to her needs. These she takes in a half-hour lesson five times a week. Medical examination is repeated during the year as the physician in charge judges it to be necessary. Regular attendance in the gymnasium is required of all students during the first three years of their course, unless excused by the advice of the examining physician.

ROOMS

Each room is furnished with all large pieces of furniture, including book-shelves, and each has a closet. Students supply their own bath towels and napkin rings, and should bring a silver teaspoon and a glass for use in their own rooms. Bed and table linen is all provided.

PIANO PRACTICE

A room with piano provides students desiring to continue their musical education with opportunity to practice. Terms: One hour per day, forty cents per week, the second hour, thirty cents, the third one, twenty cents. Vocal practice has been found to be incompatible with the work of the other students.

FEES

Fees for board and lodging are charged by the year, from September 30th to May 29th. Students remaining during the Christmas holidays, and those remaining after May 27th, or coming up for supplemental examination in September, will be charged at the usual rate per week. Payments must be made promptly in advance, one-half on October 1st, and the remainder on February 1st. If at any time a student wishes to leave, one month's notice of such intention must be given to the Committee of Management. The fees exclude doctor's examination, physical culture, and all extras, but laundry. Students may use the Hall laundry on Saturdays, if they wish, for an annual fee of $1.00, or their laundry may be sent out by special arrangement.

For double rooms, fees are $150.00 per year, and for single rooms from $198.00 to $223.00, according to the size and location of the room.

A deposit of $10.00 will be required of all students upon application for rooms, the amount to be refunded at the end of the year.

DISCIPLINE

Every resident of the Hall is expected to conform to the rules of the institution, and in every way conduct herself with consideration towards others, and as a lady and a Christian.

A copy of the rules may be had on application to the Dean. These rules have been carefully considered, and are constructed to promote the welfare of the students and to guide them in securing the best advantages in their College life.

REMARKS

Cheques should be made payable at par in Toronto, and should be drawn in favor of Miss M. E. T. Addison.

Trunks must be ticketed with the student's name, and should be sent from the station prepaid. The Canadian Transfer Company is the most convenient means of having baggage delivered.

The Yonge Street car, taken at the station, with transfer to an Avenue Road or Belt Line car at Bloor Street, is the nearest route to the Hall, which is a little south of the corner of Avenue Road and Bloor Street.

Students should notify the Dean of Residence of the time of their arrival.

All applications for residence should be in by September 15th, and should be sent to the Dean of Residence, Annesley Hall, Queen's Park, Toronto.

The New Opium War

A SECRETARY FOR EASTERN ASIA TO FIGHT THE OPIUM CURSE.

[illegible]

A century ago opium was practically prohibited in China.

Britain by three wars forced it on them.

Then the natives began to produce it also.

[illegible]

New China protests and is rising into reform.

[illegible]

It is now not merely an Indian, or a Chinese, or an English question.

It is not only an Imperial question for Canada to [illegible]

It is a World question, [illegible]

Every Christian man and woman should feel a personal responsibility [illegible]

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Get our literature and study the matter.

2. Get yourself enrolled as in favor of such work for Good Citizenship and for the Kingdom of Righteousness.

3. Meet with all others who have thus enrolled in your locality and consult as to what can be done right there.

4. Keep in touch with Headquarters, and when a fight for a specific act is on, respond to any call to send post-cards, letters, telegrams, etc.

5. Contribute liberally and regularly to the funds of the movement. Much ammunition in the way of literature will be needed, as well as outlay for office, postage, etc. The more funds the more and better work done.

6. Remember that the most powerful propagandist of Christianity is practical Christ-like work; and that the most powerful missionary agency to convert one thousand millions of pagans would be the sight of one single Christian nation—not in name only but in reality.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

CANADA

in

THE INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU

by

Supt., Rev. Dr. Crafts, Washington, D.C.

by

THE REV. C. S. EBY, D.D.

Secretary for Eastern Asia and pro tem for Canada.

The Reform Bureau was organized in 1895 for Christian reform in U. S.

In 1902 it met with a welcome in Canada and became International.

It has effected reforms in the Orient and in Pacific Islands, thus becoming a world organization.

WHY NOT?

The Roman Catholic Church maintains as "Apostolic Delegate" at the fountainhead of Canadian Legislation an ecclesiastic of highest rank, in the interests of the hierarchy.

Every great financial corporation and enterprise has its vigilant lobbyist or corps of lobbyists, to work for legislation that will increase their power to gain more money.

Men who make their wealth out of the weaknesses of their fellow-men employ sleepless lobbyists, who watch for an opportunity to slip an innocent-looking amendment into any bill that will open the way for their work; resultant odors in vice and corruption of morals. For instance, the amendment to Section 204 of Criminal Code, which practically legalizes race-gambling in Canada.

Why should not the combined Christian people of Canada have an agent for the Kingdom of God in the capital of the Dominion, who shall watch legislation and work for the introduction and maintenance of principles of righteousness in all our laws and executive acts?

IN CANADA.

A permanent Secretary is to be appointed for Canada to promote Christian Reforms, along lines Municipal, Provincial, Federal, Imperial, such as—

Better enforcement of existing law.
Prevention of gambling.
Preservation of the Sabbath.
Defence of Religious Equality.
Repression of impurity.
Protection of young girls.
Enrichment of the Bar.
Prohibit as for Canada.
War on political partnership.
Prevention of political corruption.
Appointments of clean men to public offices.

For which these must be an expert "Christian Lobbyist", whose whole strength shall be given to the work and whose office shall be equipped to organize for practical results, to

Repeal bad legislation.
Promote reform legislation.
Assist Christian reform organizations.
Arouse Public Opinion on the subject of Christian Reform.

Use Pulpit, Press, and Platform for the agitation of measures for Christian Reform.

By universal enrollment seek to create in each municipality a band of men consecrated to Christian Reform, who may meet and voice their conviction at promoters, at the ballot box, and in other ways, on all moral questions in which good citizenship works for clean private and public life.

IN REGIONS BEYOND

THE BUREAU'S MISSIONARY WORK.

It gave the New Hebrides prohibition of American fire-water and fire-arms.

It prosecuted an opium monopoly bill and gave a prohibitory law to the Philippines.

It led the U. S. Senate and President to propose to all civilized nations prohibition of the liquor and opium trade with all uncivilized races.

It is now gathering petitions to ring office to the British and other civilized governments.

During the 19th Century a few adventurous workers in Africa.

A few thousand natives became Christians, but—

Over two hundred and twenty millions of heathen made Christian nations.

The West Coast became one big bar room.

CHINESE people died miserably, pilloried by the race of "Christian" trade.

Honest trade was displaced by the rum traffic in trade zones established and then the people in grief.

Missionary work was largely paralyzed.

Britain protects the child race under her flag and in some other places.

Why not unite with all civilized nations to protect all uncivilized peoples, and put under a civilized flag?

We, in the centennial century, should stand the immoral ethics of trade of the last century.

Let Canada speak with no uncertain voice.

Memorandum of I am not able to complete the work!

Vol. I is now complete as best I can with Jesus Parliament and a brief chapter or section on Alcohol Traffic of which I am trying to secure [illegible] from Dr. Carman.

If Vol. II be ready to begin the [illegible] and including 1884 might be made an Appendix to that volume and the Appendix to Vol. II confined to Federation documents.

The two chapters in Jesus will follow as XIII + XIV [illegible] typewritten copy in the large envelope No 1. They have been [illegible] the disadvantage of finding both sound [illegible] There have been typed copy in the envelope II and [illegible] following—

XV. Growth of Endowment & Other Funds. Mr. Ryerson, Potter, Carman, Pearson & Nichols

XVI. Equipment & Athletic Grounds. Annex, Hall, Sack Hall, Library — Burwash Hall.

XVII. Religious life of University & College (see other [illegible])

XVIII. Victory with the Year —

XIX. Concluding chapter — Completion of Federation Constitution & results.

Vol. II.

Contents Continued

Then follow in per memoranda.

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 7 File 48

Miscellaneous (2)

REVERSO
F14-R613

To the Board of Regents of Victoria University Annesley Hall

Gentlemen,

We members of the "Ladies' Committee of Management" to whom you have entrusted the responsibility of making "regulations for the government of the Students" of Annesley Hall subject to the approval of the President and Senate of the University, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the following statement of what we regard as a grave crisis in the affairs of the Hall.

Some years ago the principle of student government was adopted for the Hall with our consent and and that of the President and Senate of the University. In the efficiency of student government we then had and still maintain the fullest confidence as we have known it to be constituted and administered in some of the best institutions of Great Britain and also on this Continent.

But in the administration of this government there have occurred things which seem to us to be fraught with serious danger to the good discipline of the Hall as well as to the best welfare of the students concerned.

These things have occurred in connection with Rules of Conduct 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. These rules prescribe the conditions under which students may leave the Hall after dinner, the hours at which they should return and the proper chaperon or escort. The rules leave with the dean discretionary power of granting or refusing permission in any case, and strongly discourage any another than Friday night for students of the first and second classes, and of permitting several nights in one week for students of the third and fourth years. The additional precaution is taken of requiring a written request from parents or guardians for an hour later than 12^{00}.

These discretionary powers involve large responsibility on the part of the dean of residence in giving permission and demanding in refusal where in her judgment permission should not be given. But as the rules were presented to us by the dean and we had full confidence in her judgment and firmness we gave our endorsement to them without hesitation.

But the circumstances which now give us serious concern and which have caused the president of the College as well as the presiding officer of our committee, to call the whole matter under reconsideration are the following: 1. Attendance on theatres. 2. Dances.

The attendance on theatres has been of two kinds

(a) Shakespeare and the Classics. These plays have been attended by twenty nine students in all forty nine attendances. 24 only were

This might not be considered serious as these plays are generally

studied as English or German literature provided the young ladies went together, with a block of seats engaged, accompanied by the dean or other officer and returning in the same way. In the best ladies Colleges of the city a private car is engaged both going and returning. This is the chaperonage required by the usages of good society in such cases.

The other form of general theater going indulged in by 18 persons from one to four times each in more serious an account of the heterogeneous character of the plays presented in the city. But the matter in either case is rendered much more serious by the custom which seems to prevail in most cases that young women call and take the young ladies to the theaters and pay their tickets and are their only escort. The safeguard of parents written permission seems of little avail as one young lady when asked to furnish this by the directors of South Hall produced a paper with a dozen names of students evidently furnished by herself to her parents for the purpose. If a rigid rule is on a footing of prohibiting students from going to evening church with a gentleman it would only seem to be reasonable that at least equal students should be deemed as to the theaters.

The matter of the dances is still more serious. Seven dances in all are reported, attended by 210 students. They were the Business Art dance, a fraternity dance, three medical dances, one business dance and one private dance. Of the private dance one

for our nothing. The University Act dance a year ago was of such a character that we are informed that the Legislature was obliged to refuse permission for any further dances to be held in a University building until proper regulations were adopted as to the parties invited and the chaperonage of the young ladies. Fraternity dances and hundred dances, which are, at least some of them, also fraternity dances are held in public halls and liable to all the dangers of such a circumstance! A still more serious circumstance is that no proper chaperonage is provided. Young men call and take the young ladies to the dance as to the theatre and return to the Hall at varying hours up to 2.00 A.M. The only alleviating circumstance is that only six students from Methodist and two presbyterians, indulged in the amusement. But if six are permitted all others have an equal right and the one to whom it presents the greatest moral danger are the ones who are most likely to press for the indulgence of that right.

We are very sorry to learn that a motion by the President and Dr Hall to refer back the rules of conduct for reconsideration on the question of dancing theatregoing and chaperonage has rejected by the Senate ~~as Dr Hall~~ a revision ought have enabled the dean to deal with the matter without any inconsistency and have strengthened our hands in the solution of an important problem. The rules being passed as they stand

the only hope of change rests in the hands of the dean and as another motion followed which expressed the fullest confidence in the present administration and adding that all other offices of the Hall be placed under the complete control of the dean we have little hope of a change of policy unless by authority of government.

The last clause of the resolution just referred to enables us to divest ourselves of the control of the offices of the Hall and to place that control in the hands of the dean. This is the introduction of an entirely new principle in the administration of our own or as far as we know of any other modern College. The president, dean or other head must indeed see that every officer discharges his duty, but the prerogative of those duties rests with the Board of Regents and by your authority has been assigned to us. If the dean thinks that any officer is not faithfully discharging his duty she should report to our Committee and the matter would at once be investigated. To each officer in the Hall we have assigned a small subcommittee with whom she can at all times advise as to the detailed management of her work. Any departure from this system would involve financial and other considerations for which we could no longer be responsible

6

We are sorry that many serious illness ~~prevented~~ and absence from the city some members from attending our last Committee meeting. We only therefore find ourselves in a minority and a presentation differing from this may be dealt with by the formal action of the Ladies Committee of Management. But have refrained from matter as so important that we have hesitated to intrude this memorial upon your attention as the only method of presenting our views.

THE
VICTORIA WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

MRS. H. SUMNER, PRESIDENT,

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO A

Recital

BY PUPILS IN EXPRESSION

MISS MOORE-HAY, F.C.M., DIRECTOR

VICTORIA COLLEGE CHAPEL

MONDAY EVENING, MAY EIGHTEENTH

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

ASSISTING ARTISTS:

KATE ARCHER, VIOLIN GEO. D. ATKINSON, PIANO

ADMIT TWO

PLEASE PRESENT THIS INVITATION AT THE DOOR

"A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY"

PROGRAMME

Part I.

Introduction

CHANCELLOR BURWASH

Nevin	"Twas a Lover and his Lass"	
Rachmaninoff	Prelude in C sharp minor	*Piano*

GEORGE D. ATKINSON

Emerson	"Each and All"	*Reading*

HILDA ESTHER GARRETT

Hiersch	"Bourrean"	
D'Ambrosia	"Catanonna"	*Violin*

Browning	"Evelyn Hope"	*Reading*

NINA ADELE LACKNER

Dickens	"Nicholas Nickleby Leaving the Yorkshire School"	*Reading*

E. S. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Branch	"The Petrified Fern"	*Reading*

ISABEL ERSKINE

From "Queen of Sheba"

	"More Regal in His Low Estate"	*Vocal*

FLORENCE E. WALTON, A.T.C.M.

Jean Blewett	"Our Country"	
Hawthorne	"Our Flag"	*Character Study*

FRANK NEILLY

	"Expression and Discontent in Japan"	*Paper*

FRANCES KATE MORGAN

"A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY"

PROGRAMME

Part II.

Poe	"The Bells"	*A Study in Tone*
Wiggs	"Philosophy"	*Character Study*

GERTRUDE PHILP

Wordsworth	"The World is Too Much With Us"	
Tennyson	"Flower in the Crannied Wall"	*Nature*
Wetherald	"Ope your Doors and Take Me In"	*Poems*

ISABEL JEAN WILCOX

Chopin	Two Preludes { C minor, D Flat major } (requested)	*Piano*

GEORGE D. ATKINSON

School for Scandal	"Sir Peter and Lady Teazle"	*Monologue*

RADIE SCOTT

Hugo	"Jean Valjean"	*Reading*

IVY VIRGINIA YOUNG

Ruskin	"Of Queens' Gardens"	*Reading*

ANNA BERENICE PARKER

Le Claire	"Serenade of Tamboura"	*Violin*

KATE ARCHER

Shakespeare	Henry VIII, Act II, Sc. IV.	*Reading*

FLORENCE E. WALTON

Tennyson	"Queen Mary"	*Scene*

QUEEN MARY — *Amanda Parker*
LADY CLARENCE — *Gertrude Philp*
LADY MAID — *Isabel Wilcox*
LADY MONMOUTH — *Frances Morgan*

Address

DR. FREDERICK TRACEY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Announcement of Class Standing

MRS. EMA SCOTT-RATT

God Save the King

"Education, briefly, is the leading of human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them; the having which makes men happiest in themselves, also makes them most serviceable to others."—RUSKIN.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

To the Commission

Appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to consider the Management and Government of the University of Toronto.

Memorandum from N. Burwash, President of Victoria College, in relation with the University.

GENTLEMEN,—

It seems to be assumed that the duty of the Commission is not the examination of the past management and government of the University, but rather of the powers and functions of the governing bodies with a view to such suggestions or reconstruction as may result in greater efficiency.

These powers and functions naturally fall under three heads:

1. The determination of the general scope of the work of the University, its financial management and the appointment of its staff.

2. Academic legislation, including curriculum and all regulations governing teaching and studies and the award of University honors and standing.

3. Executive Academic work; dealing with the general direction of students in their studies and work, examinations, teaching and discipline.

Heretofore these three departments have been represented in a general way by *the trustees*, the *Senate* and the *Council*, but without very well defined specifications of functions and powers and without effective connection for harmony and unity of action.

It is generally unadvisable to make radical changes in the constitution of a working body, as much time must be lost and difficulties are likely to arise before all parties become accustomed to the new methods of work. In the present case, also, so many vested interests and even rights are involved, that such a change as the abolition of one of these governing bodies, say the Senate, would be attended with grave difficulties and would doubtless meet with strong opposition. It seems, therefore, advisable to secure the needed improvement in three ways:

1. By defining more clearly the several functions of the existing bodies and adjusting the distribution of work among them in the light of past experience.

2. By providing such a connection or relation of these bodies to each other as will secure perfect harmony and unity of action.

3. By providing such a strong head or leadership of the entire system as will secure thorough efficiency and energy of operation.

The Board of Trustees.

I shall not attempt any suggestions as to the composition of this body. It may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or it may be in part elected by convocation. The office should in any case be for a term of years, say five years, a small number retiring each year and eligible for re-election or appointment. The appointments should be non-political.

The action of the trustees would, of course, be subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but should be determinate action and not mere advice.

They Should Have Power

1. To direct the general policy and scope of the University work.

2. To institute new chairs and departments of study in the University.

3. To make all appointments and fix salaries.

4. To maintain general oversight of the efficiency of the work and of its needs. Each trustee might devote attention to a special department.

5. To manage the finances.

The Senate.

This body is now entirely representative and its action subject only to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The parties represented are Convocation, the various teaching bodies of the University or affiliated with it, and the High School Masters. The remaining element, ex-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, has not been active. It is quite possible that this representation might be so recast as to give a more effective result in the united body as a whole.

Heretofore an attempt has been made to compensate for defects in the representation of the teaching staff by electing many of them as graduates, thus diminishing the representation of the outside body of graduates.

The present representation is as follows:

Graduates elect (Chancellor and 29 Senators)	30
The teaching staff of University and Colleges (7 heads and 9 elected)	16
Federated and Affiliated Colleges and Societies	16
High School Masters	2

To these are to be added the Minister of Education, ex-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

It is evident that the representation of the teaching staff is unduly small. But no less than fifteen of the staff have been elected as graduates. The readjustment is thus: Outside graduates, 15; teaching staff, 31; affiliated colleges, 16; High School masters, 2; others, 4. Of the teaching staff, 18 are Arts, 6 Medicine, 2 Engineering, and 4 represent Arts colleges, but do not teach in Arts.

The Faculty of Law is represented by The Law Society, two law graduates and nineteen members of the legal profession, otherwise appointed, twenty-two in all.

By professions the Senate is composed as follows:

Teachers, 44; law, 22; clergymen, 13; medicine, 11; engineers, 2; agriculture, 3; dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary surgery, each one.

After such an analysis it cannot be said that the present composition of the Senate is not fairly representative of all the learned interests of the country. The weak point is the indirect means of reaching that result, and hence the uncertainty of the distribution.

The powers of the Senate under the present Act seem at first to be purely legislative and to control the courses of study, the publication of the calendars, the conduct of examinations, the granting of degrees and certificates of proficiency, and establishing and awarding of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes, prescribing the duties of librarian, registrar and other officers, its own modes of procedure, and in general to adopt measures for promoting the interests of the University and College and for any purpose required for carrying out this Act. All this is apparently legislative. But in practice the Senate has at the same time attended to the enforcement of its own legislation. This it does largely through its officers, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, and through Executive Standing Committees, and a large part of its time is occupied with the reports of these committees and action thereon.

Of this executive work the most important part is the appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations and the awards of status, honors, etc., as a result. The examiners are now the teaching staff of the University, Colleges and faculties. The results are all prepared by them and accepted *pro forma*. Later special cases come up on complaint, although there is no provision for formal appeal. Perhaps there is no part of the work less satisfactory than this. The

Faculty of Engineering manages its own affairs and never comes to the Senate except with a final report. But all kinds of special cases come up from students in Arts and Medicine which could be more safely disposed of in the faculty concerned.

All this work might be transferred to the faculties, the Senate legislating, and the faculties acting as the executive branch of the Government, and reporting final results to the Senate once a year. In legislation the most important work is the fixing of the curriculum. There are now over thirty curricula leading to degrees in our calendar. It is evident that these can only be prepared by experts, and that the intelligent control of these by the Senate can only be of the most general character.

The Senate does indeed appoint a Board of Studies for each of its departments, placing on this Board those of its members who may be experts, or regarded as such. But this board in reality appeals to individual professors or groups of professors for help, and gets together material which it is scarcely able to digest into a well-balanced curriculum. This duty should be assigned to each faculty as a whole, where the different departments of study would balance each other and undue specialization be avoided. We might hope that the report which would thus come up to the Senate through the Boards of Studies would be much more thoroughly prepared and be in itself more perfect than it is at present.

The introduction of a new curriculum or department of study or chair should in every case be first laid before the trustees by report of the Senate, and then sent down to the faculty for detailed preparation. Only thus can the trustees maintain control of expenditure and general direction of University work. If all executive work were thus relegated to the faculties, and legislation fully prepared by the faculties and standing committees, three meetings of full Senate in each year might be sufficient for all work, including appeals.

It only remains to consider the co-ordination of the work

of the Senate with that of the Board of Trustees. Heretofore they have been largely independent bodies, the connecting link being five members in common, viz., the chairman of the Board, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Senate, and the President of the University and Principal of University College. These five are a majority in the Board of Trustees and should certainly be sufficient to secure co-ordinate action if they work together in guiding legislation as is done in a cabinet. But there does not appear to be any provision for such unity or responsibility. To this we will refer again. But in any case, for full harmony and unity of action some one body must be responsible and that body must be supreme, and for that purpose I would give the Board of Trustees, as representing the country to which the University belongs and for which it exists, the final control of the general character of the courses of study in the University and the introduction of new departments or courses of study and the founding of new chairs. It would not be necessary to deny to either Senate or Faculty the right to initiate or propose action in these directions, but the final voice should be with the trustees and both Senate and faculty should loyally give effect to their action.

The Faculty.

We now come to the point where the University must be viewed as an aggregation or organization of distinct bodies, rather than as a single body. In Oxford and Cambridge these distinct bodies are colleges; in most other universities they are faculties. In our University we have both faculties and colleges. By whatever name called these are in every case organized bodies of teachers doing a certain part of the work of instruction in the University.

These bodies, as constituent parts of the University, have each a fourfold relation:

1. To the Board of Trustees, which directs the general policy and work of the University.

2. To the Senate, which prescribes the curriculum and general regulations under which they must all work.

3. Intercollegiate and interfaculty relations, in which they assist each other and work together for the common ends of the University.

4. To the students; more definitely, each to the body of students whom they instruct.

These constituent bodies have had each its own origin, history, constitution or charter, and properties, endowments, etc. They have been united in the common University under the Act of 1887, and later under the amended Act of 1901, by federation, affiliation or, in one case, by a special compact of transfer which took place originally in 1887 and was extended in 1903 to form a Faculty of Medicine. In every other case a large measure of autonomy under the original constitution of the federating or affiliating body has been maintained, as also the original financial independence. This last is also the case with the Medical Faculty. While yielding its power of appointment, it has derived no corresponding financial advantage and remains entirely dependent upon its own earnings. University College is also attached to the University by its original charter, both in the matter of appointments and financial support. All the other constituent bodies, both federated and affiliated, are founded on their own charters and endowments, and receive their appointments and management from their own boards or other authority.

If greater uniformity in this respect is considered desirable it can most readily be secured by giving to the Medical Faculty and to University College each its own chest and management. Both institutions would thus be rendered more independent, to their advantage and without detriment to the University. A small board in each case, with charge of the single college or faculty, can give it more thorough attention than it will receive from a body in charge of a number of interests; and at the same time its ambition may be trusted to stimulate it to the

highest possible excellence, while its line of work is under the direction of the Senate.

Turning now to relations to the Senate we find each and all of these constituent bodies subject to the Senate in curriculum and examinations and receiving from the Senate their honors and degrees. This, in itself, secures a minimum of efficiency and a unity of work. If any teaching body fails to bring its students up to the required standard, such failure must speedily prove fatal to its position before the country.

On the Senate, to which it is thus responsible, each of the major teaching bodies has representation.

Already the Senate has practically relegated to these teaching bodies both the work of examination and of preparation of curriculum. But it has done this rather by appointment of individuals than by holding an entire body responsible, *e.g.*, all professors, etc., teaching Latin are appointed examiners in Latin, so with other subjects. Similarly the preparation of the curriculum in Latin is assigned to the teachers of that subject, and from them forwarded to the Board of Arts studies. Probably in Medicine and Engineering the work has been done to a larger extent by the faculty as a whole, as in the past they were accustomed to act together as a school of Medicine or of Practical Science.

If this relation of the faculty to the Senate is to continue, and we think it desirable that it should do so, provision should be made for its being done by the faculty as an organized body responsible to the Senate by final report. No professor should be able to say, "This is no part of my duty." The organization of faculties for this and other purposes thus demands our attention.

The peculiarity of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Toronto is that under its federal constitution it consists of professors and instructors in subjects which may be designated as scientific, and which are required by all the federating or affiliating bodies. In this body we have twenty-two professors

and associate professors, twelve lecturers and thirty-five assistants. While the subjects handled by the staff are purely scientific, and hence properly Arts subjects, they are required not only for the Arts curriculum, but also for the courses in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Divinity, Pedagogy, Dentistry Agriculture, Household Science, Commerce, Pharmacy, and even Music. They thus naturally form the centre to which every part of the work of the University is attached.

All the faculties and schools avail themselves of the assistance of this central faculty of the University. Their work is permanently work for all professions and industries, in fact for the common well-being of the whole country. It is important, therefore, that this body should be so related to the other constituent bodies of the University as to afford them the full and free enjoyment of its advantages. The difficult points are time-table and curriculum. What courses shall this body of professors give? and at what times and places? It is evident that these questions can only be answered by a small body of men who have accurate understanding of the whole field, and who impartially represent all the interests concerned. Between this body and the trustees there must be the fullest understanding and co-operation, so that appointments to staff may correspond to existing needs.

It will generally be found convenient, perhaps necessary, that many, if not all, these professors should hold a duplicate appointment. All will be members of the Faculty of Arts. Some will at the same time be members of the Faculty of Medicine, others of Law, etc., and some may even be members of the staff of Arts colleges.

For the organization of the teaching staff in any of the faculties or colleges the term council has been used and is appropriate. We have at present a University Council selected from all the faculties, a Council of the Faculty of Medicine and one of the Faculty of Engineering, and one of each of the colleges. We think that of these the University Council should be recon-

structed and its duties divided, and that the other councils should have their duties more clearly defined, and in some cases enlarged.

For the University Council we would substitute a Council of the Faculty of Arts, composed of all professors and associate professors in the University Professoriate and the Arts Colleges, a body of fifty-three. To these we would commit the direction of art students in their studies, exemption from lectures, and examinations in Arts, under the statutes of the Senate, subject to appeal to the Senate, and the drafting of the curriculum in Arts for the consideration of the Senate.

Similar powers could be given to a similar council in each other faculty or department of study of the University.

The most important parts of the work now assigned to the common University Council would thus be distributed to the Faculty Councils, together with the detailed work on examinations and curriculum.

To these Councils in the case of the medical students and students of Engineering, etc., and to their College Councils in the case of Arts students, together with the general direction of their studies, would be committed the responsibility for discipline, together with the autonomy at present enjoyed by these constituent bodies.

There now remains a single element to be provided for the government of the University, *i.e.*, such a head as will give unity, direction, energy and efficiency to the entire system in its practical work.

The experience of modern society suggests two ways of attaining this, a strong personal headship, an autocracy, if you please, or Cabinet Government.

We think both the genius of our age and country and the constitution of our University as a federated body favor the latter. Of course even a Cabinet must have a leader, but he must carry his Cabinet with him.

In composition such a Cabinet might be composed of the

President, Deans of Faculties and heads of Colleges, seven in all. The entire Cabinet would be members of the Senate. They would be represented on the Board of Trustees and on each of the faculty and college Councils. To these might be committed directly, as at present, intercollegiate discipline and the control of all university or intercollegiate societies of students and of occasional lectures, etc., and, assisted by the secretaries, the arrangement of the time tables and University lectures.

But by far the most important part of their duty should be the initiation, supervision, unification and energetic executive of the entire work of the University. They should study and master all University problems. They should either directly or through their faculties bring forward all needed new legislation, and see that it is fully and effectively presented to the legislative body. They should through their representatives carry all such legislation forward to the Board of Trustees or Senate for its appropriate action. In their several faculties they should see that all academic laws are obeyed or given effect, and they should see that in every department effective service is rendered by each member of the staff and in case of failure report to the proper responsible authority.

This last should be done, each in his own faculty or college, as well as by united action in the common faculty, and in case of new appointments they should be competent to give intelligent advice to the appointing bodies and should collect and digest all data upon which such advice can be founded.

Such a headship for the University was proposed under the name of "the University Caput" by the Act of 1849, but seems never to have been made effective.

Of course, in such a Caput, the President of the University will be the leading figure, but as a leader of ideas and measures and by progressive activity and initiative rather than as an autocrat. His ideas must enforce themselves by their innate power of conviction and by his practical power of showing how to carry them into effect.

Such a headship and leadership of a University may lack the concentrated will power of the single control of the individual president, but it will have the safer and more permanent force of wisdom and truth, a force which will not cease to be effective when an individual man dies or resigns or becomes feeble through age.

Again, that which approves itself to five or seven or nine experienced and intelligent men is likely to approve itself to the whole body corporate and to be accepted, not because it is so ordered, but because it is right and true itself. The secret of all good government lies in rational and moral conviction. If anywhere this is possible it should be in a University.

CONFIDENTIAL. FOR CONSIDERATION.

1. The general principles of Federation should be preserved intact and the three Arts Colleges treated in all respects alike. (Scott)

The provisions of the existing University Act as to the division of subjects between the Arts Colleges and the University should be preserved in principle.

University College should be made entirely separate from the University in administration and endowment, and the State should make adequate provision for its support.

2. The principle of government by commission should be applied to the University, and the administrative powers now exercised by the Government should be handed over to a Board of Governors or Regents. This Board should have control of finances, appointments and general University policy; in regard to the two latter, calling for reports from the Colleges, Faculties or Departments concerned, before taking action. All appointments [illegible] for a term of years.

The Board should be [illegible] of the University [illegible] the Government [illegible] the appointment of the [illegible] by [illegible] the Senate, the Alumni, the Board of Governors, and the Colleges by [illegible] of representatives on the Board. [illegible] carry out its [illegible] the Executive officer of the Board or [illegible]

[redacted] Senate should be [illegible] regulating upon the curriculum of studies, examination standards, and such similar academic matters as call for legislative action. Such action should be based upon reports from the Faculties, Departments or other academic bodies concerned, and be subject to appeal by any such body to the Board of Governors or Regents. For the purpose of preparing such reports the Faculty of Arts in the University and its Colleges should be organized as one body.

4. Discipline should be left in the hands of the various Colleges or Faculties in which individual students are registered. Questions of intercollegiate discipline, as well as University societies and functions could be placed under an intercollegiate Board composed of the President, Vice-President, the three heads of Colleges and the two Deans of Faculties.

Folio 473

Temple House, Temple Avenue & 125, Fleet Street, London. 31st Dec 1904

Horace Marshall & Son in account with Nathanael Burwash Esq LLD

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Senatus Universitatis Collegii Victoriae,

COBURGI CANADENSIUM,

OMNIBUS AD QUOS HÆ LITERÆ PERVENERINT:

Salutem.

Testamur Eunctium Johann[illegible] Stevenson
Baccalaureum Artium in hoc Coll[illegible] in moribus quam doctrina probatum
in publicis comitiis, die Mai quinto[illegible] Anno Domini millesimo
octingentesimo septuagesimo nono celebratis, ad gradum
Magisterii in Artibus admissum esse.

In cujus rei Testimonium, commune Sigillum hujusce Universitatis et
Chirographum Praesidis apponenda curavimus.

Johannes Strachan M.A. [illegible]

Registrarius

William Deerwas L.L.D.

Praeses

15 Surrey Place
Thursday

Dear Dr Barnard,

Your kind offer for us to take fifty, fifty-one & fifty-two (50, 51 and 52) is quite satisfactory to me. There would be no object in my taking 49, which would give me no more than I have in addition, and I want as little "interfering" as possible. I would then receive from you sufficient land to cover the hay appurtenant

island 191 ft in feet about the quantity indicated on the tracing I shewed you as south of the continued line between Concessions 14 & 13.

Are the Whitefield autographs? do not fail gratefully to bring it forward that price will not further consideration

Yours very faithfully
W. H. Vanderbilt

Mrs. Cook

His Worship the Mayor and Members
of the City Council
with
The President and Officers of the
Local Council of Women
request the pleasure of your company on Wednesday
May 20th from 8.30 to 11 p.m.
at Victoria College, Queen's Park

THIS CARD IS OR PRESENTED AT THE DOOR

The American Association for the Advancement of Science

WILL YOU HELP THE ASSOCIATION IN A LASTING WAY?

The backbone of the A. A. A. S. is our list of life members. Their number should be greatly increased.

The hundred-dollar contribution made by each life member is not itself used, but is added to our endowment fund, only the income being available for appropriation. This income is partly used for purchasing the journal subscriptions for living life members and the remainder is annually appropriated as grants for research. Life membership fees are to go on working for the advancement of science forever. They are very carefully invested and very carefully guarded. Our Association now receives about 4.5 per cent. on its endowment.

If you are a life member, the Association appreciates the lasting help that you have given, and it asks that you secure new life members and sustaining members whenever opportunity occurs.

If you are not yet a life member, we ask you to become one just as soon as you possibly can. If your annual dues are already paid for 1923, you may become a life member—with no future annual dues to pay and with the journal coming to you throughout your life—by sending $95 to the Washington office. Members who are in arrears for annual dues should, of course, pay up their arrearage before entering upon life membership.

Life members have all the privileges of annual members. Also, they receive life membership certificates, and their names are specially shown in the published membership list. Each receives annually (on October 1) a card calling his attention to the fact that his journal subscription has been ordered for the following year.

We hope to be able to enter your name in the special list of life members, if it is not already so entered.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary.

[S. 1.]

[M]

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Application for membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science is made by filling in the blanks on the reverse of this card. The card should then be mailed to the Permanent Secretary, A. A. A. S., Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C. The information called for will be used in the files of the Association and for the Membership List.

Check or money-order for ten dollars (entrance fee and annual dues for the first year), to accompany this card, should be made payable to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Members receive either *Science* or *The Scientific Monthly*. Be sure to indicate which of the two journals you wish.

The entrance fee is five dollars and the annual dues are five dollars. A Life Member pays the sum of one hundred dollars in a single payment, the entrance fee having been paid, and is thereby exempt from further assessments; he has all the privileges of membership throughout life.

After receipt of this card, with the blanks filled in, accompanied by the necessary remittance, a certificate of membership will be sent as soon as the application has been favorably acted upon.
—*Burton E. Livingston, Permanent Secretary.*

[over]

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP, A. A. A. S.

[M]

The Permanent Secretary of the American Association may present my name for election to membership in the Association in accordance with Article 1 of the Constitution.

[Please print or typewrite.]

Date_____

Name
in full_____
(Place parenthesis around parts of name usually omitted in correspondence.)

Mail Address for the journal_____

Degrees received and
institution(s) by which conferred_____
State whether
Mr., Miss, Mrs., Prof., Dr., etc._____
Name and address of
institution, firm, etc._____

Official
title_____
Member of the
following scientific societies_____

For enrollment in the following sections, A. A. A. S._____
(Use written name of letter; and list of sections in Roman, etc. List in order of importance, the most important first.)

State whether you wish to receive *Science* or the *Scientific Monthly* on account of membership in the A. A. A. S._____

Mail this card with remittance to the Permanent Secretary, A. A. A. S., Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

O U E F E Z M

[over]

The American Association
for the
Advancement
of
Science

Organized 1848 — Incorporated 1874

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS.

December 26 to 30, 1922

Those expecting to attend should look up transportation and arrange for rooms at once.

Published from the office of the
PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE
ASSOCIATION
in the
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
December, 1922

23-1-11,000

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTH BOSTON MEETING*

In Charge of All Local Arrangements

S. C. Prescott, *Committee Chairman*
Frederick L. Allen
G. C. Anthony
I. W. Bailey
Geo. H. Barton
R. P. Bigelow
Mrs. A. F. Blood
Mrs. E. P. Cunningham
H. S. Ford, *Asst. Committee Treasurer*
L. J. Henderson
A. F. Holmes
Alexander Inglis
E. S. King
A. R. Lane
Waldemar Lindgren
H. E. Lobell
Theodore Lyman
Mrs. R. C. Maclaurin
Everett Morss, *Committee Treasurer*
H. V. Neale
J. F. Norris
C. L. Norton
W. J. V. Osterhout
G. H. Parker
H. Shapley
H. W. Tyler
W. M. Wheeler
E. C. Wilm
A. L. Townsend, *Committee Secretary*

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE*

Hospitality:
C. L. Norton
Entertainment:
J. F. Norris, A. R. Lane
Dinners:
A. L. Townsend
Hotels:
A. L. Townsend
Transportation:
H. S. Ford
Meeting Places:
S. C. Prescott, A. L. Townsend
Exhibits:
R. P. Bigelow
General Program:
S. C. Prescott
Publicity:
F. L. Allen, H. E. Lobell
Membership:
G. H. Barton
Registration:
A. F. Holmes

*All members and local representatives are to be addressed care of A. L. Townsend, Room 2-405, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge (39), Mass.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES AT BOSTON FOR SECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section A (Mathematics)
O. D. Kellogg, Harvard University.

Section B (Physics)
F. A. Saunders, Harvard University.

Section C (Chemistry)
G. S. Forbes, Harvard University.
J. F. Norris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Section D (Astronomy)
Harlow Shapley, Harvard University.

Section E (Geology and Geography)
H. W. Shimer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Section F (Zoological Sciences)
H. W. Rand, Harvard University.

Section G (Botanical Sciences)
W. H. Weston, Harvard University.

Section H (Anthropology)
E. A. Hooton, Harvard University.

Section I (Psychology)
E. G. Boring, Harvard University.
H. S. Langfeld, Harvard University.

Section K (Social and Economic Sciences)
F. L. Hoffman, Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Section L (Historical and Philological Sciences)
H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Section M (Engineering)
Dugald C. Jackson, Jackson and Moreland, Washington St., Boston.

Section N (Medical Sciences)
Francis W. Peabody, Boston City Hospital.

Section O (Agriculture)
S. B. Haskell, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Section Q (Education)
H. W. Holmes, Harvard School of Education.
A. J. Inglis, Harvard School of Education.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This Preliminary Announcement is sent to every member of the Association. About 11,500 copies go into the mails in such a manner that all members should receive them on the same day. The little book is a report, made by the officers, committees and employees of the Association, to the thousands of members, upon the preliminary arrangements that have been made for the great convocation of scientists and friends of learning that is to take place in Boston during the last week of the year. In this form, the Association once more sends its greetings to each of its members.

Another great annual meeting is announced, for the advancement of science and for the good of scientific workers and the public that they serve. All members of the Association are earnestly invited to attend the fourth Boston meeting, and all members of the numerous societies that are associated with the Association are no less earnestly invited to be present. Those not professionally engaged in scientific work will find many of the sessions full of interest and value, and they also are cordially invited.

All who come to the meeting will further the advance of real learning no less by what they will bring to their fellows and the public than by what they will themselves receive. The annual meetings of the American Association furnish one of the best means by which scientific and educational workers may bring their ideas and their philosophy before the public. To present the messages of science to society as a whole, it is essential that workers in all fields of science should understand one another as thoroughly as possible, and these meetings furnish the best means for bringing about an increasing solidarity throughout the whole group.

The world looks more and more to men and women of science for guidance toward a better and finer kind of life. Through a dull welter of little affairs, still so largely directed according to primitive instincts and outworn precedents from a darker past, we seem to be witnessing the approach of an era of more open-minded inquiry that promises far-reaching readjustment for outworn rules and principles. Upon scientific knowledge and scientific thinking hangs clearly the fate of civilization, but those who are familiar with the scientific method need to take care that the message of science may reach the public clear and unconfused.

A widespread appreciation of scientific work has recently developed rapidly, but the popular appraisal of science is still too frequently based on merely the material products of research. Such products—innumerable electric and mechanical devices, paper, photographs, enzymes, antiseptics, pasteurized milk, agricultural fertilizers, thoroughbred animals and plants, statistical tables, life insurance, and so many more as one cares to mention—are now enter fully into the daily lives of millions who are quite unfamiliar with the scientific mental attitude and the inductive thinking that has made practical products of research possible. These practical things are substantially employed even by the few who feel called upon to oppose the larger principles of scientific truth. Such opponents are apt to forget, and the vast majority of people have never yet quite realized, how poor life would be if scientific thinkers of the past had not worked for the present, just as those of the present are now working for the future.

It is very urgent that men of science should stand together against the attacks, and move together over the obstacles, that are cleverly prepared by unknowing partisans of moribund ignorance, prejudice and superstition. It lies in the evolution of things that such opposition must always be with us, and equally, that those who understand science should combine to overcome the opposition. The latter can advance their work and improve their facilities for service to society in no better way than through taking active part in the American Association for the Advancement of Science and attending such meetings whenever that is possible. It is for just such purposes that the Association exists. For just such purposes are the meetings held. It is hoped that every member of the Association and of the associated societies will make a special effort, even if some other desirable things have to be sacrificed or postponed, to be present at Boston this year.

A Personal Message

The permanent secretary wishes to take this occasion to mention the cooperative and helpful attitude of our members toward the Washington office. He very much appreciates the many hundreds of friendly and encouraging letters that he has received, even in cases where small difficulties or misunderstandings may have arisen. Such encouragement greatly alleviates the labor of a very voluminous and exacting correspondence, rendering much of the work as pleasant as recreation, and more deeply satisfactory. This prevailing attitude of our members significantly decreases the personal burden of each member of the office staff and thereby makes for greater efficiency in the service of the Association and of the purposes for whom it stands.

A large part of the work of the Washington office has to do with the very prosaic, but quite essential, duty of collecting the annual dues. To us, the inevitable task of asking for payments that are overdue is not at all a pleasant one, and the permanent secretary desires especially to thank each one of the thousands of annual members who have paid their dues on the first or second sending out of statement cards this year. As this announcement goes to press, many more than a majority of the names on our roll are already credited with the payment for 1923, and a large number of additional payments will surely be made before the opening of the Boston meeting.

Promptness in the payment of dues, which personally impoverishes each year, together with the helpful attitude shown by our members toward the council, the officers and the Washington staff, are relieving more and more time and mental energy for application in larger, more far-reaching endeavors for the good of the Association. Suggestions for improvement are invited, and will be welcomed by the permanent secretary at all times.

The democratic nature of our organization, the large and varied nature of our individual membership, and the persistent loyalty of the members themselves, together with the fine co-operative spirit shown by the numerous affiliated and associated societies toward the organization as a whole—all these features give to the Association unique potentialities for good service to the advancement of science and society.

* * * *

In such a message as this it is fitting that mention be made of the help received each year by the Association from the Smithsonian Institution, in the main building of which our Washington office has long been housed. Through the appreciative friendliness of Secretary Walcott, himself a long-standing member of the Association, our organization is the recipient of such very tangible and thoroughly appreciated assistance. Finally, the attention of all members is called to the very great services per-

formed by the local committees on arrangements for the meetings; without these services the meetings could not be successful. Especially do we wish at this time to express our very thankful appreciation of the arduous and trying work that has been done for us by PROFESSOR S. C. PRESCOTT and the other members of the Local Committee for the Fourth Boston Meeting.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary.

THE ROLL OF THE PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The names of deceased presidents are followed by an asterisk. Names in parentheses are those of vice-presidents who served in the place of the president whose name precedes the parenthesis. The place, month, and year given are those of the annual meeting at which the president presided.

W. C. REDFIELD*; Philadelphia, September, 1848.
JOSEPH HENRY*; Cambridge, August, 1849.
A. D. BACHE*; New Haven, August, 1850.
LOUIS AGASSIZ*; First Albany, August, 1851.
BENJAMIN PEIRCE*; Cleveland, July, 1853.
JAMES D. DANA*; Washington, May, 1854.
JOHN TORREY*; Providence, August, 1855.
JAMES HALL*; Second Albany, August, 1856.
J. W. BAILEY*, (ALEXIS CASWELL*); Montreal, August, 1857.
JEFFRIES WYMAN*, (ALEXIS CASWELL*) Baltimore, May, 1858.
STEPHEN ALEXANDER*; Springfield, Mass, August, 1859.
ISAAC LEA*; Newport, R. I., August, 1860.
F. A. P BARNARD*; Buffalo, 1866.
J. S. NEWBERRY*; Burlington, Vt., August, 1867.
B. A. GOULD*; Chicago, August, 1868.
J. W. FOSTER*; Salem, August, 1869.
WM. CHAUVENET*, (T. STERRY HUNT*); Troy, August, 1870.
ASA GRAY*; Indianapolis, August, 1871.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH*; Dubuque, August, 1872.
JOSEPH LOVERING*; Portland, Me., August, 1873.

J. L. LECONTE*; Hartford, Conn., August, 1874.
J. E. HILGARD*; Detroit, August, 1875.
WILLIAM B. ROGERS*; Second Buffalo, August, 1876.
SIMON NEWCOMB*; Nashville, August, 1877.
O. C. MARSH*; St. Louis, August, 1878.
G. F. BARKER*; Saratoga, August, 1879.
LEWIS H. MORGAN*; Boston, August, 1880.
G. J. BROWN*; Second Cincinnati, August, 1881.
J. W. DAWSON*; Second Montreal, August, 1882.
C. A. YOUNG*; Minneapolis, August, 1883.
J. P. LESLEY*; Second Philadelphia, September, 1884.
H. A. NEWTON*; Ann Arbor, August, 1885.
EDWARD S. MORSE*; Third Buffalo, August, 1886.
S. P. LANGLEY*; New York, August, 1887.
J. W. POWELL*; Second Cleveland, August, 1888.
T. C. MENDENHALL; Toronto, August, 1889.
G. LINCOLN GOODALE; Second Indianapolis, August, 1890.
ALBERT B. PRESCOTT*; Second Washington, August, 1891.
JOSEPH LECONTE*; Rochester, August, 1892.
WILLIAM HARKNESS*; Madison, August, 1893.
DANIEL G. BRINTON*; Brooklyn, August, 1894.
E. W. MORLEY; Second Springfield, Mass, August, 1895.
EDWARD D. COPE,* (THEODORE GILL*); Fourth Buffalo, August, 1896.
WOLCOTT GIBBS*; (W J McGEE*); Second Detroit, August, 1897.
F. W. PUTNAM*; Second Boston, August, 1898.
EDWARD OBTON*, (GROVE K. GILBERT*); Columbus, August, 1899.
R. S. WOODWARD; Second New York, June, 1900.
C. S. MINOT*; Denver, August, 1901.
ARAPH HALL*; Pittsburgh, June, 1902.
IRA REMSEN; Third Washington, December, 1902.
CARROLL D. WRIGHT*; Second St. Louis, December, 1903.
G. W. FARLOW*; Third Philadelphia, December, 1904.
C. M. WOODWARD*; New Orleans, December, 1905.
WM. H. WELCH; Third New York, December, 1906.

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E. L. Nichols; Second Chicago, December, 1907.
T. C. Chamberlin; Second Baltimore, December, 1908.
David S. Jordan; Third Boston, December, 1909.
A. A. Michelson; Second Minneapolis, December, 1910.
Charles E. Bessey*; Fourth Washington, December, 1911.
E. C. Pickering*; Third Cleveland, December, 1912.
Edmund B. Wilson; Atlanta, December, 1913.
Charles W. Eliot; Fourth Philadelphia, December, 1914.
W. W. Campbell; Second Columbus, December, 1915.
Charles R. Van Hise*; Fourth New York, December, 1916.
Theodore W. Richards; Second Pittsburgh, December, 1917.
John Merle Coulter; Third Baltimore, December, 1918.
Simon Flexner; Third St. Louis, December, 1919.
L. O. Howard; Third Chicago, December, 1920.
E. H. Moore; Second Toronto, December, 1921.

THE ROLL OF THE PAST VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Arranged according to the sections which they represented.

The names of deceased vice-presidents are each followed by an asterisk. The calendar year during which each vice-president served is given after his name.

Section A (Mathematics)

(This section also included Astronomy—now Section D—until 1907.)

E. B. Van Vleck, 1912.
Frank Schlesinger, 1913.
Henry S. White, 1914.
A. O. Leuschner, 1915.
Luther P. Eisenhart, 1916.
Henry Norris Russell, 1917.
George D. Birkoff, 1918.
Oliver Dimon Kellogg, 1919.
David Raymond Curtis, 1920.
Oswald Veblen, 1921.

Section B (Physics)

A. G. Webster, 1912.
Alfred D. Cole, 1913.
Anthony Zeleny, 1914.
E. Percival Lewis, 1915.

Henry A. Bumstead*, 1916.
William J. Humphreys, 1917.
Gordon F. Hull, 1918.
Max Mason, 1919.
John C. McLennen, 1920.
G. W. Stewart, 1921.

Section C (Chemistry)

W. Lash Miller, 1912.
C. L. Alsberg, 1913.
Edgar F. Smith, 1914.
William McPherson, 1915.
Julius Stieglitz, 1916.
William Albert Noyes, 1917.
Alexander Smith, 1918.
Benjamin F. Lovelace, 1919.
Samuel W. Parr, 1920.
W. D. Harkins, 1921.

Section D (Astronomy)

(The Engineering Section—now Section M—was called D until 1907.)

Joel Stebbins, 1912.
S. A. Mitchell, 1921.

Section E (Geology and Geography)

James E. Todd, 1912.
Joseph S. Diller, 1913.
U. S. Grant, 1914.
Charles S. Prosser*, 1915.
Rollin D. Salisbury*, 1916.
George Henry Perkins, 1917.
David White, 1918.
Charles Kenneth Leith, 1919.
Eliot Blackwelder, 1920.
Wilbur G. Miller, 1921.

Section F (Zoological Sciences)

William A. Locy, 1912.
Alfred G. Mayor*, 1913.
Frank R. Lillie, 1914.
Vernon L. Kellogg, 1915.
George H. Parker, 1916.
Herbert Osborn, 1917.
William Patten, 1918.
William M. Wheeler, 1919.
John. S. Kingsley, 1920.
C. A. Kofoid, 1921.

Section G (Botanical Sciences)

Duncan S. Johnson, 1912.
Henry C. Cowles, 1913.
George F. Clinton, 1914.
William A. Setchell, 1915.
C. Stuart Gager, 1916.
Burton E. Livingston, 1917.
A. F. Blakeslee, 1918.
Louis H. Pammel, 1919.
Robert H. True, 1920.
Mel. T. Cook, 1921.

Section H (Anthropology)

(Section D included Psychology—now Section I—until 1907.)

J. Walter Fewkes, 1912.
Walter B. Pillsbury, 1913.
Clark Wissler, 1914.
Lillian J. Martin, 1915.
Frederick W. Hodge, 1916.
Edward L. Thorndike, 1917.
Ales Hrdlička, 1918.
Robert M. Yerkes, 1919.
A. E. Jenks, 1920.
A. E. Jenks, 1921.

Section I (Psychology)

(The section desired to change and designate subsections—now Section K—was called I until 1907.)

Edward K. Strong, Jr., 1920.
E. A. Bott, 1921.

Section K (Social and Economic Sciences)

(This section was called I until 1907. The section devoted to Physiology and Experimental Medicine—now Section N, Medical Sciences—was called K until 1907.)

John Hays Hammond, 1912.
Jeremiah G. Wood, 1913.
E. E. Rittenhouse, 1914.
George F. Kunz, 1915.
Louis I. Dublin, 1916.
George Washington Perkins*, 1917.
John Barrett, 1918.
David Jayne Hill, 1919.
Frederick L. Hoffman, 1920.
Charles Mason, 1921.

Section L (Historical and Philological Sciences)

(This section does not appear at all until 1907 (it was organized in 1906), but the following officers—in 1907 (?)—included under the section devoted to Education—now Section M—was called L.)

Section M (Engineering)

(This section was called L until 1907. The section devoted to Astronomy—now Section D—was called K until 1907.)

Joseph A. Holmes*, 1912.
Henry P. Hood, 1913.
F. W. Taylor, in place of Alfred Noble, Deceased, 1914.
Rudolph Arnold, 1915.
Henry M. Howe*, 1916.
Henry Spurgeon Drinker, 1917.
Ira N. Hollis, 1918.
Ira N. Hollis, 1919.
Cass Lee Meek, 1920.
J. B. Tyrrell, 1921.

Section N (Medical Sciences)

(This section was called K until 1907.)

J. J. R. Macleod, 1912.
Theobald Smith, 1913.
Richard M. Pearce, 1914.
Frederick P. Gay, 1915.
Edwin O. Jordan, 1916.
Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, 1917.
Frederic S. Lee, 1918.
Frederic S. Lee, 1919.
Joseph Erlanger, 1920.
A. B. Macallum, 1921.

Section O (Agriculture)

(This section was called K until 1907.)

L. H. Bailey, 1914.
Eugene Davenport, 1915.
Whitman H. Jordan, 1916.
Henry Jackson Waters, 1917.
Henry P. Armsby*, 1918.
Albert F. Woods, 1919.
E. W. Allen, 1920.
Jacob G. Lipman, 1921.

Section P (Manufactures and Commerce)

(This section has not yet been organized.)

Section Q (Education)

(This section was called L until 1907.)

J. McKeen Cattell, 1912.
P. P. Claxton, 1913.
Paul H. Hanus, 1914.
R. P. Cumnebley, 1915.
Leonard P. Ayres, 1916.
Gov. Franklin Eugenia, 1917.
Stuart A. Courtis, 1918.
Vivian A. C. Henmon, 1919.
Charles H. Judd, 1920.
Guy M. Whipple, 1921.

EARLIER BOSTON MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The seventy-sixth meeting of the Association will be the fourth meeting held in Boston, but it really should be accounted the fifth, because the second meeting of the A. A. A. S., in August, 1849, was held in Cambridge. There were also two Boston meetings in the Association's prenatal period. The American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, which became the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848, met here in April, 1842, under the chairmanship of S. G. Morton, and again in September, 1847, with William B. Rogers as chairman.

At the Cambridge meeting of the present Association (August, 1849), Joseph Henry was president.

In August, 1880, the twenty-ninth meeting of the Association was held in Boston, with Lewis H. Morgan, president, and Frederick W. Putnam, permanent secretary. The retiring presidential address, on the Life-Question, was given by George F. Barker.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Association was celebrated at the Boston meeting of August, 1897, with Frederick W. Putnam in the president's chair. The retiring presidential address was given by Wolcott Gibbs, on certain aspects of the Atomic Theory of Matter. At this meeting L. O. Howard began his long and wonderfully efficient work as permanent secretary.

In December, 1909, the sixty-first meeting was held in Boston, under the presidency of David Starr Jordan. The retiring presidential address was given by T. C. Chamberlin, on Future Human Opportunities.

All of these earlier Boston meetings were highly successful, and the records do not fail to mention the fine spirit of hospitality and interest, toward the Association and its work, shown by the people of the city and its surroundings.

THE FOURTH BOSTON MEETING

December 26 to 30, 1922

The meeting now announced is to be held, by invitation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Harvard University, mainly in the buildings of the Institute, which are exceptionally well suited for such a gathering of scientists. The hotel headquarters of the Association are to be in the Somerset Hotel, Boston, which is within walking

distance of the majority of the meeting places.

Arrangements for the meeting are very well in hand. The Local Committee for the Fourth Boston Meeting, under the chairmanship of Professor S. C. Prescott, of the Department of Biology and Public Health, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has worked for months on the many details that require attention in advance. The meeting promises to be the most successful since the close of the war. About 70 scientific societies have informed the permanent secretary's office that they will meet with the Association on this occasion. The location of this meeting will be specially convenient for those residing in the northeastern States and eastern Canada, but the attractive rates offered the Association by the railways will do much to facilitate the attendance of those who dwell farther away from Boston.

The President of the Association for the present year is Professor J. Playfair McMurrich, the distinguished anatomist, of the University of Toronto. Professor McMurrich will preside at the opening session, Tuesday evening, December 26, at which time Professor Elakim H. Moore, of the University of Chicago, will deliver his address as Retiring President of the Association. Professor Moore's name is honorably known to mathematicians throughout the world. He has made great contributions toward the advance of mathematical science and toward the improvement of mathematical education in America.

This will be the annual meeting for the fiscal year 1923, which year began October 1, 1922. Members who pay their dues for 1923 to the permanent secretary's office before December 15 will receive the journal (SCIENCE or THE SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY) from the beginning of the new year, without any break in its continuity. Members who have not previously paid their dues for 1923, and those who become associates for the meeting, should pay their dues when they register at the meeting.

It is interesting to note that the American Association for the Advancement of Science is now nearly seventy-five years old, it having been founded in September, 1848. At the next annual meeting will be celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary. That meeting will be held in Cincinnati, in December, 1923.

BOSTON AS A MEETING PLACE

The City of Boston needs little introduction to most members of the Association. From a knowledge of history, from personal contact with the many educational institutions in its vicinity, or from visits while enjoying New England as a summer playground, Boston and its surroundings are usually well known. Itself a city of great historic interest, it is closely associated with Plymouth, Concord, the Revolutionary War, and other stories of Colonial and Revolutionary life and patriotism, which lie within or just beyond its borders. The Boston of today, however, lives not merely on the traditions of past glory, but, as the manufacturing, commercial, and educational center of New England, it occupies a leading position among American cities.

Political Boston is a city of over 750,000 inhabitants and covers a territory of about 47 square miles. Metropolitan Boston, however, includes approximately 1,000 cities and towns, all within a radius of fifteen miles and forming together one compact community with a population of over 1,000,000. As the largest city in New England, it is the clearing house of all kinds of business, particularly of essential industries such as those of textiles, boots and shoes, paper, machinery, etc. It also has a large export and import trade. Its commercial importance may be estimated when it is remembered that New England produces more, one-third of the country's textiles, over one-half of its boots and shoes, over two-thirds of its rubber shoes, over one-half of its jewelry and silverware, and over half of the building granite, as well as enormous quantities of paper, machinery and other industrial products. Boston is the New England terminus of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad, the Boston & Maine Railroads, which connect, by through trains, with all the trunk lines to the west, south and north. Steamship communication is maintained with the Canadian Provinces and with Maine, New York and southeastern Atlantic ports. There are also numerous foreign steamship lines. The large and beautiful harbor, dotted with islands, is one of the best on the Atlantic coast.

The natural attractions of Boston and vicinity as a place of residence or sojourn are innumerable. Finely situated at the head of Massachusetts Bay, on the Charles, Mystic and Neponset Rivers, and with many attractive coast resorts

along both the north and south shores, it is also within easy reach of mountains, lakes, and a charming rural country. The district is also famous for its excellent park system, with its motor highways, playgrounds and other recreation centers. These offer the drab veil of commercialism and manufacturing, which is so frequently a prominent aspect of American cities.

To those who will attend the Boston meeting, however, perhaps the chief fact of interest and importance is that Metropolitan Boston is the greatest educational center in the western world. Over 200 schools and colleges of a private or semi-private nature, not including the public elementary and secondary schools, are located within a radius of 15 miles. Within the limits of Metropolitan Boston are located Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Boston College, Radcliffe College, Wellesley College, Simmons College and Northeastern College. There is an excellent system of public grade schools and high schools, both day and evening, besides several trade schools that offer both day and evening courses, and several evening schools for professional work in law, accounting, engineering, etc. Music and art receive their full share of attention in the Conservatories of Music, the Normal Art School, Art Museum School, and in many private schools located in the vicinity.

The several educational institutions that will be hosts to the Association for the Boston meeting are:

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
TUFTS COLLEGE
BOSTON COLLEGE
SIMMONS COLLEGE
NORTHEASTERN COLLEGE

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON

Within a short distance of the Institute are many places of interest to those who will attend the Fourth Boston meeting. Among the most notable of these are the following:

Peabody Museum (Glass Flowers, etc.).
Germanic Museum.
Fogg Gallery.
Botanical Gardens.
Boston Art Museum.
Boston Public Library.
Boston Natural History Rooms.

State House (Historic collections).
Old State House.
Watertown Arsenal.
Navy Yard.
Fish Pier.
Bunker Hill.
Customs House.
Old South Church.
Paul Revere House.
Through the great courtesy of Ginn and Company, the publishers, each visiting member will receive, on registering, a copy of Erwin M. Bacon's "Historical Guide to Boston," a bound book of over one hundred and fifty pages, replete with interesting and valuable information regarding the Metropolitan District, with special reference to historical interest.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Of prime interest to those attending the meeting will be the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, where most of the meetings are to be held. The following notes on the Institute may be valuable.

Location.—After occupying for fifty years its original location in Boston, the Institute moved to its new site on the Charles River Basin, a tract of fifty acres extending along the Esplanade on the Cambridge side of the river and affording an extensive panoramic view of the city of Boston. Here are located the Educational Buildings, the Walker Memorial (a social center), the Dormitories, the Athletic Field and the Power Plant. Many street car and subway lines afford easy access from all parts of Boston, Cambridge and the suburbs, and from all the railroad stations. The proximity of the Institute to the great collections and libraries of Boston and Cambridge, and to the great manufacturing district, with which the Institute maintains close relations, is of great advantage to technological students.

For the present, the Department of Architecture is located in Boston and occupies the Rogers Building, on the old site on Boylston Street.

Educational Buildings.—The plans for the development of the Institute on its new site provide for the utilization of the entire fifty acres, and are the result of years of the most careful expert study and investigation. The Institute now possesses an entirely new plant that is unrivaled in its facilities for technological instruction. The most important part of the buildings thus far completed consists of the Educational Group, comprising distinct but connected units that occupy and enclose an area of about thirteen acres, with a floor space of about fifteen acres. As need arises, new units will be added, and this group will ultimately enclose an area of about thirty acres, with a floor area of about thirty-five acres. Within this group of buildings is carried on all the educational work of the Institute except that in the Department of Architecture.

Libraries.—The Library of the Institute contains about one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes and fifty-two thousand pamphlets and maps, and it receives regularly eight hundred and seventy periodicals. It includes the Central Library and a number of departmental libraries and reading rooms.

The main collection of books is situated in the stack surrounding the Central Reading Room (10-550). This room affords a convenient place for reading and study, and is easily accessible by elevator from all floors. During the college term it is open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days; on Saturdays it closes at 5 o'clock.

Laboratories.—The most marked characteristic of the Institute, from the material point of view, consists of its numerous large and well-equipped laboratories. Recognition of the fundamental value of laboratory instruction in general education, and of the proper function of such instruction, is of comparatively recent origin, dating only from the latter half of the last century. Such instruction has formed a very important feature of the work at the Institute from the beginning, the Institute having taken the initiative in the establishment of laboratory work in many lines. The system of laboratory instruction now includes the following:

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratories, including the Laboratories of Steam and Compressed Air, the Hydraulic Laboratory, the Refrigeration Laboratory, the Gas Engine Laboratory, the Laboratory, the Gas Engine Laboratory, the Power Measurement Laboratory, and the Laboratories of Metallurgy and Metallography.
The Laboratories of Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.
The Laboratories of Chemistry.
The Research Laboratories of Physical Chemistry.
The Research Laboratories of Applied Chemistry.
The Laboratories of Electrical Engineering.
The Research Laboratories of Electrical Engineering.
The Laboratories of Biology and Public Health.
The Laboratories of Physics, including the Laboratories of General Physics and the special laboratories of Heat, Optics, Electrostatics and Industrial Physics.
The Mineralogical and Geological Laboratories.
The Aerodynamic Laboratory.

Walker Memorial.—The Walker Memorial, built in memory of the late president, General Francis A. Walker, is the center of the social and athletic activities of the Institute. The building was finished in 1917, at a cost exceeding $500,000, contributed in part by the Alumni. On the top floor is a large gymnasium, with lockers and dressing rooms. There are offices for the various student activities, squash courts and rooms for hand ball. There are club rooms, lounges and a reading room, and a large dining hall with cafeteria service is situated on the main floor. A table d'hote lunch is served in the grill room, and other dining rooms provide for class dinners and dinners of Technology organizations. Meals are served at cost. In the basement are found bowling alleys and a billiard room. A waiter is in attendance, and excellent opportunities are afforded for the entertainment of guests. Outside the building there is a tennis court and a pool in front of it, on the Charles River Esplanade, a pier for boating and bathing.

Dormitories.—Of the dormitory buildings that have been planned, one is already completed. This is located at the east end of the Institute property, on the line of the Charles River Esplanade, near the Walker Memorial. It is built along the Harvard Street east side of the area that contains the President's house and includes two fraternity houses. The building consists of four halls named Atkinson, Rankin, Holman and Nichols, in honor of professors at the Institute in its earlier years. Each hall has its own separate entrance and is four stories high, excepting Rankin Hall which has rooms on six floors.

THE BOSTON PROGRAMS

General Sessions of the Association

Four general sessions are planned for Boston. Two of these sessions will be in the main hall of Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Admission will be by the Institute secured open registration.

1. Tuesday Evening.—The opening session of the fourth Boston meeting of the Association will be held in the main hall of Walker Memorial, on Tuesday evening, December 28. Following the opening address, the retiring president, Professor Elisha H. Moore, distinguished mathematician of the University of Chicago, will address the Association on "What is a Number System?"

2. Wednesday Evening.—On the evening of December 27 is to occur the first annual Sigma Xi lecture. The Council has approved, for each annual meeting, a joint general session of the Association and the Society of Sigma Xi, the lecture being under the auspices of the Society. This year the Sigma Xi lecture will be given by Dr. Livingston Farrand, president, educator, President of Cornell University, who will speak on "The Nation and Its Schools." This lecture will be given in the main building of the Institute.

3. Thursday Evening.—A public lecture on "Lessons from the Grand Canyon," with illustrations, will be given on Thursday evening, by Professor William M. Davis, distinguished geographer, of Harvard University. This will occur in the main hall of Walker Memorial, M. I. T.

4. Friday Afternoon.—Under the auspices of our host, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the first William Thompson Sedgwick Memorial Lecture will be given on Friday afternoon, at 4:30, at Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, Boston. The lecturer on this prominent occasion will be Professor Edmund B. Wilson, distinguished biologist, of Columbia University, who will speak on "The Physical Basis of Life." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. Adjournment will take place at sample time for those who will attend the Naturalists' dinner that evening.

Sessions of the Sections and Associated Societies

The section organizations of the Association, and the associated scientific societies that are to meet with the Association this year, will hold numerous sessions for the reading of papers and the delivering of addresses, by leaders and specialists in nearly all branches of science. The following pages are devoted to a preliminary account of the section and society programs that are being arranged, so far as information about these is available when this announcement goes to press. This account is arranged under headings that correspond to the sections of the Association.

A. Mathematics.—The retiring presidential address for the Association as a whole will this year be on a mathematical subject. Retiring President E. H. Moore will deliver this address on Tues-

day Evening, December 26, on "What is a Number System?" The American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America will meet with the A. A. A. S. A joint session of Section A with these two other organizations will be devoted to the following papers: The retiring address of Professor Oswald Veblen, of Princeton University, retiring vice-president and chairman of Section A, on "Geometry and Physics." The retiring address of Professor G. A. Bliss, of the University of Chicago, retiring president of the A. M. S., on "The Reduction of Singularities of Plane Curves by Birational Transformation." A paper by Professor Florian Cajori, of The University of California, representing the M. A. A., on "The Grafting of the Theory of Limits on the Calculus of Leibniz." The A. M. S. and the M. A. A. will each hold several sessions. A joint session is planned for mathematicians and physicists devoted to a symposium on "Space and Time," at which three Harvard professors will speak, as follows: Professor G. D. Birkhoff "The Logic of Space and Time; Professor P. W. Bridgman, "The Physical Meaning of Space and Time; Professor Harlow Shapley, "The Astronomical Measures of Space and Time." A symposium on "Mathematical Statistics" is being arranged. There will be a smoker for mathematicians, in Harvard Union on Wednesday evening. The Mathematicians Dinner for all mathematicians, is to occur on the evening of Thursday, December 28, at the Walker Memorial Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, will be general headquarters for the mathematics meetings. Tea will be served on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

B. Physics.—Section B will hold a joint session with the American Physical Society, at which the retiring vice-president and chairman of the Section, Professor G. W. Stewart, of the State University of Iowa, will deliver his address, on "Certain Alinements in Physics." The A. P. S. is planning a joint symposium with Section B, on "Ionization Potentials and Atomic Radiation," which will include papers by Doctor P. D. Foote (of the U. S. Bureau of Standards), Professor K. Compton (of Princeton University), and Professor H. N. Russell (of Princeton University). A joint session of the A. P. S. with the American Astronomical Society is being arranged, also a joint meeting of physicists and mathematicians. There will be a dinner for physicists.

The American Meteorological Society will hold sessions for the reading of contributions on weather and climate, and there will be a special discussion of recent U. S. Weather Bureau experiments on Mt. Washington and of recent work of the Dominion Meteorological Service of Canada. The Optical Society of America met last October and will not meet with the A. A. A. S. at this time.

C. Chemistry.—For Thursday afternoon, Section C is planning what promises to be a remarkable session on the fundamental topic, "Photosynthesis in plants and other aspects of Photochemistry." This will be a joint session with Section G, A. A. A. S., and the Physiological Section of the Botanical Society of America. Among the speakers will be Doctor H. A. Spoehr, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who will speak on "Analysis of the Mechanism of Photosynthesis;" Doctor E. E. Slosson, editor of *Science Service*; Doctor S. E. Sheppard, of the Eastman Kodak Co.; Doctor Charles O. Appleman, of the University of Maryland; and Doctor W. T. Bovie, of the Harvard Medical School. There will be a symposium on the "Progress of Chemistry," occupying two sessions, at which papers will be given by T. W. Richards (Harvard University), Jacques Loeb (Rockefeller Institute), A. L. Day (Carnegie Institution), F. G. Cottrell (U. S. Fixed Nitrogen Laboratory), C. E. K. Mees (Eastman Kodak Co.), E. W. Washburn (University of Illinois), and others. Members of Section C are invited to attend the symposium on "Ionization Potentials and Atomic Radiation," to be held by the American Physical Society and Section B. The Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society will hold a smoker for men on Friday evening, to which visiting chemists will be invited. Doctor E. J. Kraus, of Science Service, will speak at the smoker and there will be attractive social features. *Visitors wishing to attend the smoker must inform the clerk at the Badge desk (in the Registration room) before Wednesday evening.*

D. Astronomy.—Section D will hold a joint session with the American Astronomical Society, at which will be given the retiring address of Doctor S. A. Mitchell, of the Leander McCormick Observatory, retiring vice-president of Section D. The A. A. S. will hold four

or five sessions besides the one just mentioned, one jointly with the American Physical Society Thursday forenoon. All members of the Astronomical Society are to be the guests of the University for luncheon on Thursday, in Memorial Hall, Harvard University. Members of the A. A. S. and their friends are invited to a reception by Doctor and Mrs. Shapley, Wednesday, December 27, at 8, at the residence of the Director of Harvard Observatory. The observatory will be open that evening.

E. Geology and Geography.—The general session on Thursday evening will be devoted to an illustrated lecture on "Lessons from the Grand Canyon," by Professor Wm. M. Davis, of Harvard University. Section E will hold several sessions. The retiring vice-president for the Section, Doctor Willet G. Miller, of the Bureau of Mines, of Ottawa, is expected to give an address. A paper on "Coaxial Coal and Bituminous" will be given by Doctor Reinhardt Thiessen, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Other important contributions will be made. The main geological and geographical societies, which include each of the strength of Section E, will meet in Ann Arbor at the same time as the A. A. S. and will be meeting in Boston.

F. Zoological Sciences. (See also *G and H*, below.)—The William Thompson Sedgwick Memorial Lecture, under the auspices of the Department of Biology and Public Health, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will occupy the first general session of the Association this year, and will be of special interest. It will be given at 4.30 Friday afternoon by Professor Edwin B. Wilson, of Columbia University, on "The Physical Basis of Life." The Friday afternoon session of Section F (Medical Sciences) will precede Professor Wilson's lecture and is planned for those interested in medical zoology. (See N, below.)

Professor C. A. Kofoid, of the University of California, will deliver an address, as the retiring vice-president of the Association for Section F, and as the past president of the American Society of Zoologists, at the Zoologists' Dinner, for all zoologists, at the Parker House on Thursday evening, December 28. The subject of this address is to be "The Life Cycle of the Protozoa." The A. S. Z. will hold sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, the first one being devoted to papers in parasitology. A joint session on "Geographical Distribution" will be held by the A. S. Z. jointly with the American Society of Naturalists. Arrangements are in progress for an illustrated lecture of general interest by Doctor C. C. Nutting, on his recent expedition to the Fiji Islands and New Zealand. The Genetics Sections of the A. S. Z. and the Botanical Society of America will hold one or more sessions. The Zoologists' Smoker, to which all biologists are invited, will occur on Wednesday evening in the Walker Memorial Building.

The Entomological Society of America will hold sessions for the reading of contributions and invitation papers. Wednesday afternoon will be held a symposium on "Adaptations of Insects to Special Environments." An exhibit is being arranged, of drawings, photographs, apparatus, uniques. The annual public address will this year be given by Doctor W. M. Wheeler, of the Bussey Institution, on Wednesday evening, preceding the Biologists' Smoker. On Friday afternoon there will be a joint session of the parasitologists and medical entomologists with Section N., A. A. A. S. The Annual Dinner will occur on Friday evening.

The American Association of Economic Entomologists will hold, among other important sessions, a symposium on "Standards of Teaching Entomology." The annual address of the president, J. G. Sanders, will be on the question, "Whither is Entomology?" Jointly with the American Phytopathological Society, there will be a session on "Plant Quarantine," on Saturday, December 30. An exhibition of insects, diseases, implements, with agricultural features and illustrations on control work in the field with Gypsy moth, brown-tail moth, European borer, and on the fumigation of cotton, etc., by the parasite-vacuum system.

The American Society of Mammalogists, the Ecological Research Association, and the Wilson Ornithological Club will not meet with the A. A. A. S. this year.

G. Botanical Sciences. (See also *F above, and F-G and H below.*)—The address of the retiring vice-president for Section G, Doctor Mrs. T. Cove, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is to be on his studies of gulls, and will be given on Wednesday afternoon, followed by a symposium, for Section G, the Botanical Society of America and all others who are interested, on "Sterility in Plants." The symposium

speakers will be A. B. STOUT, B. M. DAVIS, E. M. EAST, and M. J. DORSEY.

The sessions of the Botanical Society of America and its Sections will occur on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Besides the joint symposium mentioned above, there will be joint sessions with the American Phytopathological Society and the Ecological Society of America. The Physiology Section of the B. S. A. will hold a joint session Thursday afternoon with Sections G and C. A. A. A. S., on "Photosynthesis in Plants," etc., as given under C, above. It also announces a symposium with the American Phytopathological Society, to occur Thursday forenoon, on "Mosaic Diseases." The Genetics Sections of the B. S. A. and the American Society of Zoologists will hold one or more sessions. The Botanists' Dinner, for all botanists, is to occur Thursday evening, and the members of the B. S. A. have been invited to be the guests of the New England Botanical Club on Friday evening.

The American Phytopathological Society will hold sessions December 27 to 30. The joint session with the Physiological Section, B. S. A., has been mentioned above. Thursday afternoon, December 28, there will be an interstate conference on "Potato Inspection Methods and Certification Standards," called by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, in co-operation with the Phytopathologists, Horticulturists, and the Potato Association of America. The symposium on "Plant Quarantine" has been mentioned under F, above. The Phytopathologists' Dinner will be held on the evening of Friday, December 29.

The Sullivant Moss Society will hold two sessions on Thursday, December 28. Papers on mosses will be presented with a display of specimens and photographs. The American Fern Society will meet on Friday.

F-G. Societies related to both Sections F and G (Zoological and Botanical Sciences). (See also F and G, above.)—The American Society of Naturalists announces a session in commemoration of the Mendel-Galton Centenaries (1822-1922). This will occur Friday forenoon, December 29; the following speakers have been secured: E. M. EAST, T. H. MORGAN, J. ARTHUR HARRIS, and GEORGE H. SHULL. A symposium on "Geographical Distribution" has been arranged with the American Society of Zoologists, with papers by GLOVER M. ALLEN, THOMAS BARBOUR, E. R. DUNN, C. H. EIGENMANN, P. P. CALVERT, and C. T. BRUES. The Naturalists' Dinner, with the address of the president, PROFESSOR W. M. WHEELER, of the Bussey Institution, will occur Friday evening at the Hotel Somerset.

The Ecological Society of America will hold six sessions, that on Thursday forenoon jointly with the Botanical Society of America, and that on Friday forenoon jointly with the American Society of Zoologists. One session will be devoted to invited papers. The annual informal dinner of the Ecological Society will be held at 6 on Wednesday, December 27, at the Ritz-Carlton Cafe, 614 Statinston St., Boston.

The annual business meeting of the American Microscopical Society will be held on Thursday, December 28.

The American Nature Study Society plans to hold three sessions, Thursday to Saturday, and an exhibition of nature-study, as this was given in about 3,000 summer camps last summer. The Society has to do with the very early training of boys and girls, some of whom will be among the scientists of the next generation, and it solicits increased interest among scientists. "Nature Study is now on a sane basis, has passed the wishy-washy stage of two decades ago." On the Society program are the following speakers, among many others: PROFESSOR E. LAWRENCE PALMER (Cornell University), on "Nature Study in Scouting Organizations," CHARLES M. LANGLEY (Boston Normal School), on the "Use of Bulbs in the Schoolroom," Mr. Langley distributes about 20,000 bulbs each year, to the school children of Boston; FANNIE A. STRONG (Supervisor of Nature Study, Springfield, Massachusetts, Public Schools), on "Feeding the House." A dinner in honor of Mrs. ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK is planned for Thursday evening.

The American Genetic Association and the Botanists of the Central States will not meet with the A. A. A. S. this year.

H. Anthropology.—Section H, A. A. A. S., the American Anthropological Association, and the American Folk-Lore Society will meet together, December 27-29, most of the sessions being at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There will be two symposia, one on "Practical Aspects of Anthropology" and the other on the "Relation of Aboriginal American Cultures to Old-World Culture." The Peabody Museum and the Andover Penn Expedition will hold a joint exhibition of "Physical and Cultural Sequences in the Southwestern United States," in the Peabody Museum on Friday afternoon, December 29. The Anthropologists' Dinner will take place Thursday evening, and tea will be served Friday afternoon in the Peabody Museum.

I. Psychology.—The American Psychological Association will hold about nine sessions for the reading of papers, in Emerson Hall, Harvard University. A joint session for Section I, A. A. A. S., and the A. P. A. will be devoted, on Thursday forenoon, to "Applications of Psychology to Education, Industry, etc." The address of Section I, A. BETT, presiding vice-president of Section I, on "Criticism and Work of Inquiry," will be given on Thursday afternoon. Papers will be read by E. L. THORNDIKE (Columbia University), C. E. SEASHORE (Carnegie Institute of Technology), and WILLIAM HEALY (Baker Foundation). There will be an exhibition of psychological apparatus. The Psychologists' Dinner and Smoker will occur on the evening of Thursday, December 28, in Harvard Union.

K. Social and Economic Sciences.—Section K will present, from December 27 to 29, a program on "Various aspects of "Conservation" in the broad sense. This will be a great symposium on the principles of conservation, with papers by many leaders in the conservation movement, and it will be of interest to every one. The address of President JAMES H. TUFTS, of the University of Toronto, retiring vice-president for Section K, will be on "Certain Economic Results of the War." Doctor DUNCAN S. BAKER, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, will speak on "The Conservation of Human Energy." Other papers will be as follows: MR. WILLIAM F. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, on "The Conservation of Industrial Efficiency"; Doctor HENRY AND DR. E. R. KELLEY, Health Commissioner of Boston, Massachusetts, on "Conservation of Health."

The afternoon session of Wednesday, December 27, will contain interesting papers on a variety of subjects. Doctor GEORGE F. KUNZ will speak on "Our Scenic Resources and their Practical Uses." There will follow papers on "Our National Park Policy" (by Robert Sterling Yard), "Conservation of Our Whale Industries" (by Doctor JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL), and "The Mayo-Tory Fish Problem" (by Doctor R. E. COKER, of the University of North Carolina.)

The forenoon session of Thursday, December 28, will be devoted to Forestry, introduced by Mr. RAPHAEL ZON, of the U. S. Forest Service, on "The Forests of the World," who will be followed by Colonel W. B. GREELEY, Chief Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on "Economic Aspects of Our Timber Supply." There will be other papers on Forest Research and Forest State Policy. This session is to be a joint one with the Society of American Foresters.

The afternoon session of Thursday will be devoted to papers on: "Conservation of Capital" (by Mr. H. T. NEWCOMB), the "Conservation of America's Economic Independence," the "Element of Time in Industrial Management," and the "Conservation of Invention Resources."

There will be joint sessions of Section K with Section G (Agriculture) and with Section M (Engineering). See below, under M and G.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members, to visit Wellesley Hills, Mass., on Saturday, for an inspection of the new Campus of the Babson Institute, the Residential School, and the Babson Statistical Organization, and other points of interest.

Of the scientific societies that are specially related to Section K, the American Metric Association will meet in an interesting and important meeting with the A. A. A. S. in Boston, while the American Bacteriological Society, the American Economic Association, and the American Association for Labor Legislation, all meet in Chicago, December 27-30, 1922. The American Civic Association does not meet with the A. A. A. S. at Boston.

L. Historical and Philological Sciences.—As thus far organized, Section L deals only with the History of Science, but the rest of this section may be organized at Boston. An invitation program will be presented on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 27, under the chairmanship of PROFESSOR WILLIAM A. LOCY, of Northwestern University. PROFESSOR LOCY will read an address on "Primitive Microscopes." Doctor GEORGE SARTON, eminent Belgian scholar, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and Harvard University, will take part in this program, as will also Doctor FLORIAN CAJORI, Doctor L. J. HENDERSON, Doctor L. L. WOODRUFF, and Doctor EDWARD C. PICKERING, all well-known students of the history of science. Also, a joint session is planned for Sec-

tion L with the History of Science Section of the American Historical Association, this being devoted to a symposium on "Humanizing Knowledge." DOCTOR J. H. ROBINSON, author of "Mind in the Making," etc., will preside, and papers will be given by other prominent leaders of constructive thought. It is hoped that a session may be devoted to the problem of an international language.

M. Engineering.—Section M will hold a joint session with Section K (Social and Economic Sciences) on Friday forenoon, December 29. The joint program will be introduced by DOCTOR JOHN T. BLACK, former Health Commissioner of Connecticut, who will speak on "Conservation and Industrial Waste." There will be a paper by O. C. MERRILL, Secretary of the U. S. Federal Water Power Commission, on "Federal Water Power Policy," also a paper on the "Conservation of Power" (by WILLIAM S. MURRAY) and one on "Problems of Flood Control" (by GENERAL HARRY TAYLOR).

To the Friday afternoon session of Section M are invited all members of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. At this session will be read the address of MR. J. B. TYRRELL, of Toronto, retiring vice-president for Section M. PROFESSOR CHARLES M. SCOTT, of Yale University, president of the S. P. E. E., will deliver an address on "Technical Education versus Engineering." An address on the relation of engineers to the progress of civilization will be given by DOCTOR IRA N. HOLLIS, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The elimination of waste in industry will be the subject of another paper.

It is hoped to have a Friday evening session that will be of very great interest to all those attending the A. A. A. S. convention.

The several scientific societies in engineering, which are related to Section M, will not meet with the Association this year, but each of these societies has been asked to arrange for one or more sessions in the program of Section M.

The affiliated Technical Societies of Boston (an organization comprising nine societies, and having a membership of over 3,200 technical men of Boston and vicinity) extends a cordial invitation to all who attend the A. A. A. S. meetings, and especially to those interested in Section M, to visit and make use of the Library and Reading Room of the Affiliated Technical Societies, 715 Tremont Temple, Boston (telephone,

Congress 5462). Inquiries concerning the Affiliated Technical Societies should be made to J. E. BARNICKA, *Executive Secretary*, at the address given above or Room 1-337, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

N. Medical Sciences.—The Sigma Xi address, given before the Society of Sigma Xi and the A. A. A. S., in joint general session on Wednesday evening, December 27, will be of special interest to those engaged in medical lines and in studies related to public health. It will be given by DOCTOR LIVINGSTON FARRAND, President of Cornell University, on "The Nation and Its Health." Also, the William Thompson Sedgwick Memorial Lecture, by PROFESSOR EDWARD B. WILSON, of Columbia University, on the "Physical Basis of Life," is to occur at the general session Friday at 4:30. It will be of interest to members of Section N. (See General Sessions, above.)

Section N will hold a session for invited papers on Friday afternoon, December 29, jointly with the Entomological Society of America and the American Association of Economic Entomologists. All interested in the medical aspects of entomology and parasitology are invited. The address of the retiring vice-president for Section N, DOCTOR A. B. MACALLUM, of McGill University, will be delivered at that time. Other papers will be read by DOCTOR C. T. BRUES (of the Bussey Institution) and by DOCTOR L. O. HOWARD (Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology) on entomological subjects, by DOCTOR C. A. KOFOID (of the University of California) and by DOCTOR C. W. STILES (of the U. S. Public Health Service), on topics in parasitology. Besides the retiring vice-presidential address of DOCTOR MACALLUM, DOCTOR RICHARD P. STRONG, of Harvard Medical School, will speak for medical science. This session is planned especially for those interested in medical entomology, medical parasitology, and the related fields of medical science and biology.

O. Agriculture. (*See also G and P-4, above.*)—A special program of invitation papers, by speakers from several societies related to Section O, is being arranged for Thursday afternoon, December 28. On Wednesday afternoon will occur a joint session of Section O with Section K. A. A. A. S. (Social and Economic Sciences), on agricultural aspects of the conservation question. The leading address will be by DOCTOR EUGENE DEVERGAUZE, President of the

Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "Conservation of the Qualities of the Rural Population." There will be other papers, on farm economics, land reclamation, etc.

The American Society of Agronomy will hold sessions on Friday, December 29. The forenoon session will be held jointly with Section O, A. A. A. S., and will be devoted to a symposium on "Soil Productivity as Related to Economic Crop Production," with papers by prominent workers on the various aspects of this fundamental and complicated soil problem. The New England Section of the Society will have several charges of the sessions. A dinner with Section O, A. A. A. S., is planned for Thursday evening, December 28.

The American Society for Horticultural Science will hold several sessions at Boston, one of which is planned for invited papers. The Horticulturists' Dinner will occur on Thursday, December 28.

The Society of American Foresters will hold several sessions at the fourth Boston meeting. There will be joint sessions with the Massachusetts Forestry Association (which celebrates its 25th anniversary at this time), with Section O and with Section K. A. A. A. S. the latter on forestry conservation (see K, above). Many of the papers will deal specially with New England Forestry.

The Association of Official Seed Analysts of North America meets at Boston till December, 1922. The American Society of Animal Production meets at Chicago in December, 1922. The Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists will hold its next meeting at Saskatoon, June 20-23, 1922.

Q. Education.—The sessions of Section Q, to be held in Sever Hall, Harvard University, will present a representative program in educational science. The Honor Society of Phi Delta Kappa will probably hold a session jointly with Section Q, with invited papers on "Problems of Investigation in Education." A Phi Delta Kappa luncheon is planned.

The American Association of University Professors meets in New Haven, and the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Society meets in New York, at the time of the fourth Boston meeting of the A. A. A. S., while the National Society of College Teachers of Education will meet in Cleveland, in February, 1922.

S. Societies that are Related to all Sections of the A. A. A. S.—The Society of Sigma Xi holds, jointly with the A. A. A. S., the general session of Wednesday evening, December 27, on which occasion the Sigma Xi Lecture will be given by DOCTOR LIVINGSTON FARRAND, President of Cornell University, on "The Nation and Its Health." The annual convention of the Society will be held Wednesday afternoon, and the Sigma Xi Dinner will occur Wednesday evening, in the Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity will have a council meeting and there will be the annual Gamma Alpha Dinner.

The newly organized graduate women's scientific fraternity, Sigma Delta Epsilon, will hold its second national convention at Boston, on December 28, and also an informal meeting for women interested in the need for such an organization. Miss Christiana Smith (319 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.) is president.

The Bibliographical Society of America meets in New Haven at the time of the fourth Boston meeting of the A. A. A. S.

Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus and Products

The Local Committee is making arrangements for an Exhibition of *apparatus for scientific research and new scientific products*. It is planned to open the exhibition on Tuesday afternoon, December 26th, in the Biological Laboratories and to continue in the fourth floor of Building 16.

Individuals, institutions and firms are invited to exhibit. Those who desire to take part should communicate immediately with DR. R. P. BIGELOW, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Exhibits, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

Entertainment and Social Features

On Tuesday Evening, December 26th, the address of the Retiring President of the Association will be followed by a reception on behalf of the Institute Corporation.

On Wednesday Afternoon the Boston Art Museum will be open especially to the visiting ladies. Guides will be provided and tea will be served.

On Wednesday Afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, the laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will

be open and in operation. Members of the faculty and staff will be in attendance to explain various features. This will afford visiting persons an opportunity to inspect the entire plant of the Institute.

On Thursday, visiting members, and especially the ladies, will be the guests of Harvard University. Guides will be available to conduct visitors to the various points of interest throughout the grounds, buildings, museums and libraries, and a luncheon will be served.

On Friday Afternoon, visitors are invited to the Boston Public Library, where guides will be in attendance, and an opportunity will be given to see many of the treasures that own by the casual visitor. Tea will probably be served in the Staff Room.

RAILROAD RATES

Reduced railway rates for those attending the fourth Boston meeting have been fully granted by all of the railway passenger associations excepting the Transcontinental. Furthermore, in the territory of the last-named passenger association the privilege of reduced rates for this occasion extends westward on Montana lines, to points in Oregon and Washington (excepting Portland), by routes through the Missouri River and St. Paul. The Eastern Lines of the Canadian Passenger Association have granted this privilege also. The railway fare for any one attending the Boston meeting from authorized points will be the certificate plan, as in the case of last year's Toronto meeting. From unauthorized points (in the far west) attractive excursion rates will be available.

Tickets to the meeting are to be purchased within the time limits as follows: Canadian Eastern lines, Dec. 22-27; lines in British Columbia, Dec. 21-26; lines in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario west of Port Arthur and Armstrong, Dec. 22-27; New England lines, Dec. 22-27; Trunk lines, Dec. 22-28; Central lines, Dec. 22-27; Southeastern lines, Dec. 22-28; Western lines, Dec. 22-28; Transcontinental lines, Dec. 21-26; and Southwestern lines, Dec. 22-28.

The approximate one-way fares to Boston from a number of representative points are given in the following table. Reduction on the certificate plan allows a return ticket from Boston to be purchased at one-half of the regular one-way rate. The reduced round-trip fares

may be ascertained by increasing the fares given in the table by 50 per cent. (The fares here given do not include the Pullman fares.)

Atlanta to Boston	$39.37
Buffalo to Boston	$17.92
Cheyenne to Boston	$77.25
Chicago to Boston	$40.96
Denver to Boston	$78.54
Detroit to Boston	$23.00
El Paso to Boston	$80.13
Kansas City to Boston	$56.56
Montreal to Boston	$13.52
New Orleans to Boston	$56.60
New York to Boston	$ 8.26
Seattle to Boston	$116.39
St. Louis to Boston	$40.58
Toronto to Boston	$21.59
Washington to Boston	$16.40
Winnipeg to Boston	$70.77

Purchasing Tickets to Boston

A. For persons residing in the regions of reduced rates—Purchase a first-class, full-fare, one-way, through ticket to Boston, and be sure to secure a certificate on Standard Certificate Form; a receipt is not required.

B. For persons residing outside of the regions of reduced rates—First go to the nearest station issuing through tickets to Boston and lying within the region of reduced rates. At this station purchase ticket and secure certificate, as directed in the preceding paragraph (*A*).

Endorsement of Certificates by A. A. A. S. and Validation by Transportation Companies.

Upon arrival at the meeting, register immediately, and on the registration card be sure to fill in the blanks referring to railroad tickets. After registering and receiving your registration-number card, leave your railway certificate at the Validation desk, being sure that your number card is marked to show that you have deposited a certificate. Your certificate will later be endorsed by the agent of the A. A. A. S., and validated by the agent of the transportation companies. A bulletin announcing when validated certificates may be returned to their owners will be posted in a prominent place in the Registration room. No charge for validation is to be made this year. Call at the Validation desk for your certificate, presenting your number card.

Unvalidated certificates will not be honored for the purchase of return tickets, and unendorsed certificates can not be validated.

Purchasing Return Ticket from Boston

The ticket agents at Boston will honor any properly endorsed and validated certificate if presented at least 30 minutes before the train for which it is to be used is due to leave. They will sell you a continuous-passage return ticket for one-half of the regular fare, by the same route as that followed in the trip to Boston. The last date on which certificates may be validated is December 30, and the last date on which return tickets may be purchased is January 3.

LOCATION OF HOTELS

The Hotel Groups

The many hotels of the City (see the list on pages 35 and 36) are conveniently considered in five groups, according to their locations. The following grouping is employed in the directions given below.

Group 1. North end of Boston Common—Bellevue, Parker House, Quincy House, Tremont.

Group 2. South end of Boston Common—Adams House, Touraine, Avery.

Group 3. Copley Square and vicinity—Copley Square, Copley Plaza, Garrison Hall, Huntington, Vendôme, Victoria, Westminster, Lenox.

Group 4. Back Bay—Back-bay-inns, Puritan, Somerset.

Group 5. Other hotels, each within a half-mile or less of some of the above groups. (They furnish excellent accommodations for those not requiring a back-quarters hotel.) Arlington (Arlington St.), Essex (opposite South Station), Bacon (Columbus Ave., near Tremont St.), United States (Beach St., near Kneeland St.).

To Reach Hotels from the Railway Stations

A. For those arriving by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

I. *For hotels of Group 1.*—Leave trains at South Station. Take Cambridge Subway train at South Station and ride to "Park Street Under." Ascend to street level and walk north to hotel.

II. *For hotels of Group 2.*—Follow directions given under I, to "Park Street Under." Ascend to South-Bound Platform and take any car to Boylston St. Ascend to street level and walk south or east to hotel.

III. *For hotels of Group 3.*—Leave trains at Huntington Avenue Station. Walk to Copley Square (2 minutes) and to hotel.

IV. *For hotels of Group 4.*—Follow directions given under III, to Copley Square. Cross Square to Copley Square Subway Station (West). Take any car to Massachusetts Station. Ascend to street level and walk to Commonwealth Ave. (two blocks, or take car marked Harvard). Walk west on Commonwealth Ave. to hotel.

B. For those arriving by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad (from New York).

For all hotel groups follow directions given under *A*, except for Groups 3 and 4. For these two groups, substitute Back Bay Station for Huntington Avenue Station.

C. For those arriving by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, not passing through Back Bay Station.

I. *For hotels of Group 1.*—See directions given under *A*, I.

II. *For hotels of Group 2.*—See directions given under *A*, II.

III. *For hotels of Group 3.*—Go to "Park Street Under," by Cambridge Subway. See *A*, I. Ascend to South-Bound Platform and take Subway or surface car to Copley Square.

IV. *For hotels of Group 4.*—Follow directions given under C, III, to "Park Street Under." Ascend to South-Bound Platform and take car marked "Newton and Brighton," "Lake St. Commonwealth Avenue" or "Riverside." Descend from car at Massachusetts Station. Follow directions given under *A*, IV.

D. For those arriving by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

I. *For hotels of Group 1.*—Ascend stairs in station, cross track 11, and take cars for Park St., at which point ascend to street level and walk north to hotel.

II. *For hotels of Group 2.*—Follow directions given under *D*, I, but stay on car to Boylston St. Ascend to street level and walk south or east to hotel.

III. *For hotels of Group 3.*—Follow directions given under *D*, I, to Park St. Change to surface or subway cars and ride to Copley Square.

IV. *For hotels of Group 4.*—Follow directions given under *D*, 1, to Park St., thence follow directions under C, IV, to hotel.

TO REACH THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY FROM THE RAILWAY STATIONS

A. For those arriving by the Boston and Albany Railroad.—Leave trains at South Station. Take Cambridge Subway train at South Station and ride to Central Square. Obtain transfer *before leaving station*, and ascend to street level. Cross street (Massachusetts Avenue) and take cars marked "Dudley" or "Massachusetts Station" to Institute Buildings.

B. For those arriving by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.—Leave trains at South Station and follow directions given above, under *A*.

C. For those arriving by the Boston and Maine Railroad.—Ascend stairs in Station, opposite track 15, and take car for Park Street. Descend to "Park Street Under," and take Subway train for Cambridge. Leave train at Central Square and follow directions given above, under *A*, to Institute Buildings.

D. For those desiring to leave B. & A. trains at Huntington Ave., or N. Y., N. H. & H. trains at Back Bay Station.—Walk to Copley Square (two minutes). Cross Square to Subway Station, West, at the corner of Dartmouth St., and take any car to Massachusetts Station. Ascend to street level platform and take cars marked "Harvard" *to the station*. Ride across Charles River and leave cars at second stop, which is in front of the Pratt Memorial Building, in which will be the Registration room for this meeting.

TO REACH THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY FROM THE HOTELS

Referring to the first four hotel groups described on page 34, the following notes show how to proceed from hotels to the Institute:

I. *From Hotels of Group 1.*—From "**Park Street Under**" take train for Cambridge, leaving it at Central Square. Secure transfer *before leaving station*, and ascend to street level. Cross street (Massachusetts Ave.) and take cars marked "Dudley" or "Massachusetts Station," to Institute.

II. *From Hotels of Group 2.*—(*Route 1*) From **Boylston Street** Subway Station (North) take car to Park St. Descend to "Park Street Under," and follow directions given under I, above. (*Route 2*) From **Boylston Street** Subway Station (South), take car marked "Lake St.-Commonwealth Ave," "Newton & Brighton," or "Reservoir-Beacon St.," and ride to Massachusetts Station. Ascend to street level *in station*, and take car marked "Harvard" to Institute.

III. *From Hotels of Group 3.*—From **Copley Square** Subway Station (West) take any car to Massachusetts Station, and follow directions given under II (*Route 2*), above.

IV. *From Hotels of Group 4.*—From corner of Massachusetts Ave. and Commonwealth Ave., take "Harvard" car to Institute.

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS

The General Headquarters of the Association will be at the Hotel Somerset (Commonwealth Ave., near Massachusetts Ave.).

The local committee has procured tentative reservations in all hotels, and society headquarters have already been definitely assigned to some societies. Other assignments will probably be made. If in doubt, consult your society's local representative.

These desiring hotel accommodations should engage them at once, either directly or through the local representatives of their societies. The local hotel committee cannot undertake to make reservations. A schedule of hotels, prices, etc., is printed on pages 38 and 39.

For those desiring rooms in private houses, a list of available quarters may be obtained from Mr. Wallace M. Rose, Secretary, Technology Christian Association, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Excellent luncheon facilities will be available at the Institute. The main hall of Walker Memorial serves as a cafeteria during the day and is equipped to handle several thousand during the luncheon hours. Members will find this service of great convenience, in view of the limited number of eating places near the Institute Grounds. Also, a grill-room and dining-room service is available adjacent to the cafeteria.

There are several commercial lunch rooms across the street from the Registration Building, and Riverbank Court

HOTEL RATES AT BOSTON

Name of Hotel	Map Key	Location	Distance from Institute	Single Rooms	Double Rooms	Suites	Single Rooms	Double Rooms	Suites
				Without Bath			With Bath		
Adams House	1	Washington St. near Burlington St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Bellevue Hotel	2	Beacon St. and Mount Vernon St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Berkeley Hotel	3	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Bristol	4	Washington St. near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Brunswick	5	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Bryant House	6	Boylston St. near Dartmouth St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Buckminster	7	Boylston St. near Fairfield St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Carlton House	8	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Chandler	9	Boylston St. near Dartmouth St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Clarendon	10	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Colonial	11	Washington St. near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Copley Square	12	Boylston St. near Dartmouth St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Crest	13	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Fairfax	14	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Fenway	15	Boylston St. near Berkeley St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
Fairmount	16	Washington St. near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	17	Washington St. near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	18	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	19	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	20	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	21	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	22	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	23	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	24	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	25	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	26	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	27	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	28	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	29	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	30	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	31	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	32	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	33	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	34	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	35	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	36	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	37	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	38	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	39	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	40	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	41	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	42	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	43	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	44	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	45	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	46	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	47	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	48	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	49	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	50	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	51	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	52	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	53	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	54	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	55	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	56	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	57	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	58	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	59	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	60	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	61	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	62	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	63	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	64	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	65	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	66	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	67	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	68	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	69	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	70	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	71	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	72	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	73	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	74	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	75	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	76	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	77	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	78	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	79	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	80	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	81	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	82	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	83	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	84	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	85	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	86	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	87	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	88	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	89	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	90	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	91	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	92	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	93	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	94	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	95	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	96	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	97	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	98	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	99	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	100	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	101	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	102	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	103	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	104	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	105	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	106	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	107	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	108	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	109	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	110	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	111	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	112	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	113	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	114	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	115	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	116	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	117	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	118	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	119	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	120	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	121	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	122	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	123	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	124	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	125	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	126	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	127	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	128	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	129	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	130	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	131	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	132	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	133	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	134	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	135	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	136	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	137	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	138	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	139	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	140	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	141	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	142	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	143	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	144	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	145	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	146	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	147	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	148	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	149	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	150	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	151	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	152	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	153	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	154	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	155	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	156	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	157	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	158	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	159	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	160	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	161	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	162	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	163	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	164	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	165	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	166	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	167	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	168	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	169	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	170	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	171	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	172	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	173	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	174	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	175	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	176	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	177	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	178	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	179	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	180	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	181	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	182	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	183	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	184	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	185	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	186	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	187	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	188	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	189	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	190	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	191	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	192	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	193	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	194	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	195	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	196	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	197	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	198	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	199	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	
	200	Washington Ave., near Boylston St.	Back Bay 2000	$2.00	$3.00		$3.00	$4.00	

Hotel, in the immediate neighborhood, provides usual hotel luncheons.

Headquarters Hotel of Associated Societies

The hotel headquarters for each of the several societies that meet with the A. A. A. S. at Boston is shown, so far as already arranged, in the list of Societies, pages 67 to 77.

MEETING PLACES

It is planned that nearly all sessions are to be held within the Institute buildings. All of the buildings except Walker Memorial are connected, so that those in attendance will not have to go out of doors to go from one meeting place to another. Specific information concerning room assignments, together with maps and directions, will be contained in the General Program, which will be distributed at the time of registration. A few sessions will be held at Harvard University, as will be shown in the General Program.

ADMISSION TO SESSIONS AT BOSTON

All sessions of the Association and of the associated societies, and all the features of the meeting, are to be open to every person who desires to attend. All that will be needed in the few cases where any restriction at all is necessary, is that the official badge of the meeting shall be shown. Badges will be available for all who register.

REGISTRATION AT THE FOURTH BOSTON MEETING

All persons in attendance at any of the sessions, whether they are from away or reside in Boston, should register as early as possible. Prompt and full registration is very important. The Registration office will be in the Pratt Memorial Building (Bldg. No. 5), which will be the main entrance to the Institute buildings for the meeting. It is on Massachusetts Ave., near Charles River Road. The Registration office will be open from 9:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. on the first two days (Tuesday and Wednesday), and from 9:00 to 5:00 on the remaining days. Registration will be in charge of Mr. Sam Woodall, Executive Assistant.

Registration is necessary, in order to secure the official badge, General Program, etc.

Every registrant should first fill in the blanks on one of the (white) registration cards provided in the Registration room. Show by crosses your classification in one or more of the following seven groups:—

(1) Members in good standing, A. A. A. S. (life members, sustaining members, and annual members whose dues for 1923 have already been paid).
(2) Associates for the Fourth Boston Meeting, A. A. A. S.
(3) Official guests of the A. A. A. S. (including all members of every affiliated or associated society).
(4) Delegates to this meeting of the A. A. A. S., from institutions and organizations.
(5) Personal guests (restricted to members of immediate family, not including men over 21 years of age) of members in good standing, of associates, of official guests, or of delegates.
(6) Persons whose names are retained on the roll of the A. A. A. S., but whose annual dues for 1923 (due last October 1) have not yet been paid.
(7) Visitors, including all persons not cared for in the first six groups.

If you are uncertain as to your group, or groups, please consult the clerk at the Records desk. In any case, be sure to read sections A, B and C, just below.

Registration alone, in any group, entitles you to the official badge and to the privileges of all sessions, but railway certificates will be endorsed only for those in one or more of the *first five groups*. (However, those in groups 3, 4 or 5, are requested to join the Association or to become Associate for this meeting (if they have not already done so), thereby contributing their share to the Association's work. (See *cover p. 3.*)

A. *If you belong to one or more of the first five groups*, proceed without further delay to the Badge desk, where your registration card will be placed on file and you will receive the official the A. A. A. S. badge for this meeting, a copy of the Preliminary Announcement, a copy of the General Program, and a copy of the "Guide to Boston" (with the compliments of the publishers, Ginn and Co.). You will receive also a card bearing your registration number. (Your name and address will be entered immediately in the visible directory of persons in attendance.) Next, leave your railway certificate at the Certificate-Validation desk, and have your number card receipted for the certificate. (A bulletin

announcing the beginning of validation will be posted in a prominent place in the Registration room, probably Wednesday, after which you will receive your validated certificate on application at the Certificate-Validation desk. (See page 55.)

B. *If you belong to group 6* (and not to one of the first five groups), secure your statement of dues, which will be ready at the Records desk, and make your payment at the Cashier's desk. Your registration card will there be marked for group 1, your statement of dues will be filed as paid, and you will receive a receipt for your payment. Then proceed to the Badge desk, etc. (as stated under A, above). (Payment of dues at this time is not absolutely necessary unless you have a railway certificate for endorsement and validation, *but the Association needs your dues.*)

C. *Visitors, group 7* (who are not members nor associates of the A. A. A. S., nor delegates, nor personal guests, nor official guests—the term official guests includes all members of any affiliated or associated society), are entitled to the official badge and the privileges of all sessions. But visitors are asked to become associates or members, thereby contributing to the Association's work. (See just below, and cover page 3.)

1. *If you are a visitor and do not have a railway certificate* for endorsement and validation, you may proceed to the Badge desk, etc., as stated under A, above. (But please become a member or an associate first; see just below.)

2. *If you are a visitor and have a railway certificate* to be endorsed and validated, it will be necessary for you to qualify under one of the first five groups. You are urgently invited to become a regular member of the A. A. A. S. (Group 1) by filling in the blanks on a membership application card and paying the entrance fee ($5) and the annual dues for the first year ($5) (see cover p. 3 and the Booklet of Information). If you must decide not to become a regular member, you are asked to make a return to the Association for the benefits you derive from this meeting, and to contribute to the Association's work, by becoming an associate for this meeting (group 5). To become an associate, fill in the blanks on a membership application card, writing the word Associate at the top of the card, and pay the regular associate's fee ($5) (see cover p. 3). In either case, make your payment ($5 or $10) at the cashier's desk, where your registration card will be marked for group 1 or 2, as the case may be, and your application card will be receipted and filed. Finally, proceed with your registration card to the Badge desk, etc., as stated under A, above.

Delegates from institutions and organizations, and all official and personal guests, are especially requested to register as each.

Members of any associated or affiliated society are to register as official guests of the A. A. A. S., on account of the relation of affiliation or association.

Personal guests may be registered by members in good standing, by associates, by delegates, and by official guests. Personal guests must be members of the immediate family of the registrant, not including men over 21 years of age. The name of the person registering a personal guest should appear on the lower margin of the registration card, preceded by the words "Guest of."

The only source of funds for carrying on the regular work of the Association is the dues paid by members and associates, and it is hoped that all who attend the Fourth Boston meeting will find it possible to join the Association or become associates for this meeting, unless they are already members, even though they may not hold railway certificates for endorsement, and thus will thus contribute their share towards meeting the expenses. (See cover page 3, and Booklet of Information.) Attending members who have not previously paid their dues for 1923 are especially asked to do so at the meeting, whether or not they hold railway certificates, thus paying part of annual dues (which are due October 1 of each year) and helps the Association very greatly indeed.

VISIBLE DIRECTORY OF PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE

A visible directory of all registrants will be maintained in the Registration room during the meeting.

PUBLICITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH BOSTON MEETING

A Publicity Office will be maintained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the meeting, in charge of Frederick L. Allen, Secretary to the Corporation of Harvard University, who is chairman of the local Committee's Sub-Committee on Publicity. This office will be close to the Massachusetts Ave-

nue entrance of the Pratt Building, and will be conveniently near the Registration room and Telegraph office. It will care for the releasing of news items for the use of the newspapers. In this work of arousing public interest in its work, the Association will have the co-operation of Science Service, an institution established in Washington, under the control of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Research Council. Science Service is established for the sole purpose of disseminating scientific information through the newspapers, and its editor, Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, will take part in the work of the Publicity Office and will telegraph news reports to a chain of American papers on important features of the sessions.

If those who are to read papers or deliver addresses at the meeting will send advance copies or digests of these to the Editor of Science Service, 1115 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., this material may be sent out by Science Service to subscribing newspapers, to be released for publication on the day the paper is to be read. This material will also be forwarded by Science Service to the Sub-Committee on Publicity at Cambridge, where it will be available for newspaper correspondents at the time of the meeting. *Please send advance material to Science Service as soon as possible, preferably before December 15.* Related copies of papers or digests should be handed in at the Publicity Office at the meeting as early as may be. Abstracts should not be technical, but should be as simply and clearly phrased as possible, in a style to interest the general reader. They should not be over 400 words in length. It is hoped that all those in attendance will co-operatively with the Publicity Office, to the end that reports of the meeting and of the addresses delivered and papers read may be accurate and may present to the newspaper-reading public a true and adequate picture of the work for which the Association exists.

INFORMATION SERVICE AT THE BOSTON MEETING

Those in attendance at the meeting may obtain information of all sorts by applying at the Information desk in the Registration room. Attention is called, however, to the visible directory of those in attendance, from which information regarding attendance, and the addresses

of attending members of the Association and associated societies, may be obtained without application at the desk. Also, a bulletin board will be installed in the Registration room, which will furnish information of various kinds.

Before the meeting, information may be obtained from the secretaries of the sections or of the associated societies (regarding programs, etc.), from the chairman of the Local Committee, Professor S. C. Prescott (regarding local arrangements), or from the permanent secretary's office in Washington (regarding general Association affairs).

MAIL, EXPRESS, TELEGRAMS, ETC.

Persons attending the Boston meeting may have mail, etc., addressed to them in care of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Registration room, Pratt Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass. They should call at the Registration room daily, to inspect the personal bulletin, which will be conveniently located for quick inspection. If a person's name appears on this bulletin, he should inquire at the proper desk for mail, etc.

At the close of the meeting, or upon departing, those in attendance are urged to leave a forwarding address for mail, etc. If this is not done, letters, etc., that are not delivered must be taken to Washington and re-sent from there, to the address shown in the files of the permanent secretary's office.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1922, INCLUDING THE BOSTON MEETING

President

J. PLAYFAIR MCMURRICH: University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Retiring President

E. H. MOORE: University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents* and Retiring Vice-Presidents for the Sections

Section A (Mathematics)

Vice-President, G. A. MILLER: University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Retiring Vice-President, OSWALD VEBLEN: Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

Section B (Physics)

Vice-President, F. A. SAUNDERS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Retiring Vice-President, G. W. STEWART: State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Section C (Chemistry)

Vice-President, W. LASH MILLER: University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Retiring Vice-President, W. D. HARKINS: University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Section D (Astronomy)

Vice-President, OTTO KLOTZ: Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada.

Retiring Vice-President, S. A. MITCHELL: Leander McCormick Observatory, Charlottesville, Va.

Section E (Geology and Geography)

Vice-President, R. W. SHUMAN: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Retiring Vice-President, WILLET G. MILLER: Bureau of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.

Section F (Zoological Sciences)

Vice-President, M. M. METCALF: Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Retiring Vice-President, C. A. KOFOID: University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Section G (Botanical Sciences)

Vice-President, F. E. LLOYD: McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

* Vice-presidents are elected for a term of one year from the close of one annual meeting to the close of the next following one.

Retiring Vice-President, MEL. T. COOK: New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Section H (Anthropology)

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Classified according to official status
(An alphabetical list of the Council members is given on pages 61 to 63.)

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The General Secretary (1924).
The Treasurer (1924).
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*The number in parenthesis denotes the calendar year at the end of which the member's term of office expires. Representatives of affiliated societies continue in office until changes are entered by the secretary of the Council. Terms of office of other members of the Council are given with a list in the Council room, M. I. T., at 7 o'clock, December 28, 1922.

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KNIPP, CHARLES T.
MERRIAM, JOHN C.
LAUGHLIN, HARRY H.
LINDGREN, WALDEMAR
LIVINGSTON, BURTON E.
LLOYD, F. E.
LOCY, WM. A.
LYMAN, THEODORE
MACDOUGAL, D. T.
MCCONNELL, J. P.
MCMURRICH, J. PLAYFAIR
MERRIAM, JOHN C.
MITCALF, C. L.
MITCALF, I. M.
MITCALF, Z. P.
MILLER, DAYTON C.

MILLER, G. A.
MILLER, H. LADD
MORRIS, C. A.
MOORE, S. ELDRIDGE
MOSELEY, H. W.
MULFORD, F. R.
NICE, L. B.
NICHOLS, ERNEST FOX
PARSONS, CHARLES L.
PEABODY, FRANCIS WELD
PETER, A. M.
PINCHOT, GIFFORD
RAND, H. W.
REID, H. F.
RICE, E. L.
RICHARDSON, R. G. D.
RICHTMYER, F. K.
RIETZ, H. L.
RITTER, W. E.
ROBYN, WM. H.
SAUNDERS, F. A.
SCHRAMM, J. R.
SCHUCHERT, CHARLES
SHARP, CLAYTON H.
SHAW, J. K.
SHIAR, C. I.
SHIMER, H. W.
SIMONDS, GEO. H.
SMITH, EDGAR F.
STOCKBERGER, GEO. W.
TAYLOR, JOHN B.
TRANCHER, R. W.
TRUE, T. WINGATE
TOWNLEY, R. D.
TRAUTWEIN, OSCAR N.
TYRRELL, J. B.
WALLACE, L. W.
WARD, HENRY B.
WARD, ROBERT DEC.
WARREN, C. H.
WELCH, PAUL S.
WENTWORTH, E. N.
WHIPPLE, GEORGE C
WHIPPLE, GUY M.
WILLIAMS, S. S.
WOODWARD, R. S.
WOODS, CLARK
WITHERS, JOHN H
WYLIE, ROBERT B.
ZELENY, CHARLES

Members of the Executive Committee of the Council for the Calendar Year 1925*

SIMON FLEXNER (1925) Chairman, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.

* The number in parenthesis denotes the calendar year at the end of which the member's term of office expires. The Executive Committee will hold its first session for the fiscal year, meeting at 9 o'clock on December 31, 1925, at the Hotel Somerset.

THE PRESIDENT (1922).
THE PERMANENT SECRETARY (1924).
THE GENERAL SECRETARY (1924).
J. MCKEEN CATTELL (1922); Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.
H. L. FAIRCHILD (1923); University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
L. O. HOWARD (1924) Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
W. J. HUMPHREYS (1925); U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
A. A. NOYES (1923); California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.
HERBERT OSBORN (1924); Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
HENRY B. WARD (1922); University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Members of the Committee on Grants*

ROBERT M. YERKES (1923) (*for Psychology, Anthropology, Education, Economics*), *Chairman*; National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
F. R. MOULTON (1922) (*for Mathematics and Astronomy*), *Secretary*; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
E. G. CONKLIN (1923) (*for Zoology*); Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
C. J. HERRICK (1924) (*for Neurology*); University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
A. B. LAMB (1922) (*for Chemistry*); Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
G. T. MOORE (1923) (*for Botany*); Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.
E. L. NICHOLS (1925) (*for Physics*); Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
DAVID WHITE (1924) (*for Geology*); U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Standing Committee on Honorary Life Membership

Through the Jane M. Smith Fund

(*Appointed at the Chicago Meeting, 1920.*)

L. O. HOWARD, *Chairman*; Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
W. J. HUMPHREYS; U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
BURTON E. LIVINGSTON; Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

*The number in parenthesis denotes the calendar year at the end of which the member's term of office expires.

Members of the Standing Committee for Reference on Fellowship Nominations

To act with the Secretary of the Appropriate Section, in Uncertain Cases.

(*Appointed April 24, 1921.*)

THE PERMANENT SECRETARY, *Chairman*.
THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Members of the Standing Committee on Conservation*

(*Appointed at the Chicago Meeting, 1920.*)

JOHN C. MERRIAM, *Chairman*; Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.
ISAIAH BOWMAN; Director of the American Geographical Society, New York City.
H. S. GRAVES; 1721 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
BARRINGTON MOORE; 925 Park Avenue, New York City.
V. E. SHELFORD; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Members of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Language

(*Appointed April 24, 1921.*)

S. W. STRATTON, *Chairman*; U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
CARL L. ALSBERG; Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Calif.
V. A. C. HENMON; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
JOHN C. MERRIAM; Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.
C. E. SEASHORE; State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Members of the Special Committee on Co-operation with Organizations of Mexican Men of Science

(*Appointed at the Chicago Meeting, 1920.*)

L. O. HOWARD, *Chairman*; Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
A. E. DOUGLASS; University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
E. L. HEWETT; School of American Research, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
D. S. HULL; Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W. J. HUMPHREYS; U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

*This Committee cooperates with committees representing the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, the three committees forming together a Joint Committee on Conservation; JOHN C. MERRIAM, Chairman.

WALDEMAR LUNDBERG; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
D. T. MACDOUGAL; Carnegie Institution of Washington, Desert Laboratory, Tucson, Ariz.

Members of the Special Committee on the Invitation of Delegates from Other Organizations to the Boston Meeting

(*Appointed April 24, 1921.*)

THE PRESIDENT, *Chairman*.
THE PERMANENT SECRETARY.
THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Members of the Special Committee on Section Organization

(*Appointed April 24, 1921.*)

J. MCKEEN CATTELL, *Chairman*; Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.
THE PERMANENT SECRETARY.
THE GENERAL SECRETARY.
L. O. HOWARD; Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Finance Committee

(*Appointed at the Toronto Meeting, 1921.*)

ROBERT S. WOODWARD, *Chairman*; Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.
MILTON J. ADIG; Washington, D. C.
A. S. FRIEDELL; 120 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Committee on Reciprocity Between Canada and the United States

(*Appointed at the Toronto Meeting, 1921.*)

E. L. NICHOLS, *Chairman*; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
F. D. ADAMS; McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
T. C. CHAMBERLIN; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
J. C. FIELDS; University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.
J. PLAYFAIR MCMURRICH; University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.
J. C. MERRIAM; Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Convocation Week

(*Appointed at the Toronto Meeting, 1921.*)

J. MCKEEN CATTELL, *Chairman*; Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

H. S. JENNINGS; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
J. PLAYFAIR MCMURRICH; University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.
E. H. MOORE; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
EDWIN B. WILSON; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Trustees of Science Service from the American Association

(*Appointed October 17, 1920.*)

J. MCKEEN CATTELL; Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.
GEORGE T. MOORE; Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

SOCIETIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION*

Societies associated with the A. A. A. S., together with the names of their presidents, the names and addresses of their secretaries, and the times and places of their next meetings. For societies meeting with the A. A. A. S. at Boston, are also given the names of the local representatives and the Boston hotel headquarters.

Arranged according to the corresponding sections of the Association.

A. Mathematics

**The American Mathematical Society.
G. A. BLISS, *President*.
R. G. D. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*; Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Boston, December 27-30.
Local Reps. at Boston, JULIAN COOLIDGE, O. D. KELLOGG, H. W. TYLER.
Boston hotel headquarters, Westminster.

**The Mathematical Association of America.
E. C. ARCHIBALD, *President*.
W. D. CARMICHAEL, *Secretary*; Oberlin, Ohio.
Boston, December 27-30.
Local Reps. at Boston, J. L. COOLIDGE, O. D. KELLOGG.
Boston hotel headquarters, Westminster.

*Affiliated societies are designated by asterisks; a single asterisk denotes one representative in the Council, two asterisks denote two representatives. For the names of the representatives, see the list of Council members, page 56.

B. Physics

**The American Physical Society.
THEODORE LYMAN, *President.*
DAYTON C. MILLER, *Secretary*; Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.
Boston, December 29-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, THEODORE LYMAN.

*The American Meteorological Society.
SIR FREDERIC STUPART, *President.*
CHARLES F. BROOKS, *Secretary*; Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Boston, December 29-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, R. DeC. WARD.

*The Optical Society of America.
L. T. TROLAND, *President.*
IRWIN E. PRIEST, *Secretary*; U. S. Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
Cleveland, October 1925.

C. Chemistry

**The American Chemical Society.
EDGAR SMITH, *President.*
C. L. PARSONS, *Secretary*; 1709 G Street, Washington, D. C.
New Haven, April 3-5, 1925.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers.
HENRY HOWARD, *President.*
JOHN C. OLSEN, *Secretary*; Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The American Electrochemical Society.
C. A. SCHLUEDERBERG, *President.*
COLIN G. FINK, *Secretary*; Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
New York City, May 2-5, 1925.

D. Astronomy

**The American Astronomical Society.
W. W. CAMPBELL, *President.*
JOEL STEBBINS, *Secretary*; Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis.
Boston, December 27-29.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Copley Square.*
Local Rep. at Boston, HARLOW SHAPLEY.

E. Geology and Geography

**The Geological Society of America.
CHARLES SCHUCHERT, *President.*
E. O. HOVEY, *Secretary*; American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.
Ann Arbor, December 29-30.

The Paleontological Society of America.
W. D. MATTHEW, *President.*
R. S. BASSLER, *Secretary*; U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
Ann Arbor, December 29-30.

**The Association of American Geographers.
H. H. BARROWS, *President.*
RICHARD E. DODGE, *Secretary*; Storrs, Conn.
Ann Arbor, December 27-29.

**The Seismological Society of America.
BAILEY WILLIS, *President.*
S. D. TOWNLEY, *Secretary*; Stanford University, Calif.

**The American Geographical Society.
JOHN GREENOUGH, *President.*
ISAIAH BOWMAN, *Director*; Broadway at 156th Street, New York City.

The National Council of Geography Teachers.
R. D. CALKINS, *President.*
GEO. J. MILLER, *Secretary*; Mankato, Minn.
Ann Arbor, December 26-27.

The American Alpine Club.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, *President.*
WALTER D. WILCOX, *Secretary*; 1526 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

The Mineralogical Society of America.
T. L. WATSON, *President.*
HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, *Secretary*, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.
Ann Arbor, December 29-30.

F. Zoological Sciences

**The American Society of Zoologists.
H. B. WILDER, *President.*
W. C. ALLEE, *Secretary*; Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Boston, December 27-29.
Local Rep. at Boston, R. P. BIGELOW.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Parker House.*

**The Entomological Society of America.
ARTHUR GIBSON, *President.*
C. L. METCALF, *Secretary*; The University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Boston, December 28-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, A. F. BURGESS.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Brunswick.*

**The American Association of Economic Entomologists.
J. G. SANDERS, *President.*
ALBERT F. BURGESS, *Secretary*; Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Boston, December 28-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, A. F. BURGESS.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Brunswick.*

*The Eugenics Research Association.
HARRY OLSON, *President.*
H. H. LAUGHLIN, *Secretary*; Cold Spring Harbor, New York.
Cold Spring Harbor, June 8, 1925.

*American Society of Mammalogists.
E. W. NELSON, *President.*
HARLEY H. T. JACKSON, *Corresponding Secretary*; Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1925.

The Wilson Ornithological Club.
T. L. HANKINSON, *President.*
GORDON WILSON, *Secretary*; State Normal College, Bowling Green, Ken.

G. Botanical Sciences

**The Botanical Society of America.
HENRY C. COWLES, *President.*
I. F. LEWIS, *Secretary*; University, Va.
Boston, December 27-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, W. H. WEBSTER.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Parker House.*

**The American Phytopathological Society.
E. C. STAKMAN, *President.*
G. R. LYMAN, *Secretary*; U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.
Boston, December 27-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, W. H. WEBSTER.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Parker House* and *Young's Hotel.*

The Botanists of the Central States.
H. C. COWLES, *President.*
RICHARD A. BOST, *Secretary*; Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.
Undecided.

The American Fern Society.
EDWARD B. MAGNUS, *President.*
STEWARD H. BURNHAM, *Secretary*; New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
Boston, December 28.
Local Rep. at Boston, E. J. WINSLOW.

The Sullivant Moss Society.
A. LE ROY ANDREWS, *President.*
EDW. B. CHAMBERLAIN, *Secretary*; 18 West 89th Street, New York City.
Boston, December 29.
Local Rep. at Boston, MRS. HORACE C. DUNHAM.

FG. Zoology and Botany

**The American Society of Naturalists.
WILLIAM M. WHEELER, *President.*
A. FRANKLIN SHULL, *Secretary*; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Boston, December 29.
Local Rep. at Boston, E. M. EAST.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Somerset.*

**The Ecological Society of America.
FORREST SHREVE, *President.*
A. O. WEESE, *Secretary*; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Boston, December 27-29.
Local Rep. at Boston, I. W. BAILEY, G. H. PARKER.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Parker House.*

**The American Genetic Association.
DAVID FAIRCHILD, *President.*
BERADO WRIGHT, *Secretary*; P. O. Box 254, Pennsylvania Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.
Undecided.

**The American Microscopical Society.
N. A. COBB, *President.*
PAUL S. WELCH, *Secretary*; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Boston, December 30.

The American Nature-Study Society.
WILLIAM G. VINAL, *President.*
MRS. ANNA B. COMSTOCK, *Secretary*; 123 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y.
Boston, December 28-30.

H. Anthropology

**The American Anthropological Association.
W. C. FARABEE, *President.*
A. V. KIDDER, *Secretary*; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
Boston, December 27-29.
Local Rep. at Boston, E. A. HOOTON.

The Archæological Institute of America.
JAMES C. EGBERT, *President.*
GEORGE M. WHICHER, *Secretary*; Cornell University, New York City.
New Haven, December 28-30.

The American Folk-Lore Society.
FRANK G. SPECK, *President.*
CHARLES PEABODY, *Secretary*; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Boston, December 27-29.
Local Rep. at Boston, E. A. HOOTON.

I. Psychology

**The American Psychological Association.
KNIGHT DUNLAP, *President.*
E. G. BORING, *Secretary*; Emerson Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
Boston, December 27-29.

Local Rep. at Boston, HERBERT S. LANGFELD.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Bellevue*.

The Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.
JOSEPH PETERSON, *President*.
S. C. GARRISON, *Secretary*; Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

K. Social and Economic Sciences

The American Civic Association.
J. HORACE MCFARLAND, *President*.
MISS HARLEAN JAMES, *Secretary*; 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The American Economic Association.
HENRY E. SEAGER, *President*.
RAY B. WESTERFIELD, *Secretary*; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, December 27-30.

The American Association for Labor Legislation.
THOMAS L. CHADBOURNE, *President*.
JOHN B. ANDREWS, *Secretary*; 131 East 23rd Street, New York City.
Chicago, December 27-29.

The American Metric Association.
GEORGE F. KUNZ, *President*.
HOWARD RICHARDS, JR., *Secretary*; 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Boston, December 28.
Local Rep. at Boston, A. E. KENNELLY.

The American Sociological Society.
JAMES P. LICHTENBERGER, *President*.
ERNEST A. BOGARDUS, *Secretary*; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, December 27-29.

The American Statistical Association.
W. S. ROBERTS, *President*.
R. E. CHADDOCK, *Secretary*; Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
Chicago, December 27-30.

M. Engineering

**The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
JOHN LYLE HARRINGTON, *President*.
CALVIN W. RICE, *Secretary*; 29 West 39th Street, New York City.
New York, December 4-8.

**The American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
FRANK B. JEWETT, *President*.
F. L. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*; 33 West 39th Street, New York City.
New York, February 14-18, 1921.

**The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.
ARTHUR S. DWIGHT, *President*.
F. F. SHARPLESS, *Secretary*; 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

**The American Society of Civil Engineers.
JOHN R. FREEMAN, *President*.
JOHN H. DUNLAP, *Secretary*; 33 W. 39th Street, New York City.

**The Illuminating Engineering Society.
GEORGE S. CRAMPTON, *President*.
CLARENCE L. LAW, *General Secretary*; Irving Place and 15th Street, New York City.

**The American Society for Testing Materials.
G. K. BURGESS, *President*.
C. L. WARWICK, *Secretary*; 1315 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlantic City, June, 1921.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.
J. R. MCCOLL, *President*.
C. W. OBERT, *Secretary*; 29 W. 39th Street, New York City.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.
HARRY ROBIN, *President*.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, *Secretary*; 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
New York, December 4-6.

The Society for Promotion of Engineering Education.
CHARLES F. SCOTT, *President*.
F. L. BISHOP, *Secretary*; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boston, December 28.

The American Ceramic Society.
FRANK H. RIDDLE, *President*.
ROSS C. PURDY, *Secretary*; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

N. Medical Sciences

**The American Medical Association.
G. E. DE SCHWEINITZ, *President*.
OLIN WEST, *Acting Secretary*; 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, June 20-24.

**The American Association of Anatomists.
CLARENCE M. JACKSON, *President*.
LEWIS H. WEED, *Secretary*; Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.
Boston, 1921.

The American Physiological Society.
J. J. R. MACLEOD, *President*.
CHAS. W. GREENE, *Secretary*; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Toronto, December 28-30.

**The Society of American Bacteriologists.
LORE A. ROGERS, *President*.
A. P. HITCHENS, *Secretary*; Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.
Detroit, December 29-30.

The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.
C. W. EMBODY, *President*.
EDGAR D. BROWN, *Secretary*; University of Minnesota, Minn.
Toronto, December 27-29.

The American Society of Biological Chemists, Inc.
PHILIP A. SHAFFER, *President*.
VICTOR C. MYERS, *Secretary*; 340 East 26th Street, New York City.
Boston, December 27-29.

The American Society for Experimental Pathology.
H. T. KARSNER, *President*.
WADE H. BROWN, *Secretary*; Rockefeller Institute, New York City.
Toronto, December 27-29.

The American Public Health Association.
A. J. MCLAUGHLIN, *President*.
A. W. HERMANN, *Secretary*; 126 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Society of American Microanatomists.
ALBERT SCHWEIGER, *President*; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
CHARLES O. LOE, *Secretary*; Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.
Unfinished.

O. Agriculture

**The American Society of Agronomy.
J. E. COLL, *President*.
F. W. BROWN, *Secretary*; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Boston, December 28.
Local Rep. at Boston, S. B. HASKELL.

**The Society of American Foresters.
E. A. SHERMAN, *President*.
W. N. SPARHAWK, *Secretary*; U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
Boston, December 28-30.
Local Rep. at Boston, S. T. FOSTER.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Bellevue*.

**The American Society for Horticultural Science.
J. C. BLAIR, *President*.
C. P. CLOSE, *Secretary*; College Park, Md.
Boston, December 27.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Victoria*.

The American Pomological Society.
L. H. BAILEY, *President*.
E. R. CHURCHMANN, *Secretary*; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Unfinished.

The Society for Promotion of Agricultural Science.
BURT L. HARTWELL, *President*.
P. E. BROWN, *Secretary*; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Boston, December.

The Association of Official Seed Analysts.
F. W. TAYLOR, *President*.
A. L. STONE, *Secretary*; University of Wisconsin, Madison Wis.
Unfinished.

The American Society of Animal Production.
W. C. COFFEY, *President*.
G. BOMEISTER, *Secretary*; Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.
Chicago, December 1-2.

**Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.
J. B. REYNOLDS, *President*.
FRED H. GRIMMETT, *Secretary*; P. O. Box 625, Ottawa, Canada.
Saskatoon, June 20-23, 1921.

The American Dairy Science Association.
H. HOSTETTER, *Secretary*; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Q. Education

**The National Society of College Teachers of Education.
JOHN W. WITHERS, *President*.
ARTHUR J. JONES, *Secretary*; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, February 26-28.

**The National Society for the Study of Education.
ERNEST HORN, *President*.
GUY M. WHIPPLE, *Secretary*; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Chicago, February 24-27.

**The American Federation of Teachers of the Mathematical and Natural Sciences.
CHARLES R. MANN, *President*.
WM. A. HEMMICK, *Secretary*; Central High School, Washington, D. C.
Unfinished.

The American Philosophical Association.
WALTER S. EVERETT, *President*.
A. H. JONES, *Secretary*; Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Eastern division, New York, December 27-29.

Societies Not Specially Related to Any Particular Section

**The Society of Sigma Xi.
H. B. WARD, *President*.
EDWARD ELLERY, *Secretary*; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
Boston, December 27.
Local Rep. at Boston, D. A. MACINNES.
Boston hotel headquarters, *Somerset*.

*The American Association of University Professors.
J. V. DENNEY, *President*.
H. W. TYLER, *Secretary*; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
New Haven, December 28-29.

**The Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity.
J. I. TRACY, *President*.
ALBERT H. WRIGHT, *Secretary*; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Boston, December 28.
Local Rep. of *Boston*, DANIEL STARCH.

The Bibliographical Society of America.
W. W. BISHOP, *President*.
AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER, *Secretary*; Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
New Haven, December 28.

The Gamma Sigma Delta Society.
E. D. BALL, *President*.
C. H. BAILEY, *Secretary*; University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

The Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity.
J. S. STEVENS, *President*.
L. H. PAMMEL, *Secretary*; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity.
WM. S. GRAY, *President*.
ABEL J. MCALLISTER, *Secretary*.
Boston, December 27.
Local Rep. of *Boston*, HENRY W. HOLMES.

Affiliated Academies of Science Etc.*

According to the special arrangement by which combined dues are payable to the academy.

The Illinois State Academy of Science.
W. S. BAYLEY, *President*.
C. FRANK PHIPPS, *Secretary*; DeKalb, Ill.

The Iowa Academy of Science.
D. W. MORRHOUSE, *President*.
JAS. H. LEES, *Secretary*; State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Kansas Academy of Science.
R. K. NABORS, *President*.
E. A. WHITE, *Secretary*; University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

The Kentucky Academy of Science.
LUCIEN BECKNER, *President*.
A. M. PETER, *Secretary*; Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

The Maryland Academy of Sciences.
M. W. PULLEN, *President*.
EDWARD STABLER, JR., *Secretary*; 601 Reservoir St., Baltimore, Md.

*Each one of these has a representative in the Council. For the names of these representatives see the list of Council members, page 56.

The Michigan Academy of Science.
A. FRANKLIN SHULL, *President*.
CARL D. LEECH, *Secretary*; Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Nebraska Academy of Science.
H. G. DUMBO, *President*.
MISS ROSE B. CLARK, *Secretary*; Peru, Neb.

The New Orleans Academy of Sciences.
R. S. COCKS, *President*.
MISS IRENE MCCULLOCH, *Secretary*; Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.

The North Carolina Academy of Science.
J. L. LAKE, *President*.
BIRT CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary*; Trinity College, Durham, N. Car.

The Ohio Academy of Science.
F. C. BLAKE, *President*.
E. L. RICE, *Secretary*; Delaware, Ohio.

The Oklahoma Academy of Science.
R. O. WHITSITON, *President*.
L. B. NICE, *Secretary*; Norman, Okla.

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
M. A. BRANNON, *President*.
CHAUNCEY JUDAY, *Secretary*; 25 Lathrop Street, Madison, Wis.

The Southern Education Society.
J. P. MCCONNELL, *President*.
A. P. BOWLAND, *Secretary*; 640 College Ave., Rock Hill, S. C.

BUSINESS SESSIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION AT THE FOURTH BOSTON MEETING

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Association is to meet in the permanent secretary's rooms in the Somerset Hotel, at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, December 26.

The Council of the Association is to meet in the Council room, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at 2 o'clock, Tuesday, December 26. The Council room is near the Registration room, Pratt Memorial Building, Massachusetts Ave., near Charles River Road.

Later sessions of the Council and of the Executive Committee will occur at times and places to be determined by these bodies, probably in the Council room, in the Massachusetts Institute, at 9 a. m. and 10 a. m., respectively, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 27-29.

The secretaries of the Association will dine together on the evening of Tuesday, December 26. They will gather at the Faculty Room in the Walker Memorial, M. I. T., at 6 o'clock.

Section committees will meet, to transact section business, at times and places to be announced at the first session of the section in each case. See also the bulletin board in the registration room at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Full council and committee meetings are especially needed, and members of these bodies are urged to be present at all the respective sessions.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE

You are urged to secure a certificate when purchasing your ticket to Boston (unless you purchase a round-trip ticket). (See pages 32, 33.) And register your certificate or round-trip ticket, on your registration card, as early as possible.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE A. A. A. S.

Extra copies of this Announcement may be secured, during the meeting, in the Registration room at Boston, or from the permanent secretary's Washington office at any time.

The General Program of the Fourth Boston Meeting may be obtained free by members in good standing who do not attend the meeting if they will write to the permanent secretary and enclose four cents in stamps to pay postage, or, in certain cases that copies enough will be available, to order the Boston programs should be received in Washington before December 20th.

A Booklet of General Information containing an account of the organization and work of the Association may be secured free, on application at the Registration room, or from the Washington office.

The Summarized Proceedings of the Association for the years 1848-1907, including the membership list revised to June 21, 1907, may be purchased from the permanent secretary's Washington office at the established price of $2.00 to members or associates, $2.50 to others.

SPECIAL NOTICE

All members of the CANADIAN SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS and all members of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS are this year invited to join the A. A. A. S. without payment of the usual entrance fee, because these organizations have recently become officially affiliated with the A. A. A. S. By special action, this privilege is open also to all members of the SOCIETY OF SIGMA XI and to all members of the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Recently elected members of any affiliated society are similarly privileged. To take advantage of this, use a blue membership application card and accompany it only by the annual dues for the first year.

CATALOGUE of PAINTINGS in PASTEL of ENGILSH and FOREIGN SUBJECTS by G. A. REID, R.C.A.

AT MACKENZIE & CO.'S GALLERY, 95 YONGE ST. APRIL 1911

CATALOGUE

1 Suffolk Village, Evening
2 Bruges
3 Canterbury
4 Hay Field, Surrey
5 Group of Trees, Compton
6 Heather and Pines
7 The River, Wareham
8 Beech Woods, Surrey
9 Old Barn, Compton
10 North Sea Fishing Boats
11 Showery Weather, Surrey
12 Evening, Walberswick, Suffolk
13 Barn Studio, Compton
14 Norman Church, Compton
15 A Surrey Cottage
16 Bridge at Walberswick
17 Cottages, East Coast of England
18 The Pilgrim's Way
19 Norman Staircase, Canterbury
20 Bridge at Wareham
21 The Zuyder Zee
22 Near the North Sea
23 Village Street, Surrey
24 Old Houses, Ambleside
25 Birthplace of Thomas Carlyle, Ecclefechan
26 North Sea Freighter
27 Old Bridge, Godalming
28 Reaping in Surrey
29 The Farm, Compton
30 Old Norman Church, Compton
31 Wooden Bridge near Southwold
32 Wareham
33 Near Dunwich
34 Evening Clouds, East Coast
35 The Freight-Wharf, Walberswick
36 The Flats, Suffolk
37 Near Blythburgh
38 September, East Coast
39 Lowlands, Suffolk
40 Southwold
41 Farm Buildings, Surrey
42 Compton Common
43 Looking towards the Hog's Back, Surrey
44 Evening Effect, Walberswick
45 Amsterdam
46 Burning Weeds
47 Suffolk Pasture
48 "Linnerelease"
49 Dunwich
50 Volendam Harbor
51 Across the Dyke
52 Stacking, Suffolk
53 Cloud
54 The Aurora, Atlantic Ocean
55 A Surrey Village
56 A Tidal Stream, Suffolk
57 Off the Irish Coast
58 Cloud Effect, North Sea
59 Old Bridge, Ambleside
60 Fields near Bovingdon
61 Surrey Meadows
62 The White Cloud
63 Mid-Atlantic
64 Looking towards Aldershot
65 Walls of Segovia
66 Effect of Snow

MESSRS. Mackenzie & Co. invite you to an exhibition of paintings in pastel of English and foreign subjects, by G. A. Reid, R.C.A., in their Gallery, 95 Yonge Street, opening Thursday, April thirteenth.

The Broadest Facilities for Higher Education, the duty of the Church.

This is the theme assigned for our present consideration.
It requires us--First to define higher education in the light of our modern institutions and best recent methods.
Secondly, to present the relations and obligations of the Church to these methods.

Our modern authorities distinguish education as elementary or primary, intermediate, or secondary, and higher or university.
The first is commonly assigned on its secular side to the state, on its moral side to the Church, the parent standing in a common relation to both. The second though today scarcely less important is less clearly defined. In its very nature it is intermediate, i.e. leads to and prepares for higher studies, and in its methods may imitate either the primary school which it follows, or the College for which it prepares.
The higher education on the other hand has a distinct aim of its own, by which its methods are ~~defined~~ shaped. This aim is the preparation of our more gifted young men to be the leaders of the world's future.
The modern methods by which we seek to attain this end may be somewhat roughly distinguished as Collegiate and University.

Collegiate education, like primary, keeps in view the wants of the man as a man. But, instead of limiting itself to the bare necessities of his life, it aims at satisfying the full extent of his spiritual being. Its object is the perfect man. Its results when successful, may be summed up in three words, breadth, depth, culture. It has not reached the true plane of higher spiritual life if it has failed in any one of these.

In the first place, instead of resting satisfied with that truth which every man must know, it seeks at least, a general view of the whole field of truth.
In the second place, it aims at understanding this truth in its deeper relations of cause and effect, and through these deeper relations at re-

ducing it to unity.
In the third place, it aims at the perfecting of its thought by substituting accuracy and clearness of conception for the first crude ideas of things. It develops the finer shades of distinction, and cultivates a more just and a richer and fuller appreciation of beauty, of moral distinction, and of religious sentiment. This higher education, we are accustomed to seek as the result of some years of contact of the young mind with the best thoughts of the best minds of all the ages, under the guidance of men who are themselves selected as pre-eminent in this higher spiritual life.
I have called this form of higher education, Collegiate, because the world's experience thus far is that it is best cultivated in the College.
The College implies three things. First, masters who are themselves typical examples of the higher education and who are expert teachers.
Secondly, a curriculum broad enough to lead the mind up to the universal outlook, severe enough to lead to that deeper apprehension which grasps the underlying unity of truth, and prolonged through sufficient time to lead to the finish and accuracy of both thought and expression, which is the third element desired.
Third, Discipline, that is, the submission of a choice band of young minds to the practice of exercise upon this curriculum in daily personal association with these masters; and the abnegation of everything that may interfere with this work.
This form of higher education is doubtless best attained in a compact college with a moderate number of students, each one coming into most intimate personal contact with his masters, as well as with his fellow-students. It may also, in some of its elements be improved by a number of colleges in a common university, as in the great English universities. The ideal result of this form of higher education is the cultured man, and perhaps the English universities have produced the greatest number of such men of any system of higher education that the world has known.

But in this type of higher education a large share of the essential elements belong, of right, to the work and sphere of the Christian Church. Its first main characteristic, as we have seen, is the comprehensive breadth which takes in the whole field of truth. But that breadth is un-

attainable, if the two great departments of morals and religion are ignored. I am not referring now to the development of moral or religious character, but solely to breadth or intellectual manhood. Such breadth is impossible to the man who has been taught to see only one half, and that the least important half, of that which lies in the universe about him.

The second characteristic of this higher education is the attainment of the deeper unity of intellectual life. But this deeper unity centres in God as the first cause. It is the theistic conception of the universe. Its true finality is God in his world. It is not necessary in a Christian assembly to discuss the superiority of this theistic conception to its great rivals the pan-theistic, and the materialistic. Nor need we reckon here with the agnosticism which stifles the demand of our intelligence for the profounder unity of thought in final cause. We believe theism to be the truth and if the truth, it is one of the central elements of the higher education.

The third characteristic of higher education is perfection of thought and expression. But this perfection is attained only by patient exercise, and patient exercise implies high moral character, and high moral character has its enduring strength in religion.

It is thus scarcely conceivable that these fundamental ends in higher education can be attained except under the influence of the Christian church and the guidance of Christian men. In the few instances on this continent where it is seemingly otherwise, there is an underlying spirit of our common Christianity represented by the personal influence of Christian professors and the young men's Christian association which helps to maintain the needed power of a molding spiritual life.

I need only mention such names as Arnold at Rugby, Whewell at Cambridge, Mark Hopkins at Williams, Olin at Middletown, Hanna at Didsbury, to show how eminently the ideal college finds its true home in the Church, and under the presidency of profoundly religious men. Such a college makes men for all fields of higher work. Its idea is breadth, depth, finish of mental power. The man for whom it has done its work successfully, is ready for all life, in the sense of being a better and stronger man

The other popular former ~~popular~~ higher education of our time is the university. The central idea of the university is all knowledge. The university using the term generically is supposed to teach all that is known. It leads the man out to the present limits of human knowledge, and points out to him the methods by which conquests are to be made from the infinite unknown beyond. Hence the watch-word of the modern university is original work. But in the very nature of the case, no man can know all that is to be known about all things. Life is too short, and the field of human knowledge too vast for that. Hence the primary necessity of true university work is ~~xxx~~ specialization. With more or less general preparation in breadth, depth and finish of thought and trained mental power, the man consecrates the balance of life to the cultivation of some one limited field of study. It is rarely that this can be done without some sacrifice ~~more or less~~ of his own highest spiritual manhood. He becomes an expert, a specialist, and so one-sided. It would be a great loss to any nation to have its universities supplant or even degrade its colleges.

The University embraces, according to this idea, the schools of all sciences, and of all branches of professional knowledge.

Accordingly the first Universities embraced the four faculties, Arts, Law, Medicine, Theology. In fact, the university, as distinguished from the college grew out of the specialized schools of Medecine, Law, and Theology, with which an Arts curriculum was incorporated as necessary preparation. In Paris philosophy, or as what we would to day regard as a philosophical theology took its place as a special study by the side of Law and Medecine. In Germany which is peculiarly the home of the modern university, this Ancient destination of the Philosophical faculty has held its own, and includes all the vast expansion of the modern sciences

But to return to a practical view of the university work of today, it still retains as at the beginning its schools of Law, Medecine, Theology and Philosophy. To these it adds the modern faculty of Engineering But the Faculty of Philosophy has been extended to a large number of specialized groups, each one of which becomes the basis for a university

course of study. The literature of each great people, ancient and modern becomes a field of special university study. The vast field of history p opens up a number of departments. The Political Sciences are in like manner divided into several curricula. Philosophy, itself, is divided into two or more departments. The great branches of Physical Science and of Natural History are treated in the same way. Out of this vast range of work, each modern university selects such fields as the predilections of its founders or the special aims of its directors may indicate.
In the general estimate of our western world the greatest University is that one whose resources will enable it to provide effectively for the largest number of these specialized curricula. There has also been a tendency to depreciate the College as compared with the University. In England the College still retains its original position and methods with but slight modification from modern influences and the growth of the University spirit. In Germany, the gymnasium represents a somewhat limited College system or a combination of secondary with Coollegiate education, while there the university had reached its highest perfection.

The disparagement of the College has led to very wide confusion in our tentative methods on this continent. The ambitions of the University have everywhere invaded our Colleges. They forget that their highest glory, lies not in the production of universal scholarship, but in the perfecting of strong, well-balanced, and well-furnished men. To such men the acquisition of any necessary learning in special lines is an easy after-task, or to borrow a modern term, a post-graduate work. But out of a temporary confusion already our Colleges are beginning to recover themselves. A few of the stronger colleges will doubtless become the true universities of our western world, and the others will soon learn to appreciate the fact that the true work of a college is not less noble or less worthy of our most ambitious efforts than that of a University. We have on this continent inherited the traditions and methods of the English Colleges. It would be a great pity that we should ever lose or permit to deteriorate all that is best in them. On the other hand we are importing the German University with its peculiar methods and ideals, but I believe the practical common-sense of this new world will soon define the proper place of the new institution, and so correlate it to the college that each shall most efficiently do its proper work.

work. Meantime the influx of the University spirit has had a very decided influence upon the College curriculum. That curriculum, in the very nature of the case must be carefully selected and limited. All branches of learning, however useful or even necessary in themselves, are not equally suited to the work of the College. It may be laid down as a general principle that the College should use in its educational processes only the most perfect products of the human mind: that which is truly classic in literature, that which is most mature, and most certain and fundamental in science and philosophy. In the University, the one question raised is that of utility. What does the man wish to learn for the uses of practical life? He makes his own selection according to the needs of his profession or calling. On the other hand, the supreme question in the College curriculum is, what line of studies will give the most perfect intellectual manhood? In the very nature of the case, this question is to be answered not so much by the predilections of the student, as by the experience and judgment of the teacher. But this experience has taught us, in contact with university influences, that a single curriculum is not best adapted to all the requirements even of college work, that choice may profitable be made between the best ancient and the best modern literatures, and that to some minds, philosophical, to others scientific studies are best adapted. Hence we believe that carefully selected alternate courses of study in our colleges have secured a permanent place in the higher education of the future.

The field of modern higher education is thus broadly distinguished as the Collegiate with its carefully-selected courses of study aiming at the highest perfection of intellectual manhood, and the University with its ever-widening provision of all learning for the multiplying necessities of the industrial, professional, political and literary, and other higher work of our modern civilization. What is the duty od the Church as to this higher education?

Some recent writers have demanded for the University perfect freedom from all bias, as they are pleased to call it, on the part of either Church or State. They conceive of each particular branch of science or learning as an entirely independent and self-contained to be pursued along its own lines, by its own methods and for its own sake. The highest, most perfect pursuit of learning must stand out by itself. Its philosophy, biology and cosmogony must yeild to no theological bias, and its political economy, jurisprudence, and social science to no political necessity. Of course, there is a large measure of truth in this claim. It would be a misfortune if the Church undertook to teach universal science with that science bound hand and foot in the chains of dogmatic preconceptions. An absolutely infallible church can logically make such a claim. Protestant Christianity cannot. She must permit each great truth to speak for itself, and to unfold itself freely to the inquiring mind of man. She must permit the inductive method everywhere to prevail. She must, as to facts, be content to know what is, not what, according to her imagination ought to be. Must the Church therefore step aside from all relation to the universityand for the truth's sake and the world's sake leave the work of higher learning to a purely scientific interest? We think not. On the other hand we believe that both the university and the Church may take in university work. We take this position because we believe in the perfect final unity, and harmony of all truth. No one truth can contradict any other truth. As a consequence, the investigation of any one truth cannot ultimately be prejudiced by the light which may come from any other truth. If they seem to conflict, it must arise from imperfect apprehension of one or of both. And in the imperfections of even our most perfect scientific investigations, it is helpful and healthful to have our results tested continually by the side of lights which come from closely related truth. The scientist himself acknowledges this and by physical processes tests his chemical results or by chemical processes his physical theories. And it is not possible that our ultimate philosophy or science of all matter may in like manner be helped by testing her conclusions by the light of the philosophy which deals with the spiritual, or that the science of our secular and political life may gain some higher light from the religious and moral. This narrowness which shuts each special science up within itself, is one of the dangers of our modern university spirit. It must be admitted that this narrow spirit attaches to theological science quite as much as to

may fairly profit by the part which the Church may take in university work.

any other. The church in undertaking the work of building a great university has special need to beware of a spirit which would so fetter, as to make university work impossible. But while a low, narrow form of Christianity may be seriously unfit for this work, a narrow scientific specialism is equally unfit for it. In much of the so-called sceptical science of today, the narrow dogmatic spirit is quite as virulent and as violent as in the most bigoted religious fanatic. But while admitting all this, where can we find the most glorious types of the catholic truth-loving spirit in its highest freedom and in its purest simplicity of faith than in the Christian church? It is the Master, himself, who has said, "If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples: and ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free." The noblest scientific honesty, is after all but Christ-like. If then the building up of great universities to supply the world's need of truth requires organization and the united strength of large resources, I know of no modern organization more likely to undertake that work in the spirit of the highest intellectual liberty than the Christian Church. The true spirit of Christianity can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth.

While thus the universityin its high calling of the pursuit and dissemination of all truth may well look for its most liberal and right minded patron in the Christian Church, on the other hand the Church has a most direct and vital interest in the work of the University. While I know full well that the high mission of Christianity centres around a few supreme facts in the great universe of truth, yet she can afford to despise not truth. The humblest truth may in some way, even if it be only by analogy and illustration, contribute to her work. And of the broad fields of truth embraced in the work of the university, many are of the most direct interest to her work. The problems of political, social, and historic science affect the work of the Church quite as much as that of the state. All philosophy is religious, i.e. related to religion in its very essence, and must be either its right-hand helper, or its uncompromising antagonist. The deeper spirit of all true literature is religious, and its profoundest philosophy can only be attained through the light of a religious faith and sympathy, and inasmuch as Christianity has a directly practical interest in all forms of the world's religious faith, so has she the same interest in all literatures. Even the physical sciences in the world of the infinitely great and of the infinitely little are as congenial to the devout mind today, as when David heard

the "Heavens telling the glory of God," or Socrates reasoned from the skilled work to the wise workman. The interest of Christianity in all truth is thus direct, profound, universal, and for the greatest uses of her life the Church has the most indefensible right to found her universities. And if a right, then a duty, a duty to herself and a duty to the world. A duty to herself, if she would perfect her own apprehension of all truth and free herself from the mists of prejudice and error, which in all the ages have trammeled her work, and weakened her power. A duty to the world, because the most perfect triumph of Christianity, the true millenial glory, the golden age of prophetic vision, will be an age of the highest universal intelligence. "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of the times and the strength of salvation." But if university work thus falls within the scope of the Church, much more that of the College. In fact from the very beginning the Church has made the College so thoroughly her own, that her right there is hardly seriously disputed. The secular tendency is rather to limit the Church to the College, and the theological seminary, and to disparage the College as less modern and less generous in its spirit than the university. More conservative, it must be. The College is not the place for tentative theories and experiments feeling after truth." Newton ed

for the Sanctuary "must be the rule of College life. Its work, as we have seen, is to build up young mind with the richest, purest food of ascertained truth. It lays broad and wide the foundations of spiritual life. Here certainly, the Church has her duty. If she ceases from this work there is no other to take it up. Some indeed say, that all necessary culture will come with the acquisition of the knowledge required for the uses of life. That the world today is too busy to waste four years of life on mere intellectual gymnastics. That all we need is the university, and that in learning there what they need to use, men will gain all needed discipline. We could not make a more fatal mistake. Luther and wesley were midway in the thirties when they began their life-work, and few men have accomplished more or better work than they. We may call this work preparatory to the university if we choose. It certainly would be well that all men of special learning should be at the same time men of broad culture. But this is by no means absolutely necessary. Each type of institution has its own aim. And it is surely a grander thing to make great men than to make great scholars.

The College is the higher work. And when we say that it is the duty of the church to furnish the greatest facilities for higher education we mean that it is her first duty to strengthen and perfect her colleges. It is not necessary that they should be large. About one hundred students pursuing the same curriculum will give the maximum of efficiency and economy for purely College work. If there are collateral courses, the numbers may be multiplied accordingly, though not always with advantage to the discipline of College life. But whether you build larger institutions with collateral courses, or smaller on most Colleges widely-distributed over the country, the wise policy, nay the imperative duty of the church today, is to place this higher training, within the reach of all her more gifted young minds. So shall she have for the work of the next centurey, a mighty army of godly and intelligent men and women who with all the forces of the highest intellectual, moral, and spiritual culture will push forward the conquests of our holy religion. I have said moral and spiritual culture for if these colleges are anything, they should be the homes, the nurseries of the highest Christian life, the inner sanctuary of religion, as well a of high intellectual life.

But along with this Universal attention to college work, the church needs to claim her share of the higher learning. Indeed for her College work itself, this is an absolute necessity. As teachers in her Colleges, and Divinity schools, if for no other purpose, she needs men of the higher learning, and emphatically men of the higher Christian learning.. In her provision for these she cannot afford to be behind the secular interest. She may perhaps, at times combine to advantage with the existing institutions. It may be a wise thought for the Church to plant a great Christian university in the centre of the great scientific institutions of this city, or for English or Irish Methodism to establish their schools of higher learning at the seat of the old national universities. Each church must judge for herself of the wisdom and economy, of such alliances. But whatever be the detailed method which local circumstances may indicate, the Church as well as the nation, must have her great university centres. The Methodism of the next century will find at least six or seven such on this continent while her Colleges stronger and more perfect as we hope than today, will be numbered by the hundreds.

1863-1863 **Chapter VIII.** Age 24-26
Toronto

The conference of 1863 met at Toronto and, the stations list of that year shows the appointments for the Toronto East circuit as:- "Isaac B. Howard , William H. Clark, Nathaniel Burwash B.A., Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., who is chief superintendent of education, by permission of the conference." This appointment like that to Belleville was a district advancement for the young probationer, and his uncle the Rev. Lachlin Taylor congratulates him heartily upon it in a letter dated " Cobourg, July 17th." The Toronto East circuit then included the Berkely and Adelaide street churches and a preaching appointment at Yorkville, now the central Methodist Church on Bloor street East, and the junior pastor was responsible for services at each of these churches, alternating with the superintendent, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Clarke, but was responsible in particular for the pastoral care of (1)"the little roughcast Methodist church which stood on the corner of Berkely Street and Queen street." The new position was important to its occupant not merely as introducing him to work in a larger centre of population and one which differed materially from the uniformly U.E. Loyalist element among whom his lot has been cast hitherto, but also because he now early in life became acquainted with the community in which much of thenext important work of later years was to be done. Henceforth its outstandingpersonalities and its various currents of national, official, economic, social, and sectarian influence became familiar to him, and as years went by their historical development and, the addition of new elements were noted so that he knew well the factors with which in later life he had to work, and in some cases to contend, and could estimate with some accuracy their relative importance. As to this future field of labor, we may therefore be permitted to quote further:- " The population of the city was then about 30,000" (or one tenth what it was at the time of his death), and the boundary lines werethe Don on the East, Dufferin Street on the West, Bloor Street on the north and the Bay on the South- even these limits were far from being filled out. Between Parliament street and the Don not more than half the building lots were occupied.

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(1) From an address before the York Pioneers' Club in 1915

of Parliament until you approached Yonge street there was little North of Carlton - It was scarcely safe to pass down Sherbourne street from Bloor at night. Between Yonge and the University, Park then was a scattered population. Bloor street west of Yonge was an unpaved country road so deep in loose sand as to be almost impassible for a loaded waggon. East of the university from Bloor almost down to Queen there was vacant commons on which the city cows found pastures and the local militia a field for close rattles. The street railway ran at St. Lawrence Hall ran along King to Yonge, up Yonge to Gerrard and out Queen to St. Patrick's Market. It was owned by Sir Frank Smith and managed by Mr. Kirkly- The motor power was thelong suffering horse which drew the wheeled cars or when the snow was too deep covered sleighs with pea straw to keep your feet warm and rarely a little wood stove at one end - The chief (useless retail) streets of the city were King, Young and Queen. The large wholesale houses were chiefly south of King. Manufactures had not yet received the impulse of the national policy. The most prominent industrial establishment was the rolling mills of McPherson and Gurney. The number of millionaires in the city could be checked off on less than the fingers of one hand and none of these was as yet even reputed to be a multimillionaire- as a clergyman by work and in consequence by interest naturally centred around the religious and educational life of the city.

At that date there were about thirty churches in the city- one for every 1400 or 1700 of the population. There was a small region of the city with an evil reputation the centre of which was Stanly street extending east to touch Duke and Duchess streets which might be called a slum. The more openly criminal section of the city fo und a lurking place in Brooks bush east of the Don in Riddle woods in the north East. There was one city missionary who sometimes found a soul who had never heard of God except as a profane expletion. The southeastern part of the city from Judson and George streets to the Don was largely occupied by honest hard working people many of whom found employment in the rolling mills and by parish work was largely among these. St. John's ward was probably the most densely populated part of the city - It was not then a

settlement. The United States was then the centre of attraction for the entire emigration from continental Europe. They passed through Canada on their way to the western Prairies - but when a Norwegian by a railway accident was detained in our city for some months not a soul could be found in the city to speak to him or to interpret his language. The population of the noble ward was almost entirely Irish. In the north western corner there was a colony of Africans who had made their escape from the Slave states in the south.

The lines which divided the city population into sections classes or castes on the bases of national, religious or social peculiarities was much more definitely marked than at present. Wealth did not play so large a part in these distinctions there as now. Among all classes there was I think far less ostentation in dress, equipage residences and style of living then at present. As a whole Toronto was much nearer a simple life then at present and the number of absolutely destitute and abject poor was proportionately less than at present. I was continually called to minister to the poor and I do not remember a single case of a family living in a basement or in ot-her than a housewhich they could call their home there were often only four rooms. But they were the whole house; not two or three or more families who had not a little parlor to which industrious and ingenious hands had given some little token of taste and cominess. Again there werefine houses in which one found extravagant luxury profusion of expensive ornamentation or costly outlay for mere display. Solid comfort, good books, music and a few pictures constituted the outfit of the better homes with here and there a cherished heirloom. The lines of distinction were of a more subtle and ideal character.

First of all there were national types of life and character too which drew people together. The national societies St. George St. Andrews were always strong in Toronto. The vast number of modern societies and lodges did not thus exist. Of cour-se then was the masonic order. Toronto was always preeminently English unless it be Kingston, the most English city in Upper Canada. And of the English in Toronto there were two sets the Anglican and the Methodist and these two were not very closely drawn together. The Scotch were almost to a man Presbyterian and stood out distinctly.

The plan of getting together bands of covenanted personal workers began in Belleville was continued in Toronto. Almost immediately after his arrival such a band of seekers after holiness was formed in Yorkville, and another, which met on Fri/days, in connection with the Berkeley Street church. In October these bands became expanded into classes for "seekers after holiness" and by March the work had grown into a series of nightly meetings which lasted for a season more. It was mainly through this means that such additions to church membership as are recorded in his diary took place. The special services were again followed by a series of seekers' meetings and special prayer-meetings (probably for the strengthening of young converts), and the "band" of chosen workers continued its meetings and efforts during the year.

Another line of work which fell to his lot during this first year in Toronto was that of editorial-writing for the *Christian Guardian*. To this he was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, then editor, and this work seems to have occupied a considerable part of his morning during the winter of 1843-4. An attack of sickness in October, two short visits to Baltimore and Belleville, and to the convocation of Victoria College in May, broke the routine of the year's work.

The Irish took a wider range. There were Irish in the English church A district church of Irish Presbyterians and an excellent and most active body of Irish Methodists. And of course there was a solid body of Irish Roman Catholics. In ~~parts~~ fact the Roman Catholics of the city at that time were most largely Roman Catholic, though archbishop church -ill was not a Irishman. Thus to a Canadian of the third or fourth generation who had come from a town where the democratic influence of generations of life in the United States or Canada had obliterated largely these distinctive types the divisi ons and subdivisions of Toronto society were a new study. Powerful as was the religious interest it did not overcome these national diversities. The more aristrocratic English type still prevailed in the English church followed by but distinc socially from a diversified following Irish or Canadian. Methodists were two classes English and Canadians and were just trying to become one. Presbyterians beside the threefold division of Kirk, Free, and U.P. were also Scotch or Irish and the Roman Catholics presented the most united solidarity of any and of it at the furthest remove from all the rest. The wonderful fusion influence of modern life in thought, in secular activities in politics, and in the charity of a larger moral spirit had not yet deeply moved our country. And such uniting influences as the evangelical of Prostestant churches, the Bible society and the Y.M.C.A. were just finding a foothold among us. Even the Y.W.C.A. was at first denominational and I attended the first meeting in the Temperance Hall on Richmond street where it was organized for this cit on the broader basis of a common christianity. Such evangelistic move -ments as were associated with the name of D.L. Manly were yet to be And yet in that too sectarian religious life there was and the great Lodman's missionary movement was still far in the future. notable and noble names. The great strength was just passing. Grassett wa in his prime so was Darl,or and Pearson an energetic young man. Broughall was doing excellent work and Maurice Baldwin as well as Edward Baldwin were laying the foundations of noble work. Burns Willis, Tipp, Handy and Jennings were strong and notable men. Howard Williams Pollard and Stephenson were doing a good work. Lachlan Taylor had fitted impulse to the Bible society work and Enoch Rood and Stinson had laid the foundatin of Methodist missions and MacClure was training educated men for work.

But as yet the impulse for unity of Christian work had not come

upon the world and we were still almost on the world's circumference and scarcely felt the force of its beginnings elsewhere.

Turning now to educational interests in Toronto fifty years ago there were but the two colleges in the city with university status and powers. University college, the teaching faculty of the university of Toronto and Trinity college.

There were beside these important professional schools:- the law schools at Osgoode hall, the Toronto school of medicine and the methodist f faculty of Victoria college well known as the Nelph school Knox college had the separate divinity schools and Dr. McClure and Dr. each had instituted divinity classes for their prospective churches.

Upper Canada college and the model grammar school established in 1853 and one city grammar school under the Principalship of Mr. supplied the city with auxiary education. The normal school on St. James square furnished the province with professionally trained teachers and a model school with a number of public schools and a few separate schools completed the list of educational institutions. There were a few private schools including quiet schools for young ladies but many of the young ladies who secured the best mental training at that time were educated in the model school attached to the normal. Neither the grammar school nor the colleges were as yet open to them. Some of the methodist young ladies found their way to the ladies' college in Hamilton and quite a number of young men to Victoria college at Cobourg.

Leaving Belleville on the 22nd of June 1865, a few days were spent a home and among friends in Cobourg and on Friday the 24th the young Ironstioner found himself established in the home of Mr. and Mrs. S.B. Martin at 67 Shuterbourd street, with whom he remained for the two following years, during which they moved further with the no. 157 on the same street. In both Mr. and Mrs. Martin he found invaluable friends, helpers and advise and his attachment for them and their family remained strong throughout his life. Mr. Martin a native of Lincolnshire was the superintendent of the sundayschool, a business man and afterwards a partner in the firm of Rice Lewis and sons, wholesale hardware merchants, a sister of the late W.H. Stone, architect, and his wife ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ a sister of the late W.H. Stone, architect, was a woman of good judgment, strong character and f motherly instincts. The class-leader's of the Berkely street congregatin included Emerson, Coakworth sr., Robert Carroll, Thomas Nettlewhite, Thomas Moss J.B. Martin, Mrs. Storm(a young ladies' class), Mrs. Moore

(a juvenile class), Mrs. Longhead and T. Gardiner, while among the membership such names as Dnonan, Hogarth, Ingsworth, Fox, Fairclough Fleming, Jackman, Gally, Wilkinson, Somers, Kingswell, Howell and others appear!

The plan to attend a "Biblical Institute" had apparently been given up for the present, though still kept in mind, but regular study was continued. The writings of Sir William Hamilton, appear to have occupied much time for the first few months, together with Fletcher, Madame Guyon, and other devotional works. In the autumn, if not before he began the regular reading of the Hebrew Bible as he had already read the Greek testament daily, and thus prepared himself for first hand dealing with the great problems of scientific and philosophic criticism with which he had already come into contact a year before. But the school of arbor life, as it then existed in Canada afforded perhaps the most important factor in his education at this time. Its effect upon him at first was somewhat disconcerting, almost his first duty on arrival in Toronto was to attend a local preachers' meeting which was held at Yorkvil. Mr. Edward Gally, who conducted his thither, relates that after the meeting in which the English local preachers present had indulged in a good deal of quarreling, the young minister remarked that. If that were christian life he would quit the ministry. On July 25th, his twenty -fourth birthday, he writes:- "How varied have been the scenes of the past year. How many my mercies in Belleville. Did God ever give kinder friends so unworthy. And then the responsibility of the work of God in this great city! The thought of it almost bewilders me, these myriads of immortal souls for whom I should weep and pray and work are more than I realise. I see lost among them! I scarcely know what I can do. Perchance here in this thronged city it may be my sphere of work may be narrower than it was in the quiet town. God's will be done".

In fact it would appear, nevertheless, that the condition spiritual storm and stress through which he had been passing fr some years had now come to an end or at least reached a point when attention could be predominantly directed to outer duties rather than to inward states of mind and feeling. It had been due partly to the necessities of spiritual growth, partly to the breaking up on readjustment of old associations and aspirations in conformity with the demands of a ministerial life. But now the constant ~~serial fifer~~ anxious introspection of that period was succeeded by a more settled assurance, though still, and I think always the "humble

and the contrite heart" remained. The practice of daily committing to writing a careful analysis of his mental, spiritual, and even physical conditions, hopes, aspirations, was gradually abandoned, and the only daily record from this period on was, a brief diary of engagements with an occasional appropriate text on prayer. And it was perhaps well of this state that the more exacting work of the city should absorb his time and energies in the study of more objective problems than that he should be left to what might have become a morbid subjectivity of mind. The nature of some of the problems which now presented themselves has been already indicated in some detail, and for a contemporary view of his manner of dealing with them I am indebted to his successor at Berkely street the Reverend Hugh Johnston D.D., now of Baltimore, Maryland, who says, "My acquaintance with Nathaniel Burwash began in the early sixties at Victoria College. Having graduated in arts he was then a tutor in classics, and had a clear Christian experience of conversion and an apostolic commission to preach the gospel, was preparing to enter the ministry of the Methodist church. In his tireless and self-forgetting ministeries to his flock, Dr. Burwash was mindful of the apostolic injunction " be vigilant." Few men were better prepared by endowment and training, by experience and outlook, for the ministry! Of national modest and retiried disposition unconventional in his ways, but always the perfect christian gentleman he had the magnetic power to draw others to himself, and I can bear testimony to the deep affection in which he was held by a devoted people.

1. He was a diligent pastor. Few ministers overwork themselves in pastoral visitation, but to this task he bent every energy of body and mind, and worked up to his full power. As it was my privilege to succeed him on this field, the very knowledge that he gave himself so unstintedly to the care of the flock, and was sympathetic with every form of suffering, sorrow and trial in the ladies, inspired me to follow his high example, and throughout a lengthened ministerial course to give particular attention to pastoral visitation. And how much this knowledge of the people, this interest in the manners, lives and occupations of the people, the personal contact with employers and employees, enabled him in after life to render such service in shaping the great religious and social movements of his day. His sympathies were democratic, he believed that industrial freedom was just as necessary as political and religious freedom, and that industrial justice was the only foundation of industrial peace. He was concerned in the wages of the poor, and the wealth of the

rich, and encouraged a better understanding between capital and labour sin they were partners and not competitors! He saw something of the hard conditions under which the multitude labour for their daily bread; witnessed the heroism of the care-worn woman and the humble toiler, felt something of the poetry and pathos, the tragedy and sublimity of ordinary unhistoric lives; and having to do with the rich as well as the poor of his congregation, he by every means encouraged the employer to show a disposition of fairness to all in his employ! He felt the need of the christianization of industry, and he believed that while the church is the means of human betterment, and should work for the bodies as well as the s of men, yet that the church's chief duty and its last contribution to the social question is to lead men and women to Christ, not as the "humanitarian," but as the Redeemer "who died for us all", and that " the grace of God which bringeth salvation" is the real and only means of saving man and and saving society.

2. As a preacher he was faithful to the truths of the Gospel. His pulpit ministrations were distinctly practical and expository, full of outspoken zeal and evangelical warmth. The years spent in Toronto and Hamilton were fruitful in sermon making and in accumulations precious material for sermonizing. His working-power was tremendous, he was a practical thinker, saw truth in its present day aspects, and while his discourses bore few traces of popular oratory they showed literary power, generous culture, and human sympthy, and were remarkable for their clear and terse expression, their earnestness and directness, and their depth and power of appeal! They were steeped in reality, sincerity and old-fashioned Methodist experience. They manifested a thorough acquaintance with the word of God, and a whole-souled loyalty to it, and were noble expositions of the great verities of the Christian redemption. These sermons laid the ground-work for his Handbook on Romans," and his great contribution to the theological literature of the times, his "Manual of Christian Theology."

3. He was a man of deep piety and spirituality of mind! This was the key to his whole character and life! He practised the presence of God, and in communion with the Divine, his spirit was lifted up, filled and fired with the shining presence of the Father of spirits; and so he became a wrester with God and with the sons of men. His very "eyes were -e of silent prayer," and there was a divineness about him, a christ-filled personality which made his after-life so fragrant in influence and so

golden in fruitfulness. His brother, Rev. John Barwash, returning from a visit to Nathaniel, spent a sabbath with me preaching in Berkely street church, and as we were talking together of the zeal and devotion of his brother, he told me with something like awe that he had seen his naked knees and they were callous and horny. It was this life spent upon his knees, this intimate fellowship with God in Christ that filled his personality with an aroma, as from the garden of God!

4. He took a deep interest in the young. He sympathized with all young folks in the formative and critical period of their lives, appreciated their difficulties, sentiments and possibilities, and sought to win them for Christ and train them for Christian service! He was vitally connected with the sunday-school and conducted a large Bible class for the young people, so that when I entered upon his labors, I found the shool under the superintendency of Mr. H.H. Martin one of the ladiest in the city, with an unusual proportion of young people in it, and these sons under the sublime influence of the church were " as plants grown up in their youth" and these daughters as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace!" He were favored, during the year with a gracious revival, and a large accession to the church-membership came from the sunday school.

5. While loyal to all the doctrines and usages of Methodism he was catholic in spirit, and recognized the brotherhood of all believers! It was this experience in city work, like Toronto east, that convinced him that the competition of the churches involved grievous waste and loss in men and means, and made him the champion of union of the various branches of Methodism in Canada, and then of the larger movements for union with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches! Large-minded and brotherly, he saw that world-evangelization required a more audacious economy in the use of forces and means, and rendered organic union or federation necessary whenever possible!

6. He was a patriotic and public-spirited. While an intense, evangelistic spirit was the vital force in his ministry, he was keenly alive to all that concerned the well-being of the city and of the nation. He was a leader in all movements for the betterment of the community in which he lived! A faithful public servant who "stood four-square to all the winds that blew" a good minister of Jesus Christ Mr. Barwash encouraged him, and others associated with him in civic affairs, in rendering good, righteous, and faithful service to the body politic as well as to the church. -----Thus we find work as a young minister in Toronto

and Hamilton to be the years of pleasing, methodical preparation for that studious, full, rounded, and wonderfully-effective life which was such a benediction to the church, to higher education, and to the entire dominion of Canada! This formative prime was for him the season of purpose and endeavor of enlargement, of vision, and of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment. I am grateful for the remembrance of these early days; " O years gone, O years gone!" It was good to know Nathanael Burwash, and I count it one of the great honors of my life that I was brought into close fellowship and labor with a man of such remarkable gifts of mind and heart, of so brotherly and helpful, a spirit, of such unique elevation of character and scholarly attainments, who will to known through all the annals of Canadian history as a wise and distinguished leader in the social, educational, ~~[illegible]~~ and religious life of the nation!"

Among the duties which fell to the pastor of Berkely street was regular visitation at the Toronto General Hospital on Dey street, on Tuesday afternoons. Mrs. Hodson was then the matron in charge. Among the reminiscences of his work in Toronto this work for the sick and dying of all classes in the city outside of his own congregation, the churched and the unchurched, left perhaps the strongest impression! It seems also to have been his first introduction to the foreign immigrant. A Norwegian party were passing through Toronto, probably on their way to Minnesota or Dakota, when one of the men alighted to get some necessaries and trying to board the train which had started was seriously injured, left behind and sent to the hospital as above noted no one could be found in Toront who could converse with him, but the young pastor secured a Norse testament, and marking some appropriate passages, handed it to the sick man and was rewarded by demonstrations of appreciation which impressed upon his heart the unity of humanity and of Christian faith and brotherhood in all lands. Nothing was more noteworthy in his character as it natured than his power of direct sympathetic approach to people of all types, brushing aside external differences and securing confidence almost instantaneously. The secret of this lay in his own intensely earnest sympathetic nature combined with complete sincerity and comprehension of the feelings of others. This gave him a power in dealing with men of all types and perhaps particularly with students, which one of the latter in later days described as " lovable greatness."

An early result of his studies in the Old Testament from which the state of his opinions on critical points, may be inferred, may be seen in a review which he contributed to the Christian Guardian of March 16th, 1864. The book reviewed was a treatise on the Pentateuch by the Rev'd Dr. Freshman, a converted Jewish rabbi of Kimber who became a Methodist minister and was stationed afterwards at Brighton, Ontario, where Dr. Burwash made his acquaintance. The work was a small pamphlet as a refutation of Colenso. The reviewer writes to the Guardian:- "Dear Brother:- we have just been enjoying the reading of this work. Allow me to introduce your readers to the third and fourth chapters. In these learned doctor discusses the origin and historical character of the book of Genesis. He presents it to us not as a collection of Semitic traditions descending from a barbarous age and gathered by Moses under the guidance of inspiration, but as itself the world's Bible for the first 2500 years of its history; a Bible composed of eleven separate and complete books, written in different ages, it may be by such men as Abraham, Noah, Enoch and Adam. The first of these books he well describes as surpassing all that have since been composed in grandeur of manner and conception. It opens without a title, without a preface, in majestic simplicity, by a sentence which declares the birth of the universe. Its subject is the order in which God made the heavens and the earth; and majestically, as it opens, so it closes with the day on which God rested from all his work of creation! No other passage of scripture bears more deeply the mark of having been, not only inspired, but dictated by the Creator himself!

" After reading the arguments of the Doctor on this point, we thought, as we read some more this first of all books, that it might well have been written by Father Adam in Paradise, ere sin had blighted earth and man, while still his whole intellect rejoiced in the purity and vigor of immortality; and he, by direct converse with Jehovah his God, was learning the past history of the universe." He here enumerated the eleven books or sections of the book of Genesis.

" With these conceptions before us, we must read these" earliest records"- this first Bible - with a new and intensely thrilling interest! The very sublime of so many centuries to their age adds that reverence with which we touch the fragments of hoary antiquity. The division into these distinct books throws new and radiantive light upon their reciprocal. We are then, too brought face to face with the fathers of our race. They stand before us, not as princely, holy and magnificent barbarians, but as men of letters! Adam himself, an inspired historian."

Sect. of letters. Adam himself, an inspired historian, philosopher and theologian, writing for the product generations of the posterity the Studies of Men."

As the conference year of 1863-64 drew to a close Nathaniel Burwash was recommended"to be received into full connection and ordained. The ordination class numbered about thirty among whom were his first cousin, Nathaniel S. Burwash, John Philp, George Bessmith, Peter Addison, Alexander Burns, John C. Killgott, Dara A. Stafford, E.H. Schofield, and William Hicks. At that time the presiding officer of the Canadian Wesleyan conference was appointed by the English conference annually and returned to England after conference, leaving the administration of affairs during the year in the hands of the vice-president or Co-Delegate. This year the Rev. E.L. Thornton, M.A. was the president and he was present at the opening of conference on Wednesday, June 1st. The Rev. S. Burwash and the Rev. Francis Bury were appointed to report the proceedings of conference for the daily press and Rev. R.H. Blackstock for the Guardian. On the third day, conference assembled as usual at nine o'clock, and after discussing disciplinary question, "the hour appointed for the final theological examination of the candidates for reception into the conference and ordination on the coming sabbath having now arrived, the President called over the roll of the candidates who were present. The President addressed a few appropriate and kind words to them, recalling that they were to regard themselves as in the presence of friends in whose sympathy and affection they might have the fullest confidence, and expressing the hope that they might be enabled to preserve a calm and collected state of mind, so as to do themselves justice in the replies which they would give to the questions which were about to be proposed to them. He then proceeded with the examination, which took an ample range, including the most important points in the Christian Evidences, and christian theology, and incident-ally touching upon most of the great leading questions which are agitating the mind of Christendom at the present day. The questions put to the candidates were evidently important and suggestive, and the replies in most instances were appropriate and correct."

Dr. Hugh Johnston, who was present at the conference, was referring to the examination by " the courtly and cultured Thornton, " when the subject of the inspiration of the scriptures came up, Mr. Burwash was asked to give the Greek for inspiration, and promptly gave the word

Gk- TY GRAPHOS and its meaning. The president was greatly delighted, and a friendly interchange of thought and speech took place between them."

In the evening of the same day the public reception service was held, when seven of the young men related the circumstances of their call to the ministry, Peter Addison speaking first and Nathaniel Burwash last! As reported in the Guardian the last address was an epitome in brief of the religious experience already recounted in earlier chapters of the present volume! The reception of the candidates was moved by the Rev. Dr. Aaron Green, Book Steward, and seconded by the Rev. Robinson Scott of Dublin (Ireland), acting co-delegate in the absence of Rev. Mr. Pope, detained in England. As reported by Mr. Blackstock Dr. Green, after dwelling on the r for spiritual qualifications, said:- " There was one thing, however that had given him pain. He had discovered or fancied that he had discovered -- he hoped he was mistaken -- some little east of the differentiate spirit which characterized the fathers of this conference. He was afraid there was scarcely that degree of heroic self-denial which was the secret of the rapid advancement made by methodism in the early days of this county, and without which these young men would not have had such a field before them as that upon the moral cultivation of which they were now entering"-----'

At the close of the meeting the President delivered an address based upon

St. Paul's charge to Timothy." "The audience generally and ministers particularly were literally spellbound during the time of its delivery, and it cannot be doubted that in many a heart solemn resolutions were formed, the result of which will not only be seen in years' to come, but will live in eternity itself!

" Another hymn and the benediction closed one of the most interesting services it has ever been our privilege to attend. The sentiment which seemed to pervade every mind was that it was good to be there."

Mr. Thornton, who, during his visit to America had also acted as fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held at Philadelphia, and after leaving Toronto presided at the Wesley an conference of Eastern British America at Sackville, New Brunswick, was elected president of the British conference immediately after his return to England and died, greatly lamented, during his term of office.

After his ordination Nathaniel Burwash was returned to the Toronto

East circuit as junior ~~pastoral~~ pastor with the same charge as in the preceding year.

The superintendant of the circuit was now the Rev. John A. Williams, otherwise the staff of preachers remained unchanged, but the Rev. Dr. Anson Green, Book Steward and Rev. W.J.Hunter, a superannuated minister, were also attached to the circuit. The Chairman of the Toronto District was then Rev. William Pollard, and the Financial Secretary Rev. John A. Williams.

The work of the second year in Toronto was in many respects a repetition of the first, with the additional responsibilities that ordination entailed. The mornings were largely given up to study, to sermonizing or to Guardian editorials, and the afternoons to visiting. The amount of reading recorded was less than in the previous year, due to the greater amount of writing and the calls of multifarious activities. A practical interest in the choir is manifest in a proposal in the Guardian to hold a choristers' convention in order to secure a higher and more uniform standard of singing. The Y.M.C.A. organization, the local committee of the Bible Society, and the Children's Friendly Society each claimed some time. The band of workers, a catechumen class and toward the end of the year services at the rolling-mills ~~for~~ among the unchurched labor element there further reduced the possibility of reading but speak of widening interests and influence. A month's vacation in August 1864 was occupied by a trip to Montreal by the St. Lawrence Route and thence to Portland, Maine where some days were spent in rest and reading, and enjoying a first sight of the sea, in attending a meeting of the American Institute of Instruction. On the return journey he visited his relatives on the lower Ottawa in the neighborhood where he was born, particularly his grand father Adam Burwash and his uncles Thomas and Nelson, and his aunt Mrs. St.-Denis at Point Fortune. Notwithstanding this much-needed recuperation, the succeeding winter in Toronto was broken by several attacks of sickness which took the form of indigestion or biliousness due to overwork.

His diary for April 18 contains an entry of a ministers' meeting called to consider the death of President Lincoln and on the following day a memorial service was held.

Apart from a knowledge of Torontoand of urban life and work which has been already noticed, one of the most notable gains of his pastorate there was the acquaintance of several men who then and for some time afterwards were leading the activities of the MethWesley-

an Methodist Church. Among these may be specially mentioned Egerton Ryerson, then far advanced in his great work of establishing and organising the Ontario School System, Anson Green who had charge of the Book Room, Wellington Jeffers, editor of the *Christian Guardian*, and John A. Williams later one of the General superintendents of the united Methodist Church.

I shall say nothing to night of eternal interests, not because they are secondary or unimportant, but because you often hear of them. But in the midst of a national excitement, I shall close what I have to say by a reference to the life of our country.

There are three great interests in a Nat ion's life, and three great forces in the work of nation-building.

1-The physical strength of a nation, its entire working power.

2- The intellegience of the nation.

3-The moral and religious character of the nation.

The interests are .

1- The influence or power of the nation.

2-The happiness or well-being of the nation.

3- The wealth of the nation.

Of these three forces the moral and religious character is the mightiest at every point. That character depends first and foremost upon the Church of God. The home is mighty, the school is mighty, social life has mighty powers for good or ill, political life has its influence. But behind all as a fountain of life and light to all is the Christian Church and its faith and teaching. If our country has hope in its future, it owes more to the work of these pioneer men than to all other institutions, policies and labors taken together and tonight I call on you to thank God for his grace in the men of one hundred years ago.

Rev. C. H. Scott, M.A.
17 St. Luke's Mansions

My dear Rev. Scott,

I was sorry not to have seen you Satur~~yesterday~~day and I want first of all to thank you for the kindly interest you take in my welfare.

I am glad you got on so well with the Rev. R. Workman. I think R. C. Scott is one of my boys and almost of not the very first who was connected at College after I commenced my work there — he has his faults but considering the men with which other men may have to deal he is not one of them and I have long since learned not to interpret his expressions as informally as possible. When some time ago I read the report of the Committee on his case I cannot say that it appeared a very much ill-advised one, or which no intelligent jury would condemn a man on, and ~~the Synod~~ when I had read some months later Dr. Workman's reply I felt that he had honestly to plead the force of every point urged against him, and I see little more.

The Report is a much abler one and if I had his whole points and I would point to Dr. Workman's reply before I made up my mind as to his position on the points involved.

Nothing seems to me more unfair than to determine a man's position on doctrinal questions from second-hand reports or even from detached expressions which may be uttered on the spur of the moment in answers to questions. A full written statement such as he has given is far more trustworthy as a just exposition of his own views and of the spirit of his teaching — and if Dr. Workman has given us honestly his views in this "statement" then I think he is fairly within our "Standards" — I say this because I think our "Standards" give a reasonable amount of

freedom — I do not think R. our standards were ever intended as an intellectual fetter but as a religious safeguard and guide — Read Wesley's preface to the Sermons where he makes no pretence to exact scientific definitions but to setting down the right way to heaven in opposition to false ways and you get his spirit in this matter. I should be very sorry to be held to the literal Adamitism of Wesley's letter or to the literal punishing of Christ but I find in some of Charles Wesley's hymns.

The whole question between the Board and Dr. W. and I think they only question they had to decide was out whether Dr. Workman was within the limits of freedom of thought on matters of doctrine which our church allows to him as a minister, the proper tribunal to decide that is the Presbytery meeting or Annual Conference but is his attitude which certainly is not that of the Wesleyan centre and I think that ~~[illegible]~~ that which they as a Board would choose for the College for which they are responsible in choosing a professor they certainly have a right to say whether they will have a man of the conservative school or of the so called liberal school or of some intermediate shade between these — the question that chooses it is not necessary to brand the man whom they do not choose as a heretic —

Excuse this long letter. I have written it to you privately, especially because I wanted to know you take the right point of view in these matters. I do not mean the right doctrinal attitude, but the proper view of your duty as a member of the Board i.e. to decide as to ~~the school of theology~~ ~~general of theology~~ of your professors just as you would as to their scholarships and ability. Of course if you choose the conservative

School you will miss some things. If you choose the Liberal you will miss some others but you must choose as wise men and without calling each other "traitors" or ashamed.

With kind regards

Yours truly.

NAME N. Burwash

Miscellaneous (3)

No. Box 7 File #9

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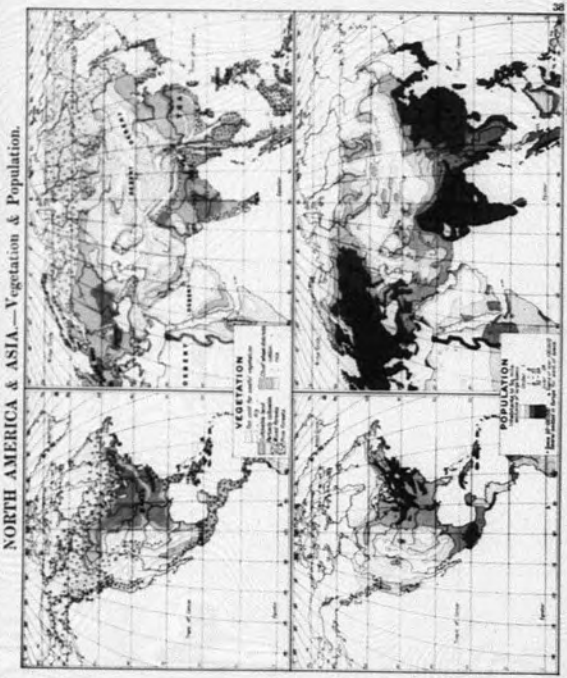


CONFIDENTIAL

Synopsis of Proposals and Objections

1. A Board of Trustees with enlarged powers of government and appointment.

[No objection if properly defined.]

2. Extinction of University College and enlargement of the professoriate to cover all College subjects.

[Objection.—This takes the college system out of the University—makes colleges dependent on a rival body, and gives no provision for culture, and moral and religious influence in University education. Any college would be an alien body in such a university.]

3 and 4. Substitute for the Senate a faculty body, doing the work of both Senate and Council.

[Objection.—This deprives the University of valuable touch with outside interests and influence; gives the new body double work, and could not contribute to greater efficiency.]

5. Affiliations to be controlled by Trustees.

[The Senate would still need to examine and fix the academic relations.]

6. Reduction of the Senate.

[No need for this. It would be a loss of wider interest without any gain.]

7. Reduce the S. P. S. to the status of the Faculty of Medicine.

[Already the Faculty of Medicine feels the need of the very autonomy of which it is proposed to deprive the S. P. S.]

Matthew 1 Peter 2:2.

Toronto Union Bible Class

CONDUCTED BY

Rowland Edwards

Every Friday Night

Commencing October 23rd, at Eight p.m.

In the Friends' Meeting House, Carlton Street
(Between Church and Yonge Sts.)

Subject: Epistle to the Romans Read it through.

BRING YOUR BIBLE.

1. The Lord's Prayer

2. The Collect. "Almighty God unto whom all hearts are open"

3. The first Commandment the Collect the Rubric and the Responses with responses. and have mercy upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law

4. Offertory and Sentences

5. Prayer for the general estate of Christ's Church and for the King & all sorts and conditions of men.

6. Selection from the Litany with responses

7. A hymn. See Sacramental Hymns

8. A brief discourse on the nature of the Sacrament. followed by

9. The Charge.

10. The Confession followed by Consolation & the Thanksgiving. It is very meet &c.

12 A Sacramental Hymn & preparation prayer

13. Prayer of Consecration

14 The Administration

15 The final Thanksgiving and Gloria in Ex celsis

16 The Benediction.

Arts	192	
Law	9	
Medicine	40	
Theology		
Postgrad.	21	
Undergrad	47	
Conf. & Prelim	11	
Affiliated	51	111
		332
Correspondence		60
		292

Summary

Students in Arts		
~~Postgraduate~~	5	
Fourth Year	25	
Third Year	30	
Second Year	30	
First Year	49	
Specialists	50	192
Students in Law		9
Students in Medicine		40

Memoranda

Sulphide of Silver dissolved in a solution of Sulphide of Potassium

Chloride of Silver is soluble by Ammonia combined with Sulphuric Acid

Chloride of Silver is soluble in Ammonia & precipitated with Carbonate of Potassa

Sulphide of Silver is dissolved by boiling with concentrated Sulphuric Acid giving Sulphate of Silver

Iron, 1st side of Silver, mixed with 1/4 of pounded Glass & 1/4 of Borax in a crucible & then well made & then full with grains of Silver & pour Silver at bottom

Memoranda of Places & objects worthy of attention in Trip to Europe.

Genoa

Cafè in Concordia in Strada Nuova.

The Fanali over the Harbour

S. S. of Palace. The Entire Porta Pasce and Cancellata

Bath room & Sportsportation from Porta della Chiesa to Porta delle Chiesa

Strada Balbi

Palazzo open 10 – 3

Sun Tolozzi & Brignole & Doria

Filigree work.

Pandolfi, Strada S. of Defino

Silver & Things bell Cana St. Matteo.

Leghorn

Coral Fishery & manufacture

Jewish Synagogue

Piazza Principe

Monastery Santa Anna

View of Calvario in the direction of Pisa

Fine Statue of the Grand Duke of Tuscany

Pietrafed & Pietra Dura factory

Pietra Dura work & Mosaics

Chiesa & Chiesa

Number of Fine cotton & Silk factories

Pagodas & Bridge of Boats & Lighter Boat used as Chemical

Dragoons Barracks

Fortress & Commandant's Residence

Illumination of the Statue of Ferdinand I. by Gaslight

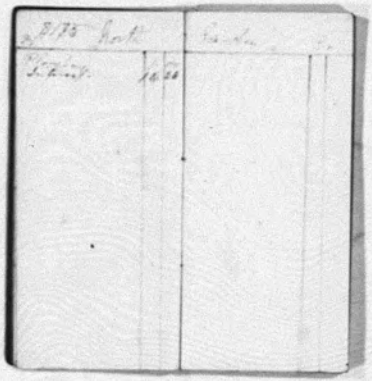
Ship in Quarantine

Wrecked ship

Fine Cathedral

Large good Fortifications

Lighthouse



38 Carter [illegible]

Dr			
To Two days labour	[illegible]		
Interest	[illegible]		

[illegible] Booth [illegible]

Dr			
To labour	2	[illegible]	
Interest	11	[illegible]	

New Westminster, B.C.

Additional Notes.

1. Endeavour with Mr. Massey to secure a term of the $100,000. at once, or to raise the present amount to $75,000 and ultimately by means of endowed chairs to $150,000.

2. Secure cash 15000 which with amount from Mr. Massey would meet the Federal Life Loan in Oct. 1st & keep the new loan down to $20,000.

3. Consider seriously additional help in securing and completing the financial work of the College.

I love the autumn hollow winds
That whirl & dance & romp along
Now shouting with new sighing low
And soft, soft as the swans song
I love the pale & purple clouds
Now spreading low now towering high
Their pearly & wide & yellow gold
The pulsing tones of that evening sky
I love to wander to pass down
Where South winds sing the great
He lays his dazzling sadness by
In burning coffin lonely dressed
I love to see the pallid moon
Both clear yet chilly wandering down
To hide between some fleecy clouds
The snowy backs of autumn sun
I love the yellow faded leaves
I love to ramble over the hills
I love the light & lonely woods
I love the rolling murmuring sea
I love the [illegible] thunderings
I love the unlikely horror in storm
Nature seems bad yet great & fine

All there I love & why
I cannot tell unless it be
Because the steal my heart away
And make it dwell in dreams of
I sometimes sing a lonely song
My lays there wildly chanting
And thus the warden of my theme
And thus the music of my lays
Sometimes dreaming away
Behind the western forest lean
A dream of sad & lonely thoughts
And thus the burden of my dream
A dream of life not as it is
But as it seems to me to be
All bright & beautiful with joy
Yet not a joy from care free
A dream of hopes not as they come
All damped & worn by fearing care
But as they flit before the mind
Like gilded feathers in the air
A dream of love yet barely stained
By jealous thing flowing tide
But pure & constant as the stream
That ever flowing by its side

A dream of hope not long
That breath the heart with sweet
But take life up by happy smile
Of those who love to look & chase
But why the dream when sought is
So as it seems when painter the
By fancy hand but wear strange
Hot glittering packed in borrowed
Why dream of life when life is
And not the future white & dream
The golden hours are flitting by
And swiftly sink and pass its stream
I dream because I love to dream
Because it mellows all my heart
And softens all my stormy
Reflecting love through every part
Then dreams ah! on go happy thoughts
That wander in life's tender way
To other flowers more bright
But what is smiling bright &
Then come again go happy hours
That paint the clouds & dark
Call out again my wandering thoughts
And still new dreams of

Then speak again ye dancing hours
That gleam behind the eastern hills
Speak off again into my heart
That cloud which all my spirit fills
And then come bid me sweet
Come all the whirling storms of life
And in your joyous dancing hours
All fly their course & their strife -
Forget their all & dance of joy
But those of earthly hold fade away
But rather listen & remember
The joys of an immortal day

That we recognize the necessity of a closer relationship and better co-operation between the colleges and the people of our church in order, not merely to further the interest of Education, and of the general spiritual work of the church, but also as an essential basis for successful financial appeal for the Educational Society, that in order in some measure to meet the desires of the people as shown in the memorial referred to us we would recommend-

1. That our colleges take seriously into consideration the question of Sunday School teacher-training-

2. That in reference to the suggested University extension plan submitted by Mr. Lavell, we appreciate the great desirability of spreading light amongst the people, and recognising the fact that through this Board, the colleges combined may accomplish educationally work that no one college alone might be able to undertake, we thoroughly approve of the carrying out of some plan such as suggested but we are not sure that the time is opportune to assume the financial obligations involved

On motion to adopt this report, Mr. Lavell moved an amendment.

That a department of Teaching and Literature be hereby constituted by this Board. That this department be in charge of an executive composed of the Director of this department, the General Secretary of Education, and a representative from each of our colleges.

That a salaried director of this department be appointed by this Board.

That the duties of the Director shall be-

1. to act under the direction of the executive of the department-

2. to arrange for and superintend the preparation and giving of University extension courses (in general conformity with the plan of the "Sample Proposal" hereto appended), for members of the Educational Society - all subscribers of two dollars and over are members:

3 to arrange for and hold in harmony with the desires of the faculty of each college, "theological conferences" in each of our colleges:

4. to co-operate with the other departments of the church for their service educationally; and that this Board appropriate annually to this work, a sum equal to one dollar for every subscription of two dollars and over.

AMENDED NOTICE.

University of Toronto.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 7TH, 1912.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that the regular meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto will be held in the Senate Chamber (Round Room, West End) on Friday, February 9th, at 8.00 p.m.

JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

BUSINESS:

Report of the Council of the Faculty of Arts.

Report of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine.

Report of the Council of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

Report of the Council of the Faculty of Education.

Report of the Council of the Faculty of Forestry.

Report of the Board of Post Graduate Studies. (Chairman—DR. MACALLUM).

Report of the Board of Arts Studies. (Chairman—THE PRESIDENT).

Report of the Board of Medical Studies. (Chairman—DEAN CLARKE).

Report of the Board of Applied Science and Engineering Studies. (Chairman—DEAN GALBRAITH).

Report of the Board of Education Studies. (Chairman—DEAN PARKNHAM.)

Report of the Board of Household Science Studies. (Chairman—PRESIDENT BURWASH.)

Report of the Board of Forestry Studies. (Chairman—DEAN FERNOW.)

Report of the Board of Music Studies. (Chairman—THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Report of the Board of Agriculture and Veterinary Science Studies. (Chairman—MR. C. C. JAMES.)

Report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials. (Chairman—THE VICE-PRESIDENT).

Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report whether any changes or amendments should be made in the statute relating to Post-graduate degrees in the University. (Chairman—THE President.)

Report of the Special Committee to which was referred the letter from the Toronto Conservatory of Music. (Convener—THE CHANCELLOR).

Committee of the whole stage of the Statute to amend the Statutes of the Senate in respect of certain Boards and Committees.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the curriculum in Physical Training. (Convener—PRESIDENT BURWASH).

MOTION BY MR. WALDRON—

Whereas the Senate has learned of the establishment by the Board of Governors of a course of instruction on Military History and Military Tactics, with examinations to be held and prizes to be given by persons unknown to the Senate:

And Whereas the said establishment has not been notified to, or concurred in by, the Senate, to which by the University Act of 1906 the power and duty of determining all courses of study and of conducting all examinations and awarding all prizes, degrees, and certificates, were imposed:

And Whereas it is the opinion of the Senate that no course of instruction, or of study, was contemplated by the said Act but such as the Senate might determine; and that no instructors or teachers were to be employed, in or about the University, but such as submitted to the authority and discipline of the Senate as defined by the said Act; and that the said establishment, and the appointment of the said instructors, are without the authority of the said Act:

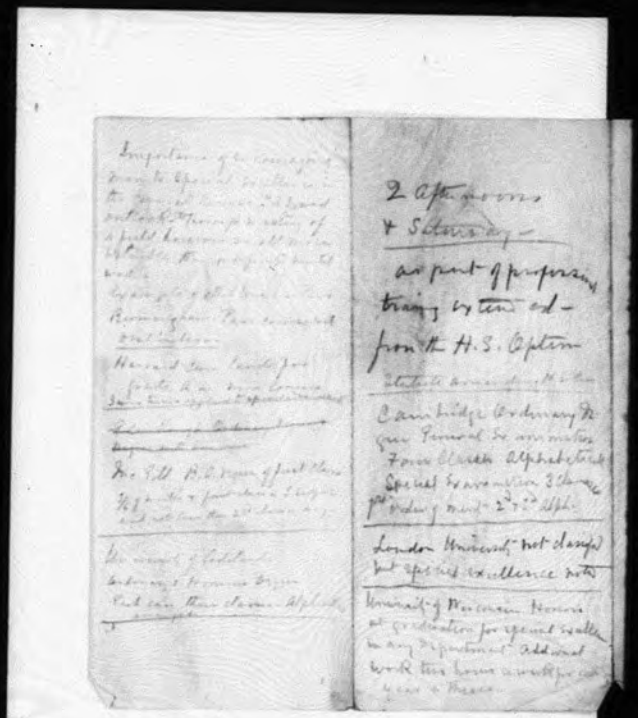
And Whereas instruction such as that referred to is not regarded with favor by a large and influential section of the Christian and peace-loving citizens of Ontario:

The Senate recommends the Board of Governors to terminate the said course of instruction and the employment of the said teachers, and directs this resolution to be formally communicated to the Board.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Oral Examinations in German and French at Junior Matriculation. (Convener—PROFESSOR A. H. YOUNG.)

MOTION BY MR. DAVIDSON—

That the President do name a Committee upon which shall be included the heads of all Federated Universities and Colleges to consider the whole question of the introduction of some proper and appropriate prayers as part of the proceedings at all Convocations for the conferring of degrees, with all proper recommendations in connection therewith, and that such Committee do report to some regular meeting of the Senate before the holding of the June Convocation



Memoranda for Faculty of Theology

A professor of Systematic, Biblical and Practical Theology.

A course of lectures in Biblical Literature and New Testament Exegesis, three a week.

A course in Old Testament Exegesis, two.

Lectures in Biblical History, two a week.

These to be provided through Prof. Wilson and Rayner Dr. Wilson assisting them as tutor.

A course in Elocution from Mr. Roy limited to those who are exclusively theological students, one a week.

Provision by tutors for elementary instruction in Greek, English, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy & History.

Provision through the Arts faculty for Logic, Ethics, Evidences, Metaphysics and Rhetoric and English Composition.

With the exception of

The Senate and Faculty of Victoria College

request the honor of your presence at the

Annual Convocation in Divinity

in the College Chapel

on Monday evening, May the first, at eight o'clock

when

The Rev. Samuel P. Rice, D.D., Toronto

will deliver the address to the Graduates.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. J. W. Graham, D.D., General Secretary of Education, in the Central Methodist Church, on Sunday, April 30th, at 11 a.m.

Ro. J. Hyde Hutchinson
Professor of Natural Philosophy
Lecturer
Allegheny Academy

NAME N. Burwash | No. Box 7 File 40

Miscellaneous (4)

REVERSO
F14-R613

against the part of the ruling I appeal on the following grounds:—

1. Paragraph 130. prescribes an order of business. The constitutional rights and powers of the which the business in transacted by the Annual Session are set forth first of all in the basis of Union - and include:

1. Examination of the ministerial character and qualifications. the reception and ordination of Candidates for the Ministry, and the placing of Ministers in a Superannuated or Supernumerary relation - And in expanded form in Section paragraphs 115-115. But it is contended that an order of business, even with the explanatory expansions contained in paragraphs 115 to 115 which have been added from time to time can be held to limit or prevent the exercise of the Constitutional right and responsibility of the Annual Conference to examine thoroughly and effectively into the ministerial character, qualifications, and work of all its Ministers and probationers. The words of these sections certainly do not directly assert any such limitation. They do prescribe an order of proceeding which must be observed in every case in the interests of justice. But they do not prohibit any auxiliary or special action which may be needed in particular cases ~~in order~~ that the ordinary process of Discipline may be put in motion. In the case in question the Committee may have been ready to report a charge. It would have been quite competent for the conference to order

it impossible to determine the case by the ordinary processes of the discipline. 3. That these grave and peculiar circumstances did Dr. Beckman himself to ask for the appointment of this committee.

4. That the principle of such a Committee of investigation (not of trial) is recognized by the Discipline in other cases where the good name of a brother or the peace of the church may be imperilled and yet there is no charge upon which a regular trial may be instituted.

In support of this ground of appeal I would call the attention of the Conference to the letter of Dr. Beckman in reply further appeal against the decision of the General Superintendent ~~because~~ the grounds alleged are not in accordance with facts.

1. The report of the Committee would not "legally bitter" in exculpate or inculpate the brother. If it answered the end of its appointment it would have enabled the Conference to adopt with full confidence intelligent action, the report of the District meeting which action would have contributed to the peace and satisfaction of the whole church or else it would have been found for direction to the District meeting & proceed to the regular trial of the case.

2. That the discipline has no process of determining and a matter until charges are laid and thus the parties referred to above have never done which this action has all the effect of holding over a man's character not for one year but for many.

the complete and permanent responsibility of this matter lies with the Conference. It is not a court sitting to confirm or reject the report of the District meeting but the body in which the authority for ordering the conduct and work of each minister and probationer resides. The executive officer for that purpose is the chairman of the District. But ~~may member of the church complained of a delinquency, whenever with the Chairman the responsibility of preferring a charge, or if he may, is preferred the chairman~~ If there is a case of public notoriety in which the proceedings of the Courts have not been resorted, the Conference has a right as the supreme responsible body to order inquiry, and if necessary to order the offender to put the proper machinery in motion. This is held to be involved in the discipline and the basis of Union — to be the fundamental principle of Methodist polity from the beginning —

of the Church. The power of the priests was the power of the church. The grace which was there bestowed was as bestowed only in the Church. But gradually it came to be understood that as only the priest was necessary to their sacramental acts the priest was the church. The presence of the laity was not essential to any of its acting acts only as subjects of these acts.

But the priesthood again in their priestly acts were under the authority of the Bishops in the laity by the unity and apostolic continuity of the church their sacraments were received exclusively from their Confirmation and ordination. And the priesthood in all the others were under their control and so the salvation or means of salvation for the whole diocese lay under the power of the bishop. Finally the bishops were consecrated to office and received their episcopal authority and power from Rome from the papal chair. were under his authority. Control and thus the whole spiritual power or authority of the Church was concentrated up in him and exercised by him. The authority of a council apart from him was still a matter of dispute. The doctrine of infallibility had not yet been proclaimed and popes were still supposed by an ecumenical Council.

Finally this authority of priest bishop pope and Church was claimed to extend not only to human life as related to God and religious duty but also to extend over civil authority even of kings themselves for whom the hand of the pope was the direction of the bonds by which their authority over their people was held. The excommunication of a king and the interdict of his kingdom or their absolution of his people from their allegiance were the final acts of such power.

The chief of these doctrines had been confirmed and defined in Council. Others had been claimed and exercised by the popes on his own initiative. They were formulated in a dogmatic system by the great scholiasts Peter Lombard Thomas Aquinas and Peter Lombard.

This doctrinal system fully developed by the end or middle of the thirteenth century with its supplements as stated above became the basis

1. A great system of tradition making the Church vastly more wealthy than any national exchequer in Europe.

2. It engendered in the minds of the clergy from the highest to the lowest with few exceptions Pride, avarice and a tyrannical disposition and insatiable avarice.

3. It provided the means for and encouragement in all base minds indolence, self indulgence, lewdness and licentiousness.

4. It became an insupportable burden or a tyrannical oppression of the people of christendom and an intolerable offence to their moral and religious sense.

All this the proof is written at large in the religious history of the times which we shall discuss tomorrow.

It arouses in thoughtful minds from the days of John Wycliffe onward clearly defined doctrinal as well as practical opposition. To this we must ascribe.

Each of the elements of the R.C. system stated form some aspect of the original Christian truth. The possession of the last became the worst of all

It was only by slow degrees under the influence of corrupt human passions that the perversion took place. And all the way along it did not take place without opposition. And that opposition appeared very definitely at the time of the culmination of the system in the thirteenth century. It took three forms (1) The survival of a body of true religion in the hearts of some who felt and lamented the decay of religion without at times clearly understanding what Paul calls the working of the mystery of iniquity (2) a strong political opposition from men of the world against whose interests the oppressions of the system were especially directed. This appeared in France, in England, in the Empire. Philip in France, John in England, followed more effectively by Edward III. and later the electors in Germany.

(3) The courage and effort of strong, courageous men in the Church who saw clearly not only the abuses or evils of the system but also their deeper cause in the doctrinal perversion of the truth. Most conspicuous and earliest of these in Wycliffe who died 1384 followed by Huss martyred 1415 and Savonarola 1498. Of these Wycliffe saw most clearly the cause of the evil in the perverted doctrine of the Church. Huss was his disciple. Savonarola departed but little from the accepted Roman system but was the mightiest of those who thought the system ought to be retained and the abuses corrected. Almost every element of protestant doctrine was anticipated by Wycliffe. He was nothing less realised in this as Calvin and far more pierced Luther in his insight into the doctrinal perversion on which the system was founded. His position was far from being merely negative. His op-

was to the Scriptures and spiritual Christianity. His two great positive movements were the giving of the Scriptures to the people in their own tongue and his institution of preaching friars, men of deep personal piety who travelled through the country to call the people back to personal piety and the evangelistic work carried among the masses a spiritual life which persisted down to the time of Henry VIII. & the English Reformation. Lyndal Coundale built upon his work.

The best conception of his doctrinal position will be gained from some of his theses See p. 136-7 183-5. 197-5 Milman's life of Wycliffe.

The effect of Wycliffe's work failed to reach the extent of Luther not for lack of reason or piety or strength in the man. In all these he was Luther's equal or superior. But:

1. The times were not ripe. The importance of moral reforms of abuses was not fully demonstrated.

2. The printing press was not available to give the Bible & intelligence to the people.

3. There was not the full conjunction of political forces.

4. The awakened religious life was confined to the poorer people. Excepting Wycliffe himself they lacked leaders. He was John the Baptist crying in the wilderness.

(3)

1st Ground of appeal.

The ruling of the General Superintendent was given as presiding officer of the Conference. The presiding officer of today has no power to influence or possess the acts of his predecessor. He should recognize their rulings and accept all their lawful consequences.

It is not a ruling on an appeal but a ruling in the ordinary process of the business of Conference. Such rulings cannot be retrospective they can only relate to that which is now being done or proposed to be done. The question ~~then~~ before the Conference was not the appointment of the committee but the communication to the Conference of such information as may have been acquired by the committee in the course of its investigation. The Discipline definitely implies that if such information exists and is in possession of the Chairman of the District he shall make it known to Conference. The Chairman of the District and of the Committee were in this case the same person. If in the course of the investigation the Committee found no ground for charges the Conference was entitled and Dr Workman was entitled to have that fact known. The exclusion of any light which might enable the Conference to more perfectly discharge its duty to the Church and towards Dr Workman was never contemplated by the provisions of the Discipline. No one dreamed such interpretation

D

3 That the appointment of the Committee in question did not hold over a man's character for a year either legally or de facto. Not legally, for it was not a court of trial but a committee of investigation with no charges before it nor dispute as it did not create any new question but rather held out a hope of the solution of existing questions.

4. That the annual Conference adopted the minutes preceding the ruling of the General Superintendent only with a clause reserving the questions of fact asserted in the ruling.

4 It is therefore claimed that the legal principles asserted in the ruling do not apply to the present case in view of the ~~three~~ facts of the case.

Finally I appeal against the ruling ~~[illegible]~~ as a totally illegal and without authority. It is a ruling against an action taken by a Conference held twelve months before against that action no appeal was taken to the General Superintendent or to the Court of appeal. That action in consequence in itself has not been challenged. By that action a committee was appointed to report to the present Conference. This the Committee is in duty bound to do and has a right to do. By the principle of estoppel the ruling of the General Superintendent is excluded at this stage of the proceedings and is a clear infringement of the rights of the Committee

and of the Conference in the case.

All which is most respectfully submitted

E. Barraclough.
A member of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church

Toronto June 25th 1899.

2. That the Discipline requires them to examine not merely as to the fact of specific charges having been made, but also as to the existence of objections to the any of our Ministers and preachers.

3.

2. That this responsibility is exercised through the Chairman who is appointed by the Conference and takes "charge of all the ministers, probationers, local preachers and exhorters in his District."

3. That the chairman of the District has in regard ~~special right~~ to make report of charges coming to him between District meeting and Conference.

4. That under this responsibility he had a right to know whether the committee appointed by Conference were aware that prepared to report such charges.

5. That the Conference as the body finally responsible to the church for the doctrine teaching of all its members had a right to any information concerning these cases in possession of the Committee, before finally adopting and confirming the report of the District meeting

6. That there is no provision of the discipline excluding the presentation of such information before the Conference has finally passed the District concerned

The discipline gives the District meeting no such power. The body is the Conference.

See Preamble & Rules

Against these rulings generally and collectively I appeal on the following grounds

1. That the full and final responsibility of the examination of the character (including doctrine and purity of our doctrine) of all ministers and probationers for the ministry belonging to the Conference is placed by the Discipline in the hands of the Annual Conference. The matter therefore on which this committee was appointed was not within the lines of the Conference.

2. That it is the immemorially acknowledged right of any deliberative body charged with such responsibility to appoint a committee of investigation to furnish such information and make such recommendations as may guide the body in its proceeding to the required decisions of the Candidate.

3. That the present case was one fully justifying the exercise of such right and the case could be dealt with justly and properly in no other way, or as much so.

a. The questions involved are of great difficulty requiring expert knowledge and very careful consideration

b. The questions had been prejudged by men of high office in the church in such a way as to create disquietude in the whole church and greatly to injure the brother concerned.

c. These men although making grave public statements for years had no charge and adopted only extra judicial and extra disciplinary methods thus making

Against this part of the ruling I appeal on the following grounds:—

According to the record in the case the Conference had not passed the Charge District. It had received the reply of the Secretary. The order of business requires time for further statement by the chairman if necessary. That statement had not yet been given or if given was called in question by the call from the floor of the house for the report of the Committee. This very call proves beyond question that the brethren had not yet passed the Conference, that the supreme court of jurisdiction in the case the court to which all other courts are subordinate and subsiding, the court to which alone the basis of Union and the Discipline gives authority and responsibility to examine ministerial character and qualification had not yet passed the case either formally or by tacit consent.

But even if the Secretary of the District had reported that no objections had been presented before that body and the Chairman had reported that no charges had been presented to him in the interval. There may lie in the minds of the Conference a strong conviction that this proves not a clear case but a serious neglect of duty. Now the ruling in question clearly implies that the conference is left without

power to discharge its constitutional responsibility in such a case.

In a case where no complaint exists or where no question has been raised either within or without the District meeting or Conference, the answer of the Secretary and Chairman of the District may be quite satisfactory to the Conference. But still the Conference has a right to judge of this and to discuss it if necessary, and to secure such information as will enable it to so judge and if necessary to send a case back to the chairman and District meeting for trial by the disciplinary courts. Any interpretation of law which deprives the Conference of this power transfers the responsibility of the examination of ministerial character and qualification from the Ministerial Conference to the Ministerial District meeting thus changing a fundamental element in the Basis of Union which is the Constitution of our Church.

2a

If then the Ministerial Conference as the body charged by the Constitution of our Church with the responsibility of seeing that the Ministry of our church meet the requirements of our Discipline in their moral & religious conduct, their doctrine, and their work has a right to sit in judgement upon any & all the findings of a District meeting in every case, and for this purpose

the name of every member is called, then certainly the conference is entitled to the information which will enable it to form such a judgement. Such information it was supposed would be furnished by this Committee. It is not claimed that the report of this Committee could take the place of the District Meeting or of a Committee of trial appointed by the Chairman according to the Discipline, or that the Conference could proceed to act upon the report as upon that of the District Meeting and a Committee of trial.

What the report of the Committee was intended to do was to enable the Conference to say if the report so constituted we affirm after full consideration the recommendation of the District that Bro Wm Romaine be permitted or otherwise to order the Committee who reported grounds of charge to lay a charge & proceed to trial in the usual way. The duty of the Committee in this way could only facilitate and strengthen the ordinary processes of the Discipline. The Committee is called extra Disciplinary. If by that it is meant that it is contrary to Discipline or overrides or supersedes its provisions such interpretation is denied. If it is meant that it is not specifically ordered in every case that omission proves that it is not generally necessary leaving the good sense of the Conference

to judge of the use of this or any other proper means to assist in the discharge of its duty.

This leads directly to the consideration of the substance of the second part of the ruling to which I have already objected formally by that the appointment of such a Committee is ultra vires of the Conference.

Against this ruling I appeal on the following grounds

1 It is founded upon a misstatement of the nature and purpose of the Committee. It therefore applies to the appointment of the Committee legal principles which do not apply.

NAME N. Burwash

No. Box 7 File 51

Miscellaneous (5)

REVERSO
F14-R613

List of Portraits of Faculty of Victoria College.

[illegible]

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

Victoria College Session 1898-99.

Full Name of Applicant .....

City Address .....

Home Address .....

Age ..... Preparatory School ..... Religion .....

Date of Matriculation ..... Academic Year .....

Proposed Subjects of Study (to be indicated by abbreviations):—

(a) Of General Course .....

.....

(b) Of Honor Course .....

(c) Of Divinity Course .....

Date of this Application .....

NOTE.—Students are invited to call upon the President in his Office during the first week of Term.

Fees, $ ....., to be paid to Treasurer at once.

Dear Dr Burwash

The following is a table of the hours during which I was engaged in class work during the past year:

	1st Term	2nd Term
1st year Pass	2	2
1st year Honors	2	3
2nd year Pass	2	1
2nd year Honors	2	4 (Pass with 1st year)
3rd & 4th year Pass	1	1
3rd year Honors	3	3
4th year Honors	3	3
All years Hon Eight	1	1
Total	15	17

The work was nearly twice that of last year. They did a little at the 2nd year for a term & the work in Comparative Grammar with the 3rd & 4th years being 4 hrs. The work in Comparative Grammar with the 4th year was taken by students from University College as well as Victoria & I was much pleased by the attention given to the work. The lectures on Latest Lexicography which were 4 hrs of a total less which were 4 hrs of a total less than half for 2nd year pass were continued till about the middle of the 2nd term. You will see that the number of hours assigned me is greater than is usually assigned when much higher work is expected of the instructor. I have thought it equitable that we should be given a chance to give the work the time it deserves, which I think you will find [illegible]

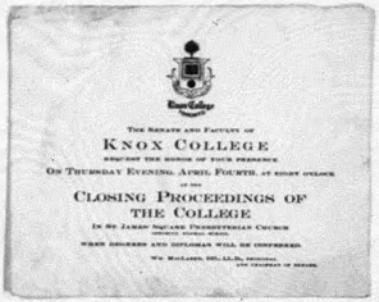
Dunnie Park.

Dear Dr Burns

The following is a table of the hours during which I was engaged in class work during the past year:

	1st Term	2nd Term
1st year Pass	2	2
1st year Honors	2	3
2nd year Pass	2	1
2nd year Honors	2	4 (Bracketed 1st year)
3rd & 4th year Pass	1	1
3rd year Honors	3	3
4th year Honors	3	3
All years Hon Logic	1	1
Total	15	17

The work was nearly twice what I had thought it would be. In the 2nd year for a term & the work in Comparative Grammar with the 3rd & 4th years being 4 hrs. The work in Comparative Philology in the 4th year was taken by students from Universities College as well as Victoria & I was much pleased by the attention given to the work. The lectures in Logic were not given in the 2nd year pass class & which were to last for only the middle of the 2nd term. You will see that the number of hours assigned me is greater than is usually assigned to one man. Higher work is expected of the institution & I have been with Principal [illegible] that if necessary to find classes for the [illegible] Catholic



The Senate and Faculty of

KNOX COLLEGE

request the honor of your presence

On Thursday Evening, April Fourth, at eight o'clock

at the

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLLEGE

In St James' Square Presbyterian Church

when degrees and diplomas will be conferred.

Wm. McLaren, D.D., LL.D., Principal.

Three Courses: (1) Normal Course One or Two years the latter in connection with work in the Normal School. Either One year in Normal Sch. & One in H. Sch. Work with the Dept. & Normal: Board of Govs.

(2) Course for Commercial Teachers One year. Valuable for Supernumerary work.

(3) This last & Academic Course One general Course of Two Hours on Mil. Tactics & Teachers Certificate. 12 hours work for Two for honour Students who are prepared for Appointment in this Dept.

If Normal grants are (1) Three Month Course Student ~~[illegible]~~ complete course for H.S. teachers in about one term.

If Normal work is not taken special provision should be made for this by Dept. & University.

MOTION BY MR. WALDRON—

Whereas the Senate has learned of the establishment by the Board of Governors of a course of instruction on Military History and Military Tactics, with examinations to be held and prizes to be given by persons unknown to the Senate:

And Whereas the said establishment has not been notified to, or concurred in by, the Senate, to which by the University Act of 1906 the power and duty of determining all courses of study and of conducting all examinations and awarding all prizes, degrees, and certificates, were imposed:

And Whereas it is the opinion of the Senate that no course of instruction, or of study, was contemplated by the said Act but such as the Senate might determine; and that no instructors or teachers were to be employed, in or about the University, but such as submitted to the authority and discipline of the Senate as defined by the said Act; and that the said establishment, and the appointment of the said instructors, are without the authority of the said Act:

And Whereas instruction such as that referred to is not regarded with favor by a large and influential section of the Christian and peace-loving citizens of Ontario:

The Senate recommends the Board of Governors to terminate the said course of instruction and the employment of the said teachers, and directs this resolution to be formally communicated to the Board.

December 8th, 1911.

Appl.ns & mem.s

First Year.—

C. F. Donally stayed in Latin, French, and Biology.
In French his term work is 70, Examination, 30.
Ganton, D. M. the stay. Latin, English, and Math.
There is no examination paper in English.
Miss Parlow - Not able to take paper in Math on account of inflamed eyes. Sent in Medical certificate and application for aegrotat.
The Misses Hill will both repeat their work for honours, ask that two work already taken be allowed.
Miss Maclaren will repeat her year.

Second Year.—

Carter, 2nd Year honours philosophy and honour semitics. Pass in papers in Logic, Psychology, and theory of knowledge.
Made average of 65% in Semitics. Below the line in one paper. Took Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages. Required only two in each course. Took Physics, Stand in Greek. Dr. Abbott stated that he had made standing in Philosophy. Seems he entitled to standing in Philosophy class except Latin for which he has no term work and had petitioned for dispensation from attendance on account of taking the two honour courses. Readers: E. M. Carter, Farnham, Que.
Coleland, J. M., Smithville, had Honour Philosophy. Fails in two languages, below the line in Psychology 46%. Should be deferred honours.

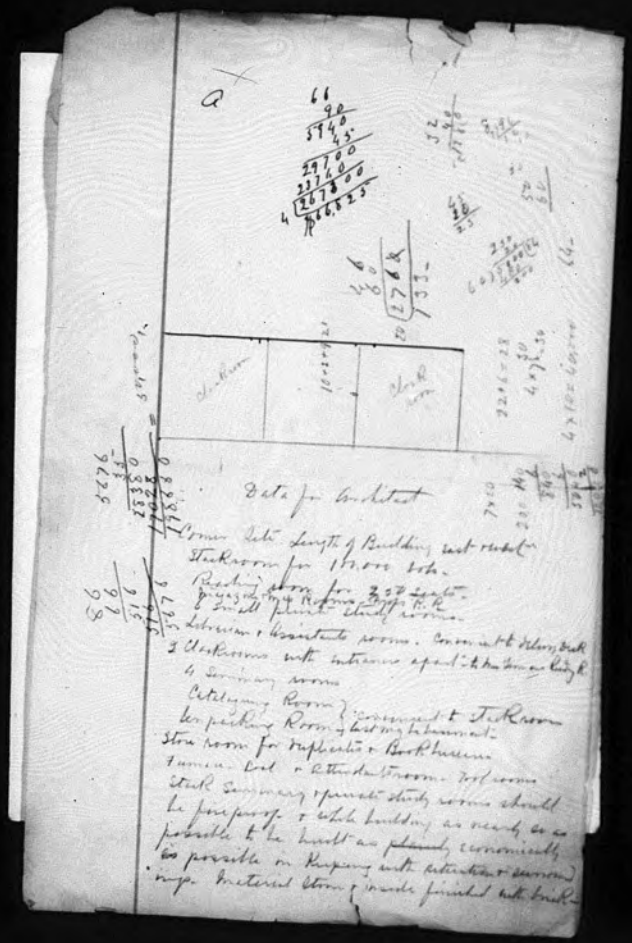
Dearing in 2nd year

2.

Mr. R. N. Edmison has no stay in English.
G. A. King - Honours deferred on account of his stay last year. Hon. Semitics.
Cough R. E. S. Taylor he raised in Feb. with deferred honours.
Miss Stephenson proposes on account of circumstances to take the full session in September. Could she be raised in history and thus her work reduced to four subjects. The examination paper in history was by an outside examiner and hence more difficult.

Miss Kingsley

Withdrawal. Figures & one for example [illegible] on final [illegible]



Data for Architect

Corner lots length of Building east & west
Stock room for 1500 vols.
Reading room for 300 people
Professor's Rooms 3 small private rooms
Lecturer & Assistants rooms. Connected to lecture rooms
3 Class Rooms with entrance opening into lecture or Class R.
4 Seminary rooms
Cloakroom Room } connected to Class Room
Lunch Room } Lockers & Lavatories
Store room for Apparatus & Book Cases
Junior Col & Attendants rooms 300 rooms
Stock Seminary & private study rooms should be fireproof & whole building as nearly so as possible to be built as economically as possible in keeping with interior & surroundings. Interior stone & inside finished with brick

LILLIAN MASSEY NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL
OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

TELEPHONE 3412 MAIN. 4 N.B. on Household Science

168 JOHN STREET, TORONTO.

The University has adopted a curriculum for graduation in Household Science. Its object is threefold

I. General Culture.

This includes.

1. Literature English, French & German.
2. History Modern & English.
3. Psychology & Ethics
4. Economics.

II. General Scientific training

This includes.

1. The principles of Physics, Chemistry Mineral & Organic, Biology including Botany, & Physiology

2. Laboratory work and methods in these subjects
3. The special relations of these sciences to the various home problems in economy, health, and nutrition
4. Research work.

III The special and scientific study both in theory and in the laboratory of the work of physiology and hygiene, cookery, household management, laundry, the construction and adornment of the home, care of the sick, management of children and the constitution of the home

This course has now been tested for four years. Experience has enabled us to adapt it to the existing University work in Literature, Philosophy, History, Economics & Science; and also to bring it within the capacity of the student so that what is assigned as a year's work may be thoroughly mastered and made a permanently useful possession. The course is not a mere set of popular lectures such as would be suitable for the popular platform. It is a programme of thorough work for the student, with her book in her study, with her professor in the lecture-room and laboratory. It is work of the same nature and standards

as the other university courses and it gives exactly the same educational results. The degree implies an education of the same standard as the Bachelor of Arts degree, broader and with more culture than the honour degree in Science and with better grasp of scientific methods than is attained in the literary courses. At the same time it makes every branch of the college studied tributary to woman's work and the perfection of woman's life in the home

It is not easy easy to extract from Mrs. Hoodless introductory pages what would be the exact, well defined, course which she desires in "Home Economics" then your definitions of "Home Economics" are largely negative. Her positive conceptions are so expanding of general and abstract that they might be made the basis of a course of four year course of study.

Her criticisms of the present type of Education would seem to imply an entirely new departure, and yet she does not wish to divorce her work "from the established order." Perhaps her suggestion to ~~an~~ organize the Home students take ~~household~~ Home Economics and Ethics.

LILLIAN MASSEY NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL
OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

6

TELEPHONE 241 MAIN.

165 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO.

The first really practical suggestion is found at the bottom of page 2. It excludes all non degree courses. The University so far has provided only two courses a course for a Diploma and a degree course. In this the model of the faculty of Applied Science has been followed. ~~Beyond that~~ It has not been the policy of the University to exclude regular students from any of its lectures or courses & probably the same policy would be followed in our own case. All the lectures in this department should be open on the same terms to the public as are usual lectures going. All the lectures should be scholarly and such will attract scholarly students. It is

7

popular declamation on degree generalities. Concrete disparaging terms may amuse a fashionable audience with the idea that they are taking part in any high class intellectual work.

The second practical proposition is that Matriculation should include all the elementary work in cooking. This may be possible when our high schools are equipped for H. Science. Till then to make this a requirement for matriculation is impossible. The first requirement is thoroughly trained teachers. This Mrs H. recognizes. But they must be thoroughly trained in practical work in preparation of foods as well as in Chemistry and Physiology and the University course marked through provision for both. It also adds psychology & theory of cooking not in the syllabus form proposed

of Mrs H. but no substantial subjects such as are given in all university courses. In fact Mrs H's fault altogether is her anxiety to substitute general exhortation for the solid principles of these three important sciences. You cannot apply that which you do not understand but if you do understand, the application and the motives thereto are not so difficult. To the unprepared woman student exhortation may be easier than the mastery of principles but not more important or more appropriate for a university course.

The same criticism applies to her view of psychology & economics. Special applications must be based on general principles

8

At present the University is engaged in the work of founding its own faculty. A building is offered as the gift of private benefaction. Provision is assured by the government for efficient & extensive teaching. Students are presenting themselves for the course. When once this is established then the Macdonald or any other Institute having its own special field of work and equipped for that may be affiliated on terms which will be adapted to its relation to the University. The terms of affiliation are generally admission of students to examinations & degrees both being conducted on the general principles of the University

Coming finally to the suggested course
It deducts from the present Kindergarten
Course in the first year Physical training
and substitutes for practical instruction
in household Science "Practice in food
experiments &c - the students just going
Chemistry Physics & Biology is scarcely
prepared for "experiments &c"
But we have added Physiology & Hygiene
History Mathematics & Religious knowledge.
The result of this must be either more
highschool work in literature or in
Science or in both. Religious knowledge
of course may be added.
In the second year we have all the
subjects of the kindergarten course named

in indefinite quantities with the
addition of the Physiological Chemistry
Bacteriology - Economics Ethics
Religious knowledge
Physical training is omitted & the only
H. Sc is Dietetics
The third year year again follows
the kindergarten course giving a second
year of Psychology & Economics Logic
and Physiological Chem. and adding
Math. Ethics Biology Dietetics &
Sanitary Science
Laboratory Practice in Chem?
No History.
Fourth year repeats previous year
No Household Sc

ENTRANCE AND ATTENDANCE.

1. Students may enter the Faculty of Arts at the first or second year.

2. Candidates may be admitted (1) as undergraduates, (2) as non-matriculated students proceeding to the degree, (3) as occasional students.

Undergraduates.

3. An undergraduate is a person (1) who has passed the Junior Matriculation examination of this University, or (2) who has registered a certificate of having passed an examination equivalent to Junior Matriculation, or (3) who has passed the Senior Matriculation examination of this University, or (4) who has registered a certificate of having passed an examination equivalent to that of the first year, or (5) who has been admitted ad eundem status from another University.

4. An undergraduate desiring to enter on a Junior Matriculation certificate or its equivalent shall have completed the sixteenth year of his age on or before the first of October.

5. Section 12.

6. The regulations respecting Junior Matriculation with the schedule of equivalent examinations are to be found in the curriculum for Junior Matriculation.

Senior Matriculation.

7. A non-matriculated student who passes the examination in the General or an Honor course of the first year courses Senior Matriculation.

8. The Senior Matriculation examination may be taken without attendance on lectures except in the Science courses.

9. A candidate for Senior Matriculation without attendance on lectures should be not less than years of age.

10. A non-matriculated student desiring to proceed to the degree may, on special petition, be admitted to the classes of the first year, subject to the following conditions:-
(a) They should be not less than nineteen years of age;
(b) They must satisfy the authorities of the University and their College, before registration, of their ability to undertake the work of the year;
(c) Section 11.

Entrance at the Second Year.

11. Section 4.

12. Candidates entering the second year on certificates covering the first year must have completed the seventeenth year of their age by October 1st.

13. Non-matriculated candidates desiring to enter the second year should be not less than twenty years of age.

Occasional Students.

14. Occasional students are admitted only on special petition. They must be at least nineteen years of age, and must satisfy the authorities of the University and their College as to their competence to undertake the work of the class they propose to attend.
(Examination test required from occasional students for admission to the same subject in a higher year.)

REGISTRATION AND ENROLMENT.

15. All candidates for admission must produce satisfactory certificates of good character.

16. Students in attendance preceding to the degree are required to register in the University and enrol in University College, Victoria College or Trinity College.

17. Section 6.

18. Section 8.

19	14
24	19

Courses.

28	1
30	2

Equivalent Examinations.

27	20
29	22

Admission ad eundem.

20	23
22	22

Special Lectures in the General Course.

23	26
24	27

Summer Session.

36	6
40	7

University & College Exams.& Fees-

-Proposals-

1 Abolish payment of examiners.

2 Two Univ.Exams.2nd & 4th Yrs.

3 1st & 3rd Years left to Coll.&Univ. (Profs

4 Diminish exam fees to $10 a year for 2 years-

5 Increase Coll.fees to $50 a year for 4 years-

-Results of this action-

900 Univ.Coll.students and 500 Vic.& Trinity students would pay and Univ.& Univ.Coll.Chest receive $52,000 a Yr-

Univer.would save remuneration in Arts $7,454 a yr. Total $59454 besides present fees for dispensation,certificates, matric.,degrees &c,Total now received for tuit'n& exams-$55660

less miscellaneous tuition and exams- $ 4223

Total for regular Arts Stu- $51157.

Difference in favor of Univ.& Univ.Coll.Chest $ 8297.

Report on Relation of Affiliated Colleges

Your Committee met immediately after the passing of the last resolution covering to consider the important matter entrusted to them. After consultation with the President of the University of Toronto this accompanying scheme for examinations was drafted and submitted as a memorial of our Senate to the Senate of the University of Toronto. At this point an unexpected difficulty has arisen from the reluctance of the Senate to duplicate examinations now held in May and July in the month of June.

For the present year they have informally assented that our Senate conduct the examinations as in former years. It is hoped that shortly some arrangement may be reached which will bring all our church Colleges in Ontario into advantageous relations to the Provincial University. The Columbian Methodist College is now asking for similar relations which it is hoped may be granted.

Report on Memorials
of
The Rev Dr. Ryerson & others
and
Mess Rowsham & Meadowcroft.

The Committee having considered the question of appropriate memorials entrusted to them in the form of busts tablets or portraits recommend to the board the offer of Mr J. W. Bell to furnish 4 3/4 oil portraits ~~at the cost~~ in the most appropriate and enduring manner as well as durable commemorative of their distinguished services.

Appropriate busts ~~tablets~~ with inscriptions might be placed under them or on the frame ~~the letter~~ is included in the ~~offer estimate~~.

not Sept over

Appropriate tablets or frames might be added with a list of all benefactors.

The Committee ask leave to sit again with power to give effect to the instructions of the Board in the matter.

Re Dr Wilson -

1	S. S. Nelles D.D.	5	00	pd
2	J. Elliott D.D. Hamilton	5	00	pd
3	W. S. Ulens. (Prof) - Montreal	2	00	pd
4	W. S. Dowsley, Mr. S., St Catharines	5	00	pd
5	S. W. Dumble, Peterboro	5	00	pd
6	John B. Clarkson - Belleville	2	00	pd
7	S. G. Staples. Old City	2	00	pd
8	D. G. Sutherland - London	2	00	pd
9	G. S. Eldridge - Dundas	2	00	pd
10	J. S. Bellamy - Colborne	2	00	pd
11	A. Purslow. Port Hope	2	00	pd
12	J. W. Bell - Barberry Plain	2	00	pd
13	Mr Justice Ross. 573 Wellesley St. Toronto	5	00	pd
14	~~G. R. Watson - Toronto~~			
14	E. S. Rupert - Clinton	2	00	pd
15	Wm. Mc. Clure - St Catharines	5	00	pd
16	T. A. Cassidy - Niagara Falls	2	00	pd
17	John Burwash - Cardinville N.B.	5	00	pd
18	Theodore Howard - Aylmer	2	00	pd
19	James Roy - Cobourg	2	00	pd
20	R. P. Bowles - Meadowvale	1	00	pd
21	J. R. Clark - Cobourg	3	00	pd
22	W. J. Payne - Colborne	5	00	pd
23	R. C. Greenwood - Cobourg	1	00	pd
24	E. A. Holman - Toronto	2	00	pd
25	H. F. Biggar - Cleveland	5	00	by Cheque
26	G. R. Watson - Toronto	5	00	pd
27	W. Armstrong - New York	5	00	pd
28	Wm Hess - Cobourg	5	00	pd
29	James Mills - Guelph	5	00	pd
30	A. Carman - Belleville	2	00	pd
		99	00	

Wm. Ellis – Cobourg	3	00	pd	
J. Wilson – Cobourg	2	00	pd	

Re Dr Wilson. amt promised

1	J. L. Whiting – Kingston	4	00	pd
2	C. W. Ivey – London	2	00	
3	A. T. Wellbridge – Newcastle	5	00	pd
4	Wm. McFadden Brampton	2	00	pd
5	Geo. Washington – Mono Road	4	00	pd
6	C. C. James – Guelph	2	00	pd
7	G. M. Meacham – Parkdale	2	00	pd
8	Z. E. Honning – Peterboro	2	00	pd
9	Hugh Johnston – Toronto	5	00	pd by Cheque
10	Geo. Bruce – Harmersville	3	00	pd
11	A. L. Langford – London	2	00	pd
12	A. L. Russell – Forest	2	00	pd
13	R. N. Burns – Toronto	2	00	–
14	E. B. Beckman – London	3	00	pd Dr W.
15	Geo. Grey – Orangeville	1	00	pd
16	Wm. Parker – St Thomas	2	00	pd
17	J. J. Ferguson – Brougham	2	00	pd
18	H. Hough – Toronto	5	00	pd Dr W.
19	J. Davidson – Norwood	2	00	pd
20	A. Burns – Hamilton	3	00	pd
21	J. S. Ross – Tilsonburg	2	00	pd
22	C. S. Ely – Cobourg	5	00	pd
23	S. P. Ballo – Goderich	4	00	pd
24	A. Lamey – Stirling	2	00	pd
25	James Allen – Brockville	5	00	–
26	S. F. Lazier – Hamilton	4	00	
27	C. R. Flanders – Bull's Plain	2	00	pd
28	J. A. Monroe – Williamstown	2	00	pd
29	G. R. Watson – Whitby	2	00	pd
30	J. F. Perman Brampton	2	00	pd
31	W. C. Henderson St Marys	2	00	pd
32	E. A. Healy – Hamilton – Dakota	3	00	

D. G. McIntosh - Cobourg	2	00	Pd
J. H. Humble - Cobourg	2	00	

Re
Dr Wilson

Total received
220 Cash
3 Draft
$223
R.B.

Berkeley Street.

Bond St.

Briton St.

Reach St.
95 Mr Bell.

Carlton St.

Cherry St.

Caroline St.

Duchess St:

Duke St:

Don St:

Front St:

Gerrard St:

James St East

King St:

Mc Mahon St:

North Park St:

Oak St.

Parliament St.

Ontario St.

Palace St.

Power St.

Prince St.

Queen St.

Sealan St.

Sherbourne St.

River St.

South Park St.

Sumac St.

Trinity St.

Victoria St.

Shuterham St.

Yonge St.

Bishop St.

Cobourg Dec 22nd 1867

Received from Rev A. Burwash the sum of fifty dollars on a/c

Geo Stephens.

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS, 1867-8.

RECEIPTS.	
Parliamentary Grant,	$[illegible] 00
Tuition Fees,	300 00
Institutes,	204 00
Room Rent,	200 00
Endowment Fund Interest,	100 00
Graduation Fees,	100 00
Balance, Bal'd,	130 00
	$2230 00

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries,	$1700 00
Board Travel,	140 00
Interest and Discount,	200 00
Wood,	200 00
Printing and Advertising,	120 00
Repairs,	100 00
Incidental Expenses,	250 00
Janitor's Wages,	200 00
Insurance,	120 00
	$2230 00

WILLIAM KERR.
RICHARD JONES. } Joint Treasurers.

19.5
6.15
116.04
15.70
15.70
£21 1 0

4.75
.75
.10
4.50
1.10
3.50
1.00
4.50
20.75

Grand Trunk Railway.
GOOD FOR THIS DAY ONLY.
COLBORNE
TO
COBOURG.
FIRST CLASS
DEC 14 '67

No. 1274

LONDON BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST,

AND

WESTERN (OF FRANCE) RAILWAYS.

SINGLE TICKET.

LONDON BRIDGE TO PARIS.

FIRST CLASS.

AVAILABLE FOR SEVEN DAYS.

Including Date of Issue.

Ticket composed of 4 Coupons, viz.:—

London to Newhaven : Newhaven to Dieppe
Dieppe to Rouen : Rouen to Paris

Available to stop at each of these Stations.

The cover without the Coupons or the Coupons without the cover are of no value.

Date of issue 1 0 6

No. _____

CHEMINS DE FER DE BRIGHTON, ET DE L'OUEST.

BILLET SIMPLE

LONDON BRIDGE A PARIS.

PREMIERE CLASSE.

Valable pour sept jours à partir de la date d'émission indiquée par le timbre, comprenant les jours d'émission et expédition.

Billet composé de 4 Coupons.

Londres à Newhaven : Newhaven à Dieppe
Dieppe à Rouen : Rouen à Paris

Le Voyageur a la faculté de s'arrêter à chacune des Stations ci-dessus.

La Couverture sans les Coupons et les Coupons sans la Couverture n'ont aucune valeur.

1 0 6

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

LONDON ALLIANCE FAST OR CHEAP—Office to Adelphi, and 40 Ins to Chapelle. Excess legend Same quantities charged at 1d. per lb.

The Companies will not be responsible for any baggage exceeding that of the description mentioned in their Acts of Parliament, unless the owner shall give a fair and just for account of the value, and a declaration of the nature thereof at the time of booking, and even when such a declaration is made, an increased rate by the Companies for any damage arising from accident of the sea.

The Cash can not allow any kind of merchandise to be shipped or landed as personal baggage.

Passengers are particularly requested to have their baggage fully addressed, and to see it properly labelled.

Passengers must attend the examination of their baggage at the Customs. Baggage, when not registered to Paris, on the outward journey, and at Newhaven on the homeward journey.

Passengers' baggage may be registered from London and Newhaven to be examined in Paris, and will be delivered at any time during the attendance of the Custom-House Officers, which is from 8 to 12, and from 1 to 5, every day, Sunday excepted.

Passengers having registered their baggage cannot open it, or do any operation with it until they arrive in Paris, unless they do so on the ticket, which will terminate the responsibility of the Companies.

It is of great importance to passengers to have the whole of their baggage registered in London for Paris, as generally there is not sufficient time between the arrival of the train and departure of the train, for the examination by the agents at Dieppe.

The officers of Customs in Paris attend the arrival of all trains to examine baggage with the messengers.

Money can be changed at the office of the Companies, 7, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

AVIS IMPORTANT.

Chaque voyageur a droit à 40 livres de bagages et les enfants à 20 livres.

L'excédant est taxé à 1d. par livre.

Les Compagnies n'répondent, résultant des bagages qui excèdent celui de la description mentionnée dans leurs Actes du Parlement, et même dans ces bagages au cas où une valeur et un cas n'est pas leur transport et valeur, et sur une déclaration de la nature fait au moment de l'enregistrement, même avec un bagage enregistré, elles déclinent toute responsabilité pour avaries résultant des accidents de mer.

Les voyageurs sont priés de bien remarquer que la Douane s'exécute seulement contrôlant à l'enregistrement ou au débarquement comme bagage personnel.

Les voyageurs peut toutefoismoins prêts de leurs adresser leurs bagages, et d'y mettre étiquettes les adresses.

Les voyageurs doivent assister à la visite de leurs bagages à la Douane de Douane (douane) le jour où ont pris les bagages depuis à Paris ou ailleurs, et à Newhaven au débarquement.

Les bagages peuvent être enregistrés à Londres et à Newhaven pour être visités par Paris, en dehors après (arrivée), les employés de la Douane (douane) ainsi de service, de 8 à 12, et de 1 à 5 heures, chaque jour, Dimanche excepté.

Les voyageurs ayant fait enregistrer leurs bagages, ne peuvent les ouvrir ou en disposer (en Paris, à moins qu'ils ne remplissent leurs billets d'enregistrement, ce qui sera un terme à la responsabilité des Compagnies.

Il est de la plus grande importance que les voyageurs fassent enregistrer leur leurs bagages à Londres pour Paris, ou il n'y a pas suffisamment de temps entre l'arrivée des Bateaux et le départ du Train pour la visite à la Douane à Dieppe.

Les employés de la Douane attendent à Paris l'arrivée des trains pour la visite des bagages, et les messagers pour les bagages à transmettre.

Les changes se trouvent au Bureau des Compagnies, 7, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO BE GIVEN UP AT BOOKING.

No. 1274 3rd Compartment.

WESTERN OF FRANCE RAILWAY.

SINGLE TICKET.

LONDON BRIDGE TO PARIS.

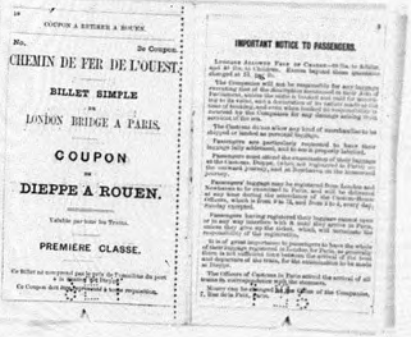
COUPON FROM DIEPPE TO ROUEN

Available by any Train.

FIRST CLASS.

The Omnibus Fare from Dieppe Harbour to the Station is [illegible]

This Coupon must be given up if passenger required.



COUPON A RETIRER A ROUEN.

No. Du Coupon.

CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUEST.

BILLET SIMPLE

DE

LONDON BRIDGE A PARIS.

COUPON

DE

DIEPPE A ROUEN.

Valable pour une Traversée.

PREMIERE CLASSE.

Ce Billet est non-prepaid par le port de l'omnibus du port à la station de St Denis.

Ce Coupon doit rigoureusement à votre disposition.

A

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

London Address Page or Cabinet—Office to Adhibit and at the Chatham. Alters legend dans questions changed at 21, Dig.

The Companies will not be responsible for any baggage exceeding that of the description mentioned in their Acts of Parliament, and the excess of baggage is not paid for according to the rates, and a declaration of its value made at the time of booking, and even when booked and paid for, is not covered by the Companies for any damage arising from service of the sea.

The Customs dues allow any kind of merchandise to be shipped or landed as personal baggage.

Passengers are particularly requested to have their baggage fully addressed, and to see it properly labelled.

Passengers must attend the examination of their baggage at the Customs. Dieppe, (when not registered to Paris) on the outward journey, and at Dieppe on the homeward journey.

Passengers' baggage may be registered from London and Newhaven to be examined in Paris, and will be delivered at the stations, bearing the attendance of the Custom-House officers, which is from 7 to 12, and from 1 to 4, every day, Sunday excepted.

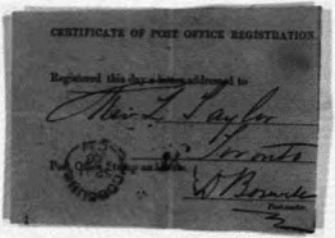
Passengers having registered their baggage cannot once or in any way interfere with it, until they arrive in Paris, unless they give up the ticket, which will terminate the responsibility of the registerer.

It is of great importance to passengers to have the whole of their baggage registered in London or Paris, as generally there is not sufficient time between the arrival of the train and departure of the train, for the examination to be made at Dieppe.

The Offices of Customs in Paris attend the arrival of all trains to examine those with the omnibuses.

Money can be changed at the office of the Companies, 2, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

A



CERTIFICATE OF POST OFFICE REGISTRATION.

Registered this day a letter addressed to

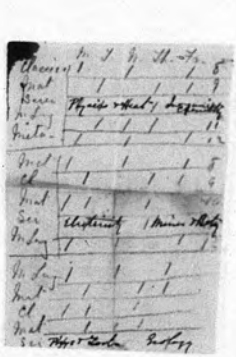
Miss L. Taylor

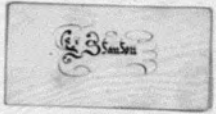
Toronto

Post Office Stamp or Mark.

W. Bourne

Postmaster





"TIME ENOUGH!"

Fatal words! by which Satan deludes thousands of victims. Beware, my friend. Eternity is at hand. Your thoughtless "Time Enough" might very soon be exchanged for the bitter wail of a lost soul!

Delay no longer. The remembrance of past follies and sinful pleasures will increase your terrible remorse for love despised—for opportunities lost.

God loves you, and would make you happy.

Christ died to save sinners.

Only trust Him.

Jno. 3:

Hon – Burwash Cobourg October 1st 1861

TO GEO. J. STEPHENS,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker.

6 cane seat chairs @	1.40	8.40
1 Round Corner Bedstead & castors		7.50
1 book case & table with drawer & full shelf		15.00
		$30.90
Rec'd Gent's Discount 10% in Kind		3.39
5% in cash		$30.51

Rec'd payment
Geo J Stephens

Napkin &
Marshall
for half bushel
spoiled for the
Bullion
Once promised for
the Church

THE

CANADIAN Pocket DIARY

FOR

1868.

TORONTO:

PUBLISHED BY BROWN BROS.,

64 KING STREET EAST.

CALENDAR.

JAN.							1868							FEB.

JULY							1868							AUG.

APRIL							1868							MAY

OCT.							1868							NOV.

JUNE							1868							DEC.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters to any part of Canada, if prepaid, 5 cents; if unpaid, 7 cents, per half ounce.

Letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, 6 cents per half ounce—prepaid—(pre-paid).

Letters to Newfoundland 12½ cts per half oz.

Letters to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, if specially addressed via Boston Mail Steamer from Boston—Newfoundland 12½ cents, Nova Scotia 10½ cents, per half ounce.

Letters to Great Britain and Ireland, by Canadian Packet, 12½ cents per half ounce; by Cunard Packet, 10 cents per half ounce.

Letters for the Continent of Europe must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fee of the sending on arrival in England.

Letters for the United States, 10cts. per half oz.

Letters for British Columbia, 10 cents per half ounce.

Registration Charges.—To any place in British North America, 2 cts. — to United Kingdom, 8 cts. — To United States, 5 cts.

Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.—Single Newspaper, per 1 cent. The following rates will be charged quarterly on Newspapers, if mailed from office of publication, all prepaid:—Daily, 40 cts. ; Tri-weekly, 20 cts. ; Bi-weekly, 10 cts. ; Weekly, 5 cts. per quarter.

Periodicals.—To any part of Canada, one or more numbers, if not exceeding 3 ounces, 1 cent; to the United Kingdom, per Canadian Packets, 2 cents each number, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Book Post.—The charge on Books to any place in Canada is 20 cts per lb.

Circulars and other printed matter of a like character, and Books, is 1 ct. per ounce, to be prepaid.

TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Stamps required on Notes, Drafts, or Bill of Exchange, executed singly:

For $25 and under,		1 cent.
" $50 and over $25,		2 "
" $100 and over $50,		3 "
" each additional	$100	3 "
" " " fraction of	$100	3 "

On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in duplicate:

For	$100	2 cents.
" each additional	$100	2 "
" " " fraction of	$100	2 "

On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in more parts than two:

For	$100	1 cent.
" each additional	$100	1 "
" " " fraction of	$100	1 "

Interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, &c., shall be counted as part of the principal sum.

Stamps must be cancelled at the time of affixing the same, by writing or stamping thereon the date.

The stamps for Notes, &c., to be affixed by the maker or drawer; and in case of any Draft or Bill of Exchange drawn out of this Province, by the acceptor or first indorser.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary, 1st Monday in February to Saturday of ensuing week.

Easter, 3rd Monday in May to Saturday of 2nd week thereafter.

Michaelmas, 3rd Monday in November to Saturday of 2nd week thereafter.

County Courts.—Sittings for the trials of issues in fact and assessments of damages commence on the Second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.

Assizes.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius are held twice a year in every county or union of counties in Upper Canada, between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except the County of York and the City of Toronto, where these are held three in each year, commencing on Thursday next after the Municipal elections in January, the Second Monday in April, and the Second Monday in October in each year.

Long Vacation from 1st July to 21st August.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

Ontario.—New Year's Day; Ash Wednesday; Good Friday; Easter Monday; Queen's Birth Day; Christmas Day.

Quebec.—New Year's Day; Epiphany; Annunciation; Good Friday; Ascension; Corpus Christi; St. Peter's; St. Paul's; All Saints; Conception; Christmas and Queen's Birth Day; also, any day appointed by Proclamation for a General Fast or Thanksgiving.

ECLIPSES IN 1868.

There will be only Two Eclipses this year, both being of the Sun, and neither of them visible in Canada.

The first will be annular on the 23rd of February, visible in South America, Africa and Southern Europe. The other will be total, August 18th, visible in Eastern Africa, Southern Asia, and Australia.

Venus will be brightest June [illegible], and again August [illegible].

Morning Stars.—Venus after July 18; Mars from Jan. 3 to Nov. 11; Jupiter from March 18 to July 4; Saturn, until Feb. 24, and after Nov 28.

Evening Stars.—Venus until July 18; Mars, until Jan. 3 and after Nov. 11; Jupiter, until March 18 and after July 4; Saturn, from February 24 to November 28.

There will be a Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc on the 5th of Nov., invisible in Canada.

LIST OF SUNDAYS IN 1868.

January	5	12	19	26	
February	2	9	16	23	
March	1	8	15	22	29
April	5	12	19	26	
May	3	10	17	24	31
June	7	14	21	28	
July	5	12	19	26	
August	2	9	16	23	30
September	6	13	20	27	
October	4	11	18	25	
November	1	8	15	22	29
December	6	13	20	27	

JANUARY, 1868.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.
First Quarter	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full Moon	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Quarter	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Moon	24	[illegible]	[illegible]

FEBRUARY, 1868.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.
First Quarter	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full Moon	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Quarter	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Moon	23	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

MARCH, 1868								APRIL, 1868							
Moon's Phases								Moon's Phases							
First Quarter	1	11	28	E				Full Moon	1	2	27	E			
Full Moon	8	11	28	E				Last Quarter	8	1	27	E			
Last Quarter	16	1	28	E				New Moon	23	6	28	E			
New Moon	23	7	28	E				First Quarter	30	6	28	E			
First Quarter	30	6	28	E											
D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.	D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.
1	F	6	45	11	1	7		1	W	6	41	11	1	7	
2	S	6	44	11	1	8		2	Th	6	40	11	1	8	
3	S	6	43	11	1	9		3	F	6	39	11	1	9	
4	M	6	42	11	1	10		4	S	6	38	11	1	10	
5	T	6	41	11	1	11		5	S	6	37	11	1	11	
6	W	6	40	11	1	12		6	M	6	36	11	1	12	
7	Th	6	39	11	1	13		7	T	6	35	11	1	13	
8	F	6	38	11	1	14		8	W	6	34	11	1	14	
9	S	6	37	11	1	15		9	Th	6	33	11	1	15	
10	S	6	36	11	1	16		10	F	6	32	11	1	16	
11	M	6	35	11	1	17		11	S	6	31	11	1	17	
12	T	6	34	11	1	18		12	S	6	30	11	1	18	
13	W	6	33	11	1	19		13	M	6	29	11	1	19	
14	Th	6	32	11	1	20		14	T	6	28	11	1	20	
15	F	6	31	11	1	21		15	W	6	27	11	1	21	
16	S	6	30	11	1	22		16	Th	6	26	11	1	22	
17	S	6	29	11	1	23		17	F	6	25	11	1	23	
18	M	6	28	11	1	24		18	S	6	24	11	1	24	
19	T	6	27	11	1	25		19	S	6	23	11	1	25	
20	W	6	26	11	1	26		20	M	6	22	11	1	26	
21	Th	6	25	11	1	27		21	T	6	21	11	1	27	
22	F	6	24	11	1	28		22	W	6	20	11	1	28	
23	S	6	23	11	1	29		23	Th	6	19	11	1	29	
24	S	6	22	11	1	30		24	F	6	18	11	1	30	
25	M	6	21	11	1	31		25	S	6	17	11	1	31	
26	T	6	20	11	2	1		26	S	6	16	11	2	1	
27	W	6	19	11	2	2		27	M	6	15	11	2	2	
28	Th	6	18	11	2	3		28	T	6	14	11	2	3	
29	F	6	17	11	2	4		29	W	6	13	11	2	4	
30	S	6	16	11	2	5		30	Th	6	12	11	2	5	
31	S	6	15	11	2	6									

MAY, 1868								JUNE, 1868							
Moon's Phases								Moon's Phases							
Full Moon	6	1	11	E				Full Moon	5	1	10	E			
Last Quarter	14	11	16	E				Last Quarter	13	4	10	E			
New Moon	22	1	16	E				New Moon	20	10	10	E			
First Quarter	29	1	16	E				First Quarter	27	9	10	E			
D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.	D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.
1	F	6	11	11	2	7		1	M	6	7	11	2	7	
2	S	6	10	11	2	8		2	T	6	6	11	2	8	
3	S	6	9	11	2	9		3	W	6	5	11	2	9	
4	M	6	8	11	2	10		4	Th	6	4	11	2	10	
5	T	6	7	11	2	11		5	F	6	3	11	2	11	
6	W	6	6	11	2	12		6	S	6	2	11	2	12	
7	Th	6	5	11	2	13		7	S	6	1	11	2	13	
8	F	6	4	11	2	14		8	M	6	0	11	2	14	
9	S	6	3	11	2	15		9	T	5	59	11	2	15	
10	S	6	2	11	2	16		10	W	5	58	11	2	16	
11	M	6	1	11	2	17		11	Th	5	57	11	2	17	
12	T	6	0	11	2	18		12	F	5	56	11	2	18	
13	W	5	59	11	2	19		13	S	5	55	11	2	19	
14	Th	5	58	11	2	20		14	S	5	54	11	2	20	
15	F	5	57	11	2	21		15	M	5	53	11	2	21	
16	S	5	56	11	2	22		16	T	5	52	11	2	22	
17	S	5	55	11	2	23		17	W	5	51	11	2	23	
18	M	5	54	11	2	24		18	Th	5	50	11	2	24	
19	T	5	53	11	2	25		19	F	5	49	11	2	25	
20	W	5	52	11	2	26		20	S	5	48	11	2	26	
21	Th	5	51	11	2	27		21	S	5	47	11	2	27	
22	F	5	50	11	2	28		22	M	5	46	11	2	28	
23	S	5	49	11	2	29		23	T	5	45	11	2	29	
24	S	5	48	11	2	30		24	W	5	44	11	2	30	
25	M	5	47	11	2	31		25	Th	5	43	11	2	31	
26	T	5	46	11	3	1		26	F	5	42	11	3	1	
27	W	5	45	11	3	2		27	S	5	41	11	3	2	
28	Th	5	44	11	3	3		28	S	5	40	11	3	3	
29	F	5	43	11	3	4		29	M	5	39	11	3	4	
30	S	5	42	11	3	5		30	T	5	38	11	3	5	
31	S	5	41	11	3	6									

JULY, 1868								AUGUST, 1868							
Moon's Phases								Moon's Phases							
Full Moon	5	7	11	E				Full Moon	3	8	10	E			
Last Quarter	13	11	11	E				Last Quarter	11	7	10	E			
New Moon	20	10	11	E				New Moon	18	11	10	E			
First Quarter	27	9	11	E				First Quarter	25	7	10	E			
D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.	D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.
1	W	5	40	11	3	7		1	S	5	7	11	3	7	
2	Th	5	39	11	3	8		2	S	5	6	11	3	8	
3	F	5	38	11	3	9		3	M	5	5	11	3	9	
4	S	5	37	11	3	10		4	T	5	4	11	3	10	
5	S	5	36	11	3	11		5	W	5	3	11	3	11	
6	M	5	35	11	3	12		6	Th	5	2	11	3	12	
7	T	5	34	11	3	13		7	F	5	1	11	3	13	
8	W	5	33	11	3	14		8	S	5	0	11	3	14	
9	Th	5	32	11	3	15		9	S	4	59	11	3	15	
10	F	5	31	11	3	16		10	M	4	58	11	3	16	
11	S	5	30	11	3	17		11	T	4	57	11	3	17	
12	S	5	29	11	3	18		12	W	4	56	11	3	18	
13	M	5	28	11	3	19		13	Th	4	55	11	3	19	
14	T	5	27	11	3	20		14	F	4	54	11	3	20	
15	W	5	26	11	3	21		15	S	4	53	11	3	21	
16	Th	5	25	11	3	22		16	S	4	52	11	3	22	
17	F	5	24	11	3	23		17	M	4	51	11	3	23	
18	S	5	23	11	3	24		18	T	4	50	11	3	24	
19	S	5	22	11	3	25		19	W	4	49	11	3	25	
20	M	5	21	11	3	26		20	Th	4	48	11	3	26	
21	T	5	20	11	3	27		21	F	4	47	11	3	27	
22	W	5	19	11	3	28		22	S	4	46	11	3	28	
23	Th	5	18	11	3	29		23	S	4	45	11	3	29	
24	F	5	17	11	3	30		24	M	4	44	11	3	30	
25	S	5	16	11	3	31		25	T	4	43	11	3	31	
26	S	5	15	11	4	1		26	W	4	42	11	4	1	
27	M	5	14	11	4	2		27	Th	4	41	11	4	2	
28	T	5	13	11	4	3		28	F	4	40	11	4	3	
29	W	5	12	11	4	4		29	S	4	39	11	4	4	
30	Th	5	11	11	4	5		30	S	4	38	11	4	5	
31	F	5	10	11	4	6		31	M	4	37	11	4	6	

SEPTEMBER, 1868								OCTOBER, 1868							
Moon's Phases								Moon's Phases							
Full Moon	1	1	10	E				Full Moon	1	1	10	E			
Last Quarter	9	4	10	E				Last Quarter	9	4	10	E			
New Moon	16	7	10	E				New Moon	16	7	10	E			
First Quarter	23	4	10	E				First Quarter	23	4	10	E			
								Full Moon	31	1	10	E			
D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.	D.	W.	H.	M.	S.	A.	M.	R.
1	T	4	36	11	4	7		1	Th	4	35	11	4	7	
2	W	4	35	11	4	8		2	F	4	34	11	4	8	
3	Th	4	34	11	4	9		3	S	4	33	11	4	9	
4	F	4	33	11	4	10		4	S	4	32	11	4	10	
5	S	4	32	11	4	11		5	M	4	31	11	4	11	
6	S	4	31	11	4	12		6	T	4	30	11	4	12	
7	M	4	30	11	4	13		7	W	4	29	11	4	13	
8	T	4	29	11	4	14		8	Th	4	28	11	4	14	
9	W	4	28	11	4	15		9	F	4	27	11	4	15	
10	Th	4	27	11	4	16		10	S	4	26	11	4	16	
11	F	4	26	11	4	17		11	S	4	25	11	4	17	
12	S	4	25	11	4	18		12	M	4	24	11	4	18	
13	S	4	24	11	4	19		13	T	4	23	11	4	19	
14	M	4	23	11	4	20		14	W	4	22	11	4	20	
15	T	4	22	11	4	21		15	Th	4	21	11	4	21	
16	W	4	21	11	4	22		16	F	4	20	11	4	22	
17	Th	4	20	11	4	23		17	S	4	19	11	4	23	
18	F	4	19	11	4	24		18	S	4	18	11	4	24	
19	S	4	18	11	4	25		19	M	4	17	11	4	25	
20	S	4	17	11	4	26		20	T	4	16	11	4	26	
21	M	4	16	11	4	27		21	W	4	15	11	4	27	
22	T	4	15	11	4	28		22	Th	4	14	11	4	28	
23	W	4	14	11	4	29		23	F	4	13	11	4	29	
24	Th	4	13	11	4	30		24	S	4	12	11	4	30	
25	F	4	12	11	4	31		25	S	4	11	11	4	31	
26	S	4	11	11	5	1		26	M	4	10	11	5	1	
27	S	4	10	11	5	2		27	T	4	9	11	5	2	
28	M	4	9	11	5	3		28	W	4	8	11	5	3	
29	T	4	8	11	5	4		29	Th	4	7	11	5	4	
30	W	4	7	11	5	5		30	F	4	6	11	5	5	
								31	S	4	5	11	5	6	

NOVEMBER 1868.							DECEMBER. 1868.						
Moon's Phases.			H.	M.			Moon's Phases.			H.	M.		
Last Quarter	1	8	27	M			Last Quarter	1	8	24	A		
New Moon	9	11	18	A			New Moon	9	11	12	A		
First Quarter	16	1	26	A			First Quarter	16	1	15	A		
Full Moon	23	7	29	A			Full Moon	23	7	41	A		
D.	D.	W.	R.	H.	M.	S.	D.	D.	W.	R.	H.	M.	S.
1	305	Su	4	12	1	1	1	335	W	7	14	1	1
2	306	M	4	12	1	1	2	336	Th	7	14	1	1
3	307	Tu	4	12	1	1	3	337	F	7	14	1	1
4	308	W	4	12	1	1	4	338	Sa	7	14	1	1
5	309	Th	4	12	1	1	5	339	Su	7	14	1	1
6	310	F	4	12	1	1	6	340	M	7	14	1	1
7	311	Sa	4	12	1	1	7	341	Tu	7	14	1	1
8	312	Su	4	12	1	1	8	342	W	7	14	1	1
9	313	M	4	12	1	1	9	343	Th	7	14	1	1
10	314	Tu	4	12	1	1	10	344	F	7	14	1	1
11	315	W	4	12	1	1	11	345	Sa	7	14	1	1
12	316	Th	4	12	1	1	12	346	Su	7	14	1	1
13	317	F	4	12	1	1	13	347	M	7	14	1	1
14	318	Sa	4	12	1	1	14	348	Tu	7	14	1	1
15	319	Su	4	12	1	1	15	349	W	7	14	1	1
16	320	M	4	12	1	1	16	350	Th	7	14	1	1
17	321	Tu	4	12	1	1	17	351	F	7	14	1	1
18	322	W	4	12	1	1	18	352	Sa	7	14	1	1
19	323	Th	4	12	1	1	19	353	Su	7	14	1	1
20	324	F	4	12	1	1	20	354	M	7	14	1	1
21	325	Sa	4	12	1	1	21	355	Tu	7	14	1	1
22	326	Su	4	12	1	1	22	356	W	7	14	1	1
23	327	M	4	12	1	1	23	357	Th	7	14	1	1
24	328	Tu	4	12	1	1	24	358	F	7	14	1	1
25	329	W	4	12	1	1	25	359	Sa	7	14	1	1
26	330	Th	4	12	1	1	26	360	Su	7	14	1	1
27	331	F	4	12	1	1	27	361	M	7	14	1	1
28	332	Sa	4	12	1	1	28	362	Tu	7	14	1	1
29	333	Su	4	12	1	1	29	363	W	7	14	1	1
30	334	M	4	12	1	1	30	364	Th	7	14	1	1
							31	365	F	7	14	1	1

January. Wednesday. 1. 1869.

Rose 8.30. Prayer Conference
Spent the day in study
Letter to Washington

Thursday. 2.

Rose 7.30. Prayer Conference
Summer at Hall & Coleman's
Office dinner & shopping
Letter Reading & the
evening Blinds
Retired 10.

Friday. 3.

Rose 7. Prayer Meeting & Lecture
Reading Sermon
Visit to Roxana & Ira
at Mr Connolly's
Home Home & Blind
retired 10.

January. Saturday. 4. 1869.

Rose at 7. Prayer
Meeting & Lecture
Study
Visit to Mr Hall
Reading Sermon & Letter
Home & Retired
10.45

Sunday. 5.

Rose 6.30 Prayer, Sabbath
School & preaching
Reading
Prayer & Sermon
Home 11 Retired 12.

Monday. 6.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Meeting
College Recorder Class
in Geology
College Recorder
Home
Retired 11.

January. Tuesday. 7. 1869.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Meeting
College Recorder
Lecture on Geology
Visit to Mr Hall
Study
Home & Retired
10.30

Wednesday. 8.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Meeting
Study
Sermon & Prayer Meeting
Lecture & Prayer Meeting
Visit to Mr Hall
Home & Retired
10.

Thursday. 9.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Meeting
College Recorder
Study
Visit to Mr Hall
Home & Retired
10.

January. Friday, 10. 1868.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 1 Pd H.
Study. Mr Fairchild
Office. Study from no
Bottomley Book of Ex
of Mr Sedgwick & Mr
Bonneman. Meeting.
Retired 10.

Saturday, 11.

Rose 7.30. Prayer
Pd H. Study. Class
in Jonathan
Walk. Retired early
Retired 9.30.

Sunday, 12.

Rose 8.30. Prayer 1 Pd H.
Reading. Commenting
Baptism. Preaching
Church. Communion.
Retired 10.

January. Monday, 13. 1868.

Rose 9.30. Prayer 1 Pd H
Studying. Reading
Office. Commenting
Lecture. Meeting
Prayer meeting
Retired 9.30

Tuesday, 14.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 1 Pd H.
Study. Commenting
with Mr Blair. Walk
Bottomley. Retired 9.
Commenting. reading
Retired 10.

Wednesday, 15.

Rose 5.30. Prayer 1 Pd H
Study. Reading. Study
Walk. Letter to Mr
Commenting at Dunville
Retired 9.

January. Thursday, 16. 1868.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 1 Pd H
Study. Commenting
Office. Prayer
Meeting. Lecture
Retired 9.30.

Friday, 17.

Rose 6.45. Prayer 1 Pd H
Study. Commenting
Office.
Commenting.
Retired 9.

Saturday, 18.

Rose 7.30. Prayer
Study. Commenting
Walk. Study
Commenting. Lecture
Prayer meeting
Retired 9.30.

January. Sunday, 19. 1868.

Rose 8.30. Prayer 1 Pd H
Reading. Commenting
Baptism. Preaching
Church. Communion
Retired 9.30

Monday, 20.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 1 Pd H
Study. Reading
Walk. Study
Walk.
Visit Mr Allen Parker
Retired 10.30

Tuesday, 21.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 1 Pd H
Study. Reading
Walk. Study
Walk to Bottomley
Commenting. Reading
Commenting. Retired

January Wednesday, 22. 1868

Rose 6 30. Room 2 Sec II
Theology Lecture
Dinner 1 P.M.
Catechism Hughes Rev Book
Letter to Matthew Hartley
Dinner Returned 10

Thursday, 23.

Rose 6 30. Room 2 Sec II
Theology Letter to Jones
Matthew Campbell History
Theology Retired 10

Friday, 24.

Rose 6 30. Room 2 Sec II
Letter Letter to Jones
Dinner 1 P.M. Matthew
Night at Rev Smith

January Saturday, 25. 1868.

Rose at 7. Room
Dining to Campbellford
Rev Bethune Sermon
Night with Mr Mullen

Sunday, 26.

Rose at 7. Room
Breakfast 8 30. Just 9
" 2 " " 14
Dining to Dunnigan at
Rev Matthew Night at
Rev Smith

Monday, 27.

Rose 6 30. Room
Dining to Cobourg
Letter Hutchinson M.
in the Theology Study
Notes of M

January Tuesday, 28. 1868.

Rose 6 30. Room 2 Sec II
Theology Lecture
Dinner Bethune & Matthew
Returned 10

Wednesday, 29.

Rose 6 30. Room 2 Sec II
Theology Lecture
Matthew Junior 11
Letter Letter
Matthew to Rev
Rev Smith

Thursday, 30.

Rose 6 30. Room 2 Sec II
Theology Lecture
Letter Letter to Rev Smith
Dinner 1 P.M.

January Friday, 31. 1868.

Room to Room 2 Sec
Theology Lecture
Rev Bethune Matthew
Dinner Rev Smith
Dining Reading
Return

February Saturday, 1.

Rose 6 30. Room Special
Composition Rev Dunnigan
Sec Matthew to Matthew II
Return 6 30. Theology
Dinner
Return

February 2

Rose 6 30. Room Sec II
Theology Lecture
Matthew Matthew
Minister Study Spurgeon
Spurgeon Complete Return the
Left Rev Smith Rev Smith 1868

February Sunday 2 1868

Tuesday 4

Wednesday 5

February Tuesday 6 1868

Friday 7

Saturday 8

February Sunday 9 1868

Tuesday 11

Tuesday 12

February Wednesday 12 1868

Thursday 13

Friday 14

February Saturday, 13. 1869.

Rose 6.45. Prayer 7 to XXVIII.
Composition class
Mineralogy
Ballinran
Returned 6.30.
Theology
Returned

Sunday, 14.

Rose 6.45 Prayer 10 to
class. Reading
Bible former generation
Bible Epistles Hebrews
Bible Minor prophets
Returned 10.

Monday, 15.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 7 to XXIX
Theology Bellarmine Hebrew
Bible Genesis
Mathematics Reading
Returned 11

February Tuesday, 16. 1869.

Rose 6.45. Prayer 7 to XXXII
Theology Lecture on Palaeontology Bellarmine
Bible Pentateuch
Grammar
Returned 10.30

Wednesday, 17.

Rose 6.45. Prayer 7 to XXXII
Theology Bellarmine Hebrew
Theology Reading
Bible former generation
at 7 Reading
Returned 10.30

Thursday, 18.

Rose 6.25. Prayer 7 to XXXII
Lecture on Palaeontology
Bellarmine Composition
Bible Samuel Walk with
Bellarmine Grammar
Prof. Hunter Returned 10

February Friday, 19. 1869.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 7 to
Theology Bellarmine Hebrew
Bible Non Bellarmine
Bible Genesis 22.
Theology Lecture on Composition
Returned 10.

Saturday, 20.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 7 to Hebrew
Lecture Bellarmine
Lecture with Prof. Hunter
Reading
Returned 10

Sunday, 21.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 7 to
class. Reading
Bible Epistles
Returned 10.

February Monday, 22. 1869.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 7 to
Theology Bellarmine
Theology Lecture
Theology Bellarmine
Bible Genesis 22.
Bible 2 c. Reading
Returned 10.30

Tuesday, 23.

Rose 6.45. Prayer
Bible Grammar

Palaeontology
Bible Deuteronomy Reading
after Returned
Returned 10.

Wednesday, 24.

Rose 6.30. Prayer 7 to
Theology Hebrew
Theology Walk
Reading
Returned 10.

February. Thursday, 27. 1868.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Church
Meeting. Catechumens
College. Prayer
Meeting. Catechumens
Gym. Reading
Lecture Meeting. Home
Retired 10.30

Friday, 28.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Church
Theology. Catechumens
Catechumens. College Prayer
Bible Study. Home
Letter to Wellesley Girls.
Retired 11

Saturday, 29.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Church
Prayer Meeting. Retired 10.30
Business. Retired 11
Retired early last night

March. Sunday, 1. 1868.

Rose 7. Prayer. Rose 10 11
Church. Communion. VI.
Bible Read Proverbs
Scripture Reading
Retired 9
Bible Meeting. Communed.
Retired 10.30

Monday, 2.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Rose 10.30
Theology. Retired
Catechumens. Theology
Theology. Retired 11
Friendly Quarter
Gym. at 5. Prayer. Home
Meeting. Retired 12.

Tuesday, 3.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Church
Office. Letter to N
Catechumens. Retired 10
College. Prayer. Retired 11
Church. Communion
Retired 11.

March. Wednesday, 4. 1868.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Theology. Hebrew. Rose
Office. Letter to
of Bible Committee
Prayer
Retired 9.30

Thursday, 5.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Theology
Bible. Catechumens
Office. Letter to
Letter to
Letter. Prayer. preachers
Rose 9. Retired 11

Friday, 6.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Theology. Hebrew. Retired
Left for New Haven. Retired
Church. Letter. Letter to
Church. Letter. Retired
Communion. Retired

March. Saturday, 7. 1868.

Rose at 7. Prayer
Gym. Reading. Committee
Reading. committee
Reading
Retired at 9

Sunday, 8.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Rose 10 11 12. Preaching
Communion. Scripture. Talk
Baptism. Lecture. Bible
Lecture. Letter to Bible
Retired 9.30

Monday, 9.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Gym. 10. Theology. Hebrew
Study. Study
Office. Study
Office. Study
Calendar
Retired 11

March. Tuesday, 10. 1868

Rose 6.30. Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Calculus
Calculus class 10
Collection Field Theory
Field Theory Hours
Bathing
Retired 10.15

Wednesday, 11.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Calculus Geology
Calculus class Field
Theory Hours
Bathing and Retired
10

Thursday, 12.

Rose 6.30. Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Astronomy
Collection Astronomy
Field Theory
Bathing Reading
Retired 10.30

March. Friday, 13. 1868.

Rose 6.30 Prayers
7 to 8 Studying
Astronomy
Field Theory
Dipped Bathing Hour
Bathing Reading
Retired 10

Saturday, 14.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7 to 8
Composition Hour
Mathematics
Bathing
Spent the night

Sunday, 15.

Rose at 7. Prayers
Scripture
Reading
Reading Study Hour
Rose 8 to 9 11 to 12
Walked out Reading
Retired 9.

March. Monday, 16. 1868.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Calculus
Bathing
Mathematics Studying
Field Theory
Dipped Bathing
Retired 10.30

Tuesday, 17.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7
to 8 Studying
Calculus Mathematics
Composition Hour
Bathing Field Theory
Dipped Composition
Bathing
Retired 10

Wednesday, 18.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Calculus
Collection Astronomy
Field Theory Hours
Bathing
Calculus Composition
Bathing
Retired 10.30

March. Thursday, 19. 1868.

Rose 6.30 Prayers
7 to 8 Studying
Astronomy Hours
Bathing
Calculus Field Theory
Bathing
Reading
Retired 10

Friday, 20.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Calculus
Bathing Field Theory
Hours
Bathing Bathing
Reading Reading
Retired

Saturday, 21.

Rose 6.30 Prayers 7 to 8
Studying Office Hours
Composition Hour
Bathing Bathing
Mathematics Bathing
Bathing Reading
Composition Retired 10

March. Sunday, 22. 1868.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
XI Sunday. Church
Rev. Wilson. Scripture Hist.
Evening. Church
Letter.
Retired 10.

Monday, 23.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Studying. Wilson.
Dressing. Breakfast.
Shaving. Family Prayer.
Studying. Dressing.
Walk Park. Prayer.
Retired 10.15

Tuesday, 24.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Walk. Breakfast.
Wilson. Studying.
Consult Smith. Coal.
Shaved. Dressing. Breakfast.
Dressed.
Retired 10.30

March. Wednesday, 25. 1868.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Studying. Breakfast. Studying.
Wilson. Walk. Studying.
Dress. Letter to Wardle.
Tea at Mr. Jones.

Thursday, 26.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Studying. Studying. Wilson.
Letter. Prayer. Letter to Mr.
Wilson. Letter to Wardle.
Bath with Dr. Smith. Dressing.
Studying. Breakfast.
Retired 11.30.

Friday, 27.

Prayer. Prayer. Studying.
Wilson. Studying.
Prayer. Walk. Breakfast.
Studying. Dressing.
Letter. Proof.
Retired 11.

March. Saturday, 28. 1868.

[illegible]

Sunday, 29.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Church. Dinner.
Evening. Bible. Sun. Sch.
Dressing. Prayer.
Retired 11.30. Prayer Bookx.

Monday, 30.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Wilson. Breakfast.
Shave. Dressing. Family.
Dr. Powell. Church.
Dr. Jackson.
Retired 10.

March. Tuesday, 31. 1868.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Sun. on Sch. Examination.
1.30 — 4.30.
Retired 10.30

April. Wednesday, 1.

Rise 6.30. Prayer.
Examination Papers.
Sun. 1.30 to 4.30. Wilson.
Dinner at Mr. Jones.
Retired 10.45

Thursday, 2.

Rise 6.30. Prayer Bookx.
Wilson. Sun. Studying.
College. Breakfast.
Dressing. Walk.
Consulting.
Retired 9.45

April. Friday. 1. 1898

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. xlvi.
Nelson. Pt. Miller.
Nelson. Robey.
Office Prayers 17.
Jones. Pt. Miller. Mutter.
Walk. Innocentius xc.
Nelson. 10.

Saturday. 2.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. xlvii.
Greenberg. Pt. Miller.
Baltimore. Nelson.
6.30. Sermon
Nelson. 10.

Sunday. 3.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Sermon
Lessons 11. 1 Cor. xv. 35
Crisp. Feast. Rev. xxi. xxii.
Nelson. Sacrament
Nel. 10.

April. Monday. 4. 1898

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. xlix.
Prayer
Nelson. Greenberg.
Walk. Innocentius.
Greenberg. Pt. Miller.
Office. Pt. Miller.
Pt. Miller. 11.

Tuesday. 5.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. l.
Nelson. Feast. Ward.
Nelson.
Walk. Jones.
Office. Pt. Miller.
Nelson. 12. 30.

Wednesday. 6.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. lxiii.
Nelson. Greenberg. Feast.
Nelson. Greenberg.
Sermon. Greenberg.
Office. Nelson.
Pt. Miller. Nelson. 9.

April. Thursday. 7. 1898

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. lxiv.
Nelson. Greenberg.
Office. Pt. Miller. Mutter.
Office. Greenberg.
Sermon. Greenberg.
Walk. Jones.
Nelson. 10.

Friday. 8.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. lxv.
Innocentius. Walk.
Pt. Miller. Spend Holiday. Nelson. Pt. Miller.
Nelson. 6.30.

Saturday. 9.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. lxvi.
Carefully. Office. Greenberg.
Walk. Jones. Nelson.
Evening. reading.
Nelson. 9.30.

April. Sunday. 10. 1898

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Eng. xix. xx.
Office. Greenberg.
Sermon. Feast.
Nelson.
Greenberg. Sacrament.
Nelson. 10.30.

Monday. 11.

Rose 6.30. Prayer
Eng. xxi. xxii. Nelson.
Office. Greenberg. Nelson.
Greenberg. Pt. Miller.
Walk. Innocentius.
Greenberg. Pt. Miller.
Nelson. 10.

Tuesday. 12.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Ps. lxviii.
Nelson. Feast. Ward.
Walk. on Commentary.
Greenwell.
Nelson. 12.

April Wednesday, 13 1864

Rose 6.40. Prayers
Judge XV. Vestry
Rehearsal. Baltimore
Parochial meeting
night

Thursday, 14

Rose 6. Prayers Scripts
Post. for Jones &
Geology. Exercise
Strength. Sermon at
Health. Again
Returned 9.

Friday, 15

Rose 6.30 Prayers Judge XV
Vestry. Letter to Mr. Hop
Geol. Letter Jones
Sem. Letter Jones
Bank. Letter to Health
Bank. Sermons
Returned 10

April Saturday, 16. 1864

Rose 6. Prayers Judge XV.
Sem. Letter to Baltimore
Sem. Letter to Jones
Sermons. Letter Sermon

Returned 7.

Sunday, 17

Rose 6. Prayers Sermon
Preached 10.30 Jones 3.30
Visited Harriet &
Sacrament
Sermon & Prayers
Returned 9.30

Monday, 18

Rose 6.15. Prayers Judge
XV. Letters to Jones &
Strength. Post Vestry
Geology. Letter 3.30. Read
Health. Sermons. Health
to Paper with Jones Returned 10

April Tuesday, 19. 1864

Rose 6.30. Prayers
Stories. Prof. Letter to
Vestry. Geology.
Afternoon. Building
Visited & Baltimore
Supped the night

Wednesday, 20

Rose 6.30. Prayers
Returned to Library
Judge XV. Prof.
Vestry. Geology
Sermons. Health. Jones
Bank. Sermons
Returned 10

Thursday, 21

Rose 6.30. Prayers
Letter to Jones Pastor
Sermons. Vestry
Geology. Prayers
Health. Letter Mr. Hop
Sermons. Sermons

April Friday, 22. 1864

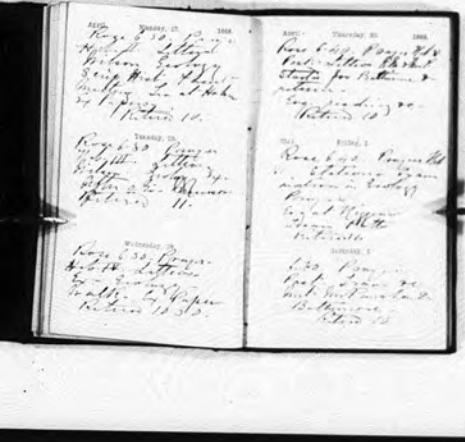
Rose 6.30. Prayers Judge XV.
Stories. Vestry
Geology.
Sermons. Jones
Geology.
Sermons
Returned 9.30

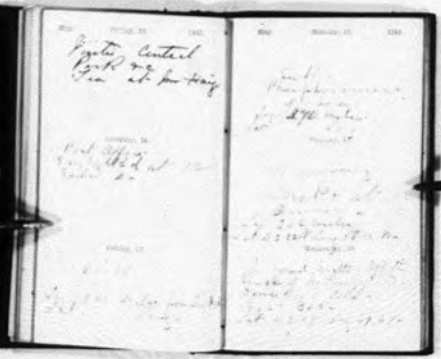
Saturday, 23

Rose 6.30. Prayers Health
Vestry. Baltimore
Visited & Hebron
College Reporter
Returned 10

Sunday, 24

Rose 6. Prayers
Class & Tract
Infirmary. Reading
Sermons. Sacrament
Returned 10





May. Saturday, 9. 1868

Bu[illegible] Dined with Mr & Mrs Jackson [illegible] Tea at Mrs B[illegible] [illegible]

Sunday, 10.

Rose 7. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Monday, 11.

Station [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Church evening

May. Tuesday, 12. 1868.

[illegible] Called on [illegible] [illegible] Tea at [illegible] Preached in [illegible] [illegible] Hopes &c

Wednesday, 13.

Called on [illegible] [illegible] York. Train at 11 for N. York

Thursday, 14.

Arrived in N. York afternoon & Tea at Dr Strahans Letters.

May. Friday, 15. 1868.

[illegible] Central Park &c Tea at Mr Haig

Saturday, 16.

Post Office [illegible] $2 at [illegible]

Sunday, 17.

[illegible]

May. Monday, 18. 1868.

[illegible] Phosphorus [illegible] $70 [illegible]

Tuesday, 19.

[illegible]

Wednesday, 20.

[illegible]

Friday, 22.

Saturday, 23.

Monday, 25.

Tuesday, 26.

Friday, 29.

Sunday, 31.

Rose of Y. Pea

Wednesday, 3.

Thursday, 4.

Saturday, 6.

Sunday, 7.

Tuesday, 9.

Wednesday, 10.

Friday, 12.

Saturday, 13.

June. Sunday, 14. 1868.

Tuesday, 15.

Tuesday, 16.

June. Wednesday, 17. 1868.

Thursday, 18.

Friday, 19.

June. Saturday, 20. 1868.

Sunday, 21.

Monday, 22.

June. Tuesday, 23. 1868.

Wednesday, 24.

Thursday, 25.

Morning. [illegible]

Sunday, 28

Rose at [illegible] from Seoul
[illegible] Bridge
[illegible] Morning
[illegible] Tom Corwith
[illegible]

Sunday, 28

Rose at [illegible]

Rose at [illegible] from Seoul
Breakfast [illegible] at
6 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Boat at [illegible]
[illegible] Chinese [illegible]
[illegible] Tsiyeh [illegible]
[illegible]

Sunday, 29

Rose at [illegible] from Seoul
Boat at [illegible]
passing at [illegible] Kiangsi
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Rose at 5.30. Passed Seoul
Boat at 5.30 [illegible]
10.30 passing [illegible]
Breakfast [illegible]
Cattle [illegible]
[illegible] Kilthofer
[illegible]

Rose at 7. Unusually [illegible]
at 8.15. [illegible]
at 9.30. Dikkel [illegible]
Walk round the Kilby
[illegible]
Home. Table [illegible]
[illegible]

Rose at 6 Exceptional
Prayer. Breakfast 10 for
[illegible] for [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

at 5. Walked
[illegible] Bridge
[illegible]
[illegible] at 7.30
Remained for night

July Monday 26 1869

Tuesday 27

Wednesday 28

July Thursday 29 1869

Friday 30

July Sunday 25 1869

Monday 26

Tuesday 27

July Wednesday 28 1869

Thursday 29

Friday 30

August. Saturday, 1. 1868.

Rain 3 5 50
Left 3 1 31
Long 32 24

Sunday, 2.

Rain 2 78 0
Left 40 59
Long 32 5

Monday, 3.

Rain 2 37 0
Left 40 2 9
Long 32 27

Have gale

August. Monday, 4. 1868.

Rain 2 33
Left 47 24
Long 42 30

Wednesday, 5.

Rain 3 5 1
Left 45 [illegible]
Long 42 [illegible]

Thursday, 6.

Rain 3 27
Left 44 40
Long 5[illegible]

August. Friday, 7. 1868.

Rain 3 4 1
Left 42 29
Long 42 35

Saturday, 8.

Rain 3 94
Left 41 7
Long 43 [illegible]
[illegible]

Sunday, 9.

Finished [illegible]
[illegible]

August. Monday, 10. 1868.

Finished [illegible] and [illegible]
Course at 8 30.

Tuesday, 11.

Arrived at Hamilton
at 2. Finished [illegible]
[illegible] Left the [illegible]
from Sutherland to Cape
Wright with Sam [illegible]

Wednesday, 12.

Sam for Port Stanley
Made the Sylvan

August. Thursday, 15. 1888.

Spent day at
Gen Pendleton's

Friday, 16.

Visited Mount Vernon Hall

Saturday, 18.

Leave at 11.
Transfer at
Stations 5.30
Reach B to Baltimore

August. Sunday, 19. 1888.

Preaching at
Baltimore M.E.
Church South in
Hall in Evening

Monday, 17.

Go from Annapolis
to Baltimore

Tuesday, 18.

Spend day at
Baltimore

August. Wednesday, 19. 1868.

Colony. Found
Cutter Dr Wallace
called on Dr Nevin
Rode out with
Bro John

Thursday, 20.

Spent day at
home &c

Friday, 21.

Rode to Belfast

August. Saturday, 22. 1868.

Colony. arranging
papers

Sunday, 23.

Services & Class
at Ballymena
S. School
Preaching long

Monday, 24.

Colony.
Gave Nevin Money

August. Tuesday, 25. 1868.

Colony. Arranging
Papers. Found note
for Miller. Paid money

Wednesday, 26.

Rose at 7.30 Prayer
Refresh on Prayer School
Students Laboratory
&c Retired 10.30

Thursday, 27.

Rose 6.30 Prayer
Refresh Gen. Laboratory
Faculty Meeting
Gen. Cutter behind
Dr W. Dance. Student
Return

August. Friday, 28. 1868.

Rose at 6.30 Prayer
Refresh Gen. Laboratory
Laboratory Class
Foot on Prayer
Laboratory Shuffling
Reading. Conversation
Reading Retired 10.15

Saturday, 29.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Refresh
Examination Papers
Prayer on Students
Consultation Return
Bathing Lead Weeper
Retired 10.20

Sunday, 30.

[illegible]

August. Monday, 31. 1868

September. Tuesday, 1.

Wednesday, 2.

September. Thursday, 3. 1868

Friday, 4.

Saturday, 5.

September. Sunday, 6. 1868

Monday, 7.

Tuesday, 8.

September. Wednesday, 9. 1868

Thursday, 10.

Friday, 11.

September. Saturday, 12. 1868

September. Tuesday, 15. 1868

Sunday, 13.

Wednesday, 16

Monday, 14.

Thursday, 17

September. Friday, 18. 1868

September. Sunday, 20. 1868

Saturday, 19.

Tuesday, 22.

Sunday, 20.

Wednesday, 23

September Thursday, 26 1868

Friday, 27

Saturday, 28

September Sunday, 27. 1868

Monday, 28

Tuesday, 29

September Wednesday, 30 1868

Thursday, 1

Friday, 2

October Saturday, 3 1868

Sunday, 4

Monday, 5

October. Tuesday, 6. 1868.

Wednesday, 7.

Thursday, 8.

October. Friday, 9. 1868.

Saturday, 10.

Sunday, 11.

October. Monday, 12. 1868.

Tuesday, 13.

Wednesday, 14.

October. Thursday, 15. 1868.

Friday, 16.

Saturday, 17.

October. Saturday, 20. 1888.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Read Sermon for Sunday. Church. Sent Rev. Sermon. Travelled for Mr. Sc. [illegible]

Monday, 21.

Office. Prayer. Filled. [illegible] letter to Bowen. [illegible] Walked to Bellevue.

Tuesday, 22.

Returned from B. [illegible] Prayer. Walked [illegible]

October. Wednesday, 23. 1888.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Read [illegible] Walked to Bellevue. [illegible]

Thursday, 24.

[illegible] Prayer. [illegible] Walked to Bellevue. [illegible]

Friday, 25.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Read [illegible] Sermon. Walked to Bellevue. [illegible]

October. Saturday, 27. 1888.

Sermon for Sunday. Read [illegible] Shipp. Rev. [illegible] Sermon.

Sunday, 28.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Travelled. Baptist. [illegible] Bellevue. [illegible] Sermon. [illegible]

Monday, 29.

Rose at 6.30. Prayer. Sermon for [illegible] Read [illegible] Travelled. [illegible] Bellevue. [illegible]

October. Tuesday, 30. 1888.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Read [illegible] Bellevue. [illegible] Bellevue. [illegible]

Wednesday, 31.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Read [illegible] letter to Bowen. Read Sermon. [illegible] Bellevue. [illegible]

Thursday, 1.

Rose 6.30. Prayer. Read [illegible] Bellevue. [illegible] Read [illegible]

October Friday, 30 1868

Rose 6.30. Prayer Dec II
Chemistry Recd to
Baltimore for Signature
Circulating Petition

Saturday, 31.

Rose at 7. Prayer Scripture
Letter to [illegible] 5.54 Petition
Returned to Study
Closing in Study
Return 9.00

November Sunday, 1

Rose 6.30 Prayer Scripture
[illegible]
[illegible]
Evening Hymn & Prayer

November Monday, 2. 1868

Rose 6.30 Prayer Dec II
Chemistry Recd Reply
[illegible] Study. Walk to
Baltimore

Tuesday 3.

Returned from Baltimore
Evening Study Petition
for [illegible] Afternoon
[illegible] Prof Wilcox
Prof Commission
Return 9.50

Wednesday 4.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Dec II
Chemistry Go down
for [illegible]
[illegible]
Baltimore
Spent night

November Thursday, 5 1868

Rose 7. Prayer Scripture
Evening Go to Chem
Summoned Talk to Class
at 8 Lec Lec at Dwight
Evening in Study
Return 10

Friday 6 Prayer Dec II
Chemistry Recd
Morning Recd to
Study Study Reading
Return 10

Rose 6.30 Prayer
Notified to Baltimore
Returned 8.30 Study
[illegible] Stories
Evening Study
Return
10

November Sunday, 8. 1868

Rose 6.30 Prayer
Sermon
Prayer Meeting
Study Study
Visited Sheppard
Walking [illegible]
Study

Tuesday, 10

Rose 6.30 Prayer Dec II
Chemistry Recd Dec II
[illegible] Study
Study for Study Study
Lecture on Sunset by
Professor

Tuesday, 17.

Rose 6.30 Prayer Study
Dec II Recd at Prayer
Conversation on behalf
of Lottie Dennis of
Baltimore and Study

Returned at 5 P. M. to Spain — Chemistry — Letter to Boyce — Dr. J. S. Newton left Sheep — Dr. Jackson — Left Bill — Retired 9

Thursday, 12.

Rose 6.50. Prayer Script — Arranging Scheme — College Prayers — Lecture to Junior & Sophs & Freshmen — Retired 10.30

Friday, 13.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Script — Chemistry — Walked to Baltimore & spent the night.

Returned to Spain at 10 — Dr. Gadsby — Letter to Boston — Dr. Newton — Left Dr. Jackson — Left Bill — Closing in Chemistry — Retired 10 11

Sunday, 15.

Rose 7. Prayer — Scripture Class — Read (Professor Fowler) — Sermon — Read Sheep & Sermon — Preaching 4 P.M. — Dr. Gadsby — Left Bill — Retired 10.

Monday, 16.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Bell II. — Chemistry — Letter to Boston — Received — Family — Dr. Clarke — Left Bill to Baltimore — Wrote — Spent the night.

Returned to Spain with Professor Chemistry — Letter — Received — Journal — Left Bill — Closing Chemistry — Retired 10.

Wednesday, 18.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Bell II. — Spent the day in Baltimore — Bought Bill — Study — Retired 10 — Rain

Thursday, 19.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Bell II. — Arranging Study — Dr. Bill — Left Bill — Closing — Retired 10

Rose 6.40. Prayer — Bell 6. Chemistry — Reply to Baltimore — Wrote — Spent the night.

Saturday, 21.

Rose 7. Prayer — Preparing to Chemistry — Study — Bill II. — Bible — Closing in Chemistry — Retired 9.30

Sunday, 22.

Rose 6.30. Prayer Bell II. — Class — Sermon — Preaching & Prof. Gilland — Scripture Study — Prof. Gilland — Sermon — Preaching P.M. — Dr. Hunt & Mr. Bill — Wrote — Letter — Retired 10.30

November. Tuesday, 25. 1913.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt V.
Chemistry
Family meeting
Matt. with Bro. R.
Retired Return 9.

Thursday, 27.

Rose 6.40. Prayer
Matt V. Letter to
Dragger - Baltimore
retreat. Letter Ward &
Coming Prayer meeting
Sermon Retired 10

Wednesday, 28.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt V.
Chemistry. Dr Wade
Prof. Duke Barnett -
Collecting Board Sem.
Sun & evening M. Sermon
Retired 10

November. Thursday, 29. 1913.

Rose at 6.30. Prayer
Matt. V. Station with
Dr Clark. Sermon Pub.
Bro R. Lodge Prayer
Sermon to 5.30 Pub.
Write Shoop Bacon -
Coming Church Sermon

Friday 30.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt V.
chemistry Sermon
Sermon with Bro. Matt.
Sermon Sec. with Bro.
Carroll - Retired 11

Saturday, 31.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt V.
Sermon Matthew 6.
Sermon Baltimore Sermons
with Dr. Wade. Prayer Pub.
Sermon Reason - Shoop
Retired 10

December. Monday, 1. 1913.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt V.
Chem. Pray meeting Sermon
Sermon Preaching Pub.
Shoop Sermon
Published Prop. 2111.20.
Retired 10

Tuesday, 2.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt V.
Chemistry Retired
Family Meeting
Spoke Pub. & Baltimore
where spent night

December. Wednesday, 3. 1913.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt VII
Chemistry Shopping
Clem. (Christ) Shoop
Circuit Pure Church
Shoop died at 7.45 the Sept.
church etc.
Retired 9.30

Thursday, 4.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt. V. 48.
Prayer V. with Bro.
Sermon V. with Bro.
Sermon at Bro.
Sermon at Bro.
Church

Friday, 5.

Rose 6.40. Prayer Matt. V.
Sermon Sermon
Sermon V. with Bro.
Sermon at Bro.
Sermon at Bro.
Sermon at Bro.
Retired

December Saturday, 5. 1891

Tuesday, 6.

Wednesday, 7.

Monday, 7.

Thursday, 8.

December Tuesday, 8. 1891

December Friday, 11. 1891

Saturday, 12.

Sunday, 13.

December Monday, 14. 1891

Tuesday, 15.

Wednesday, 16.

December Thursday, 17 1868

December Sunday, 20 1868

Friday, 18

Monday, 21

Saturday, 19

Tuesday, 22

December Wednesday, 23 1868

December Thursday, 24 1868

Tuesday, 28

Friday, 29

Sunday, 27

Monday, 28

December. Tuesday, 29. 1863

Memoranda.

Wednesday, 30.

Thursday, 31.

Cash Journal, January.

Cash Journal, January.

Cash Account, February

Date		Received	Paid
3	Rec. College Rebate	18 06	
5	Tuition R. S. Ogden		1 00
7	Paid		10
8	Paid		5
10	Indigent College Rent		5 18
11	Tuition Wm. Stocks		1 00
12	Rec'd of Trustees of Academy	70	
13	Coll		5 75
16	Paid & Coll		15
17	Coll & Indigent Rent		4 18
18	Paid		5
20	Paid Removal		50
	Permitted to Wood		5 00
	Rec'd of Wood		3 00
	Coll & Board		4 10
	Expense		1
	Coll & Paid		75
	Bal. on Coll. Rep.	44 54	
		3 75	3 75
		47 29	47 29
	Total due	44 54	

Cash Account, February

Date		Received	Paid

Cash Account, March

Date		Received	Paid
1	Rec. College		41 06
	College Rent		5
4	Expense		25
7	Rec'd on Board		26
9	Tuition		90
11	Expend. in	1 15	
12	Coll & off		26
13	Paid Hum & Stock		
	Paid Rent		75
17	Paid & C.B.A.		50
20	Coll		
23	R. J. Colson	518 00	
	Coll Subscription		20 00
	" Discounting		10 00
	" Bookkeeping		15 00
	" Rent		175 00
	Expend College		42 72
	Paid Board		245 72
	Balance		34 00
		518 00	591 72

Cash Account, March

Date		Received	Paid
25	Paid on Land	41 25	
27	Paid & Coll Supp.		2 00
28	Paid Land Commissioner		5 00
29	Paid		1 50
			1
	Balance	52 75	
	Bank Book		55

		Received	Paid
3	Cash on hand	51 83	
6	Cells		50
7	Pots & Pans		50
9	Sash Bank	20 00	
	Pens		50
13	Bell & Rod		25
	Shade for Cell		1 75
20	Chairs & Pens		20
30	Fare of Pat.		30
	Cells		
24	Matting		50
25	Pad Paper &c		40
	Coal		4
	Pots & Pans		41
	Horse		150
	Hat & Cap Plan	77 75	
	Cells & Cribs	7 50	50
	Board	3 00	50
	Sup. Fund	11 00	50 00
			54 91

		Received	Paid

		Received	Paid
		6244	
			3 50
			137 40
			137 00
			55 60
			62
			75
			10
			75
			75
		41 19	
		5 00	
			5 62
			1 00
			3 40
			26
			34
			1 00

		Received	Paid
Tariff			3 40
Gold			3 13
Sundries			
Salmon		3 16	
Theatre			12 6
Postage			1 6
Sash & key			3 2
Sundries			5 00
Gl Sash			6 6
Cab			2
Porter Sash			1 0
Horse shoeing			6
Razor			6
Imported Pens &c			9 5
Gl Gill			2 7
Farmer Pens			1 10
Porter &c			6 7
Collector's Bill			5 0
Farm Gl &c			3 7

		Received	Paid
1	Cash	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]		[illegible]
	Changed	75	
	[illegible]		[illegible]
	Changed	112 75	
	Card bill	2	
	[illegible]		2 5
	Boat	12	
	[illegible]		10 75
	[illegible]		24 25
	[illegible]		45

		Received	Paid
	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		2 40
	augd	811.00	
	Paid [illegible]		5.00
17	Col. Bates [illegible]		1.90
	[illegible]		2 75
	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]		11 50
	Expenses [illegible]	5	
	Balance on hand	[illegible]	
	[illegible]		4 6
	[illegible]		19
	[illegible]		[illegible]

			Paid
	Cash	1440	
2	Expenses to [illegible]		10.25
	[illegible]		25
	1 [illegible]		14.00
5	Two days.		14.25
16	Seven days		115.55
	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		[illegible]
	[illegible]		12
	Books		1
	Hotel		9
	Fare		9
	Hotel Washington		9 6
	Fare to [illegible]		2
	[illegible] Hotel		3 1
	[illegible]		15
	Balance		

[illegible]		21
[illegible]		1
[illegible]		11
[illegible]		[illegible]

Cash Account, August.

		Received	Paid
23rd	Cash on hand	11 11	
	Bedroom do		3 75
	Wine		1 4
	Envelopes & Blotter		1 12
	Dog Tax		12
	Pot & Pans		4
	Papers		1 00
	Stamps		5 00
	Rent Dolan	20 00	15
	Oil & c.	7	
	Stamps	3	
	Butter	1 25	
	Coffee	1	
	Carpet	6 00	
	Bacon	10 10	
	Sugar	17	
	Tea	60	
	Post Journal	3 00	
	Balance	29 23	
		60 17	

Cash Account, August.

	Received	Paid

Cash Account, September.

		Received	Paid
28	Cash on hand	11 62	
do	Barley & Oats		1
do	Dry Goods		5 5
	Coal		25
	Rent Dunle	1 00	
	Butter		15
	Salt & Shovel		12
	Pounder		21 50
	Dry Goods		21 00
	Board		11 [illegible]
		12 62	3 91
		8 71	
	Expense Pocket Book		35
	Butter	6 6	1 4
			2 2
		5 5	6 4

Cash Account, September.

	Received	Paid

Cash Account, October

Date	Receipts	Pay
1812	Cash	5564
" 5	Coffee & Coll	251
7	Food	19
13	[illegible]	1.50
14	Food	9
26	Bank 1/3 Capital 18.44	17.31
"	Fees	1.50
"	Food & coll	48
"	Stores	2.50
	Cash on Hand	5.21
		6.21
		558
	Balance	5.21
	Paid Sundry	2.00
	Balance	3
	College money	5.75
		8.75
	Paid Sundry	1.50
	To Balance	7.25
	Expense	1.50

Cash Account, October

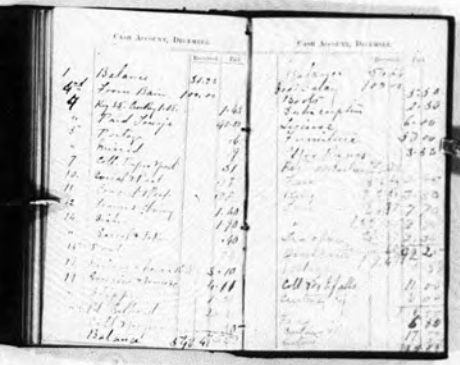
Date	Receipts	Pay

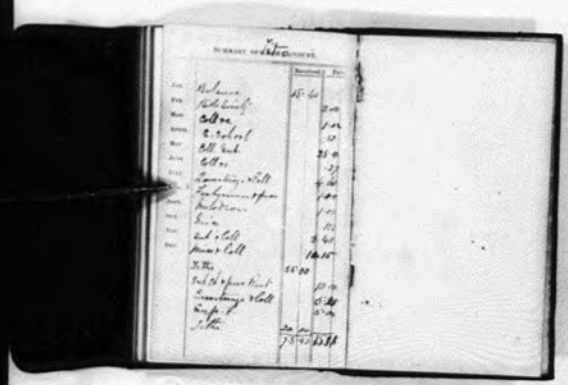
Cash Account, November

Date	Receipts	Pay
	Cash	4.24
" 5	Ron Kenan	1.00
6	Paid Sundry Expense	.50
	Coffee	.5
14	Paid Salary	150.00
"	Provisions	.19
"	Stores	
"	Stores	2.00
"	Provisions	1.00
"	Coal & Stores	6.70
"	Provisions from Farm	1.50
16	Coll Coll Food & Expense	1.25
"	Provisions	1.50
17	Hamilton & Co	4.00
18	Coffee & Coll	3.00
19	Hutchinson & Co	1.00
20	Davidson & Co	1.00
24	Expense Tax	.50
	Coffee & Expense Coll	2.00
26	Balance Cash on Hand	18.75
		195.33

Cash Account, November

Date	Receipts	Pay
	Balance	4.70
	Hamner & Dougherty	1.00
	Coll Coll & Milk Expense	1.12
	Provisions	7.75
	Paid Coll & Expense	1.50
	Expense & Charge	.45
		11.67





The most general classification which has been made of rocks is to distinguish them as igneous & sedimentary.

By igneous rocks we understand all rocks which have had their condition prior to their present solidification been a molten state. All igneous rocks are known by examples on granite & basalt & Basalt.

By sedimentary rocks we understand all rocks which have had their condition since their disintegration in water & consolidation. Shales & sandstones are examples.

Bateman there are two great classes are here distinguished which have indeed generally been considered to be the bottom of heat & have become gradually molten or at least highly heated in consolidation.

We have examples of these in the Huronian Rocks the marble, slate &c. These are called Transition or Metamorphic Rocks.

Besides these we have a few cases in which rock has been deposited from solution in water. Stalactite. Some specimens of Quartz. Some ores of them are examples. Many of these are crystalline.

Crystalline rocks embrace ~~most of the~~ igneous, metamorphic & precipitated rocks while the deposited are non crystalline.

It was formerly believed that the igneous rocks were all older than the deposited. But it is now clearly proved that the oldest rocks known geologically are metamorphic while the igneous have been erupted or thrown up through the deposited rocks at

various periods & are many of them quite recent. Geology seems to point back to a period when the entire mass of the earth was in a molten state & when all its volatile materials formed a dense atmosphere around the ball of fire. As it cooled the first crust formed over its entire surface would be an universal igneous formation. But this would acquire but a very few feet in thickness before the first water which rose from the ocean & hitherto held as vapour by the heat would begin to condense & descend. Falling upon the still hot rocks they would cause them to crack & be [illegible] in every direction while the waters themselves would be driven back to their place in the air again to fall. This process of cooling & condensation of the waters & disintegration of the rock which at first would be completed before

as fast as disintegration would have proceeded for vast ages before the earth was fit for either animal and veg. life. And thus by the time that the ocean had found a resting place on the earth's surface all the original primitive igneous rock had been broken up & ground as strata at the bottom of the primeval sea. Indeed at the last process they were probably partially melted & consolidated & crystallized into their present form as the strata of the Azoic Age. It is not likely that any of the igneous rock is now formed by the original cooling of the earth crust & ground afterwards down to sand & deposited from water is now known such rock from the very nature of the case did not exist for any great length of time.

The igneous rocks in the strict sense of the term are those which have been erupted from the molten interior of the earth through the Azoic & other deposited strata forming trap rocks dykes volcanic lavas &c. But scarcely differing from these are the rocks formed by the complete fusion of deposited strata though these strata have retained their position & in general their stratified character. In such rocks the traces of stratification having been destroyed by the fusion. But still they exist not in amorphous masses as the trap rocks but in widespreading beds or formations having a regular dip &c as the stratified rocks. Among such rocks which we find in the Azoic & perhaps some subsequent ages we have granites, granite porphyries &c as perfect

in many erupted from
the interior of the earth
Hence where the molten
phases have been thus con-
ditions have melted there
earth fing igneous rocks
in bulk have formed far
the largest Portion of the
Crust. Hence they
demonstrate every shade
of metamorphism down
to the simple shaping
or consolidation of dep-
and also on a large
scale. The method of Classifica-
tion which we shall use
herein is that of Dodson
depends more upon
the mineral & chemical
composition of the rocks
than upon their remarks
Rocks that is not rem
Geologic

We have three Orders of Rocks.

Order I. Sedimentary
Contains Non fossiliferous
Family 1. Fossiliferous Sedim
" 2. Secondary Sedim
" 3. Tertiary Sedim

Order II Igneous Rocks & Dep
Contains Two families
Family 1. Intrusives
" 2. Extrusives
" 3. Volcanics

Order III Igneous Metamorphic
Contains One family
One

Order I.
Family 1. Fossiliferous Sedim
If the fossiliferous Sedim
have been formed principally
of species of animals & plants
it is by any means certain that
so the principal material
of which
Secondary remains consists
of these Organisms Fossiliferous
Quartzy & Mica
Fossiliferous is a double adjective
for the protozoa & organisms
have principally determined
& now for the protozoa
Calcareous Rocks Lime or
Magnesia & so the fossiliferous
formations may easily be
Known by its Limestone bitumen
colored by pearly & especially
by its cleavage the pearly
by its brilliance with bitumen
colored to pearly & by its
cement of cleavage. The
Quartz drawn by Quartzy and
by its every tiny Crystal
Quartz to surface & clearly
the Foraminifera are mostly
by Foraminifera rocks

as felspar is generally white or light-flesh colour.

We have three kinds of structure in Granite. The Compact in which the structure or grain of the rock is very fine. The granular in which it consists of coarser grains & the laminated in which the different minerals are arranged in layers. These layers are not to be looked upon as evidence of stratification or deposits they are rather the result of a peculiar process of segregation in the cooling & crystallizing of the rock. There are long sheets of felspar & ~~quartz~~ Felspar [illegible] so. When it assumes a peculiar angular form it is termed graphic Granite.

Granite is composed of three minerals. We have many varieties from different proportions of the minerals. Felspathic Granite is the ordinary way in which felspar predominates. Quartzose in which the Quartz predominates. Micaceous or Micaceous Granite when the mica is found in large layers or masses. Sometimes the mica is wanting & we have Felspar & Quartz alone. Sometimes we find both Mica & Quartz wanting & masses of pure felspar. Again we find one of the minerals to a greater or less extent replaced by a fourth mineral. The mineral most frequently replaced is mica. When Talc takes its place we have Protogine or Talcose granite. When Hornblende is found with the mica we have Syenitic granite. Granulite is a peculiar Granite consisting mostly of felspar with a little quartz & of a fine compact structure. We have also varieties of granite in which Tourmaline & [illegible] & a take the place of mica & are found with the felspar & Quartz.

Syenite.

Is given to the rock ~~kind~~ differs from Granite in the replacement of the mica by Hornblende. When Felspar, Quartz & Hornblende alone are found we have Syenite. We have varieties similar to the Granite. If the Felspar is Potash felspar or Orthoclase we have common Syenite; when it is white or soda felspar we have white Syenite. When the Quartz is wanting & we have felspar & hornblende it is called Diorite.

Porphyry

This is not so much a distinct rock in composition as a peculiar form of granite & syenite. When one of the minerals separates in large crystals in a ground mass of compact texture, a kind of granite, we have Porphyry. It has something of a spotted appearance. The crystals may be felspar as most commonly, or Quartz as Quartz porphyry. The Porphyries are divided into two great classes. The Quartz bearing & the Quartz free. Porphyry is produced by a peculiar process of cooling. When the constituents of a rock are cooled somewhat slowly & have melting points somewhat widely apart the most infusible mineral as Quartz, Orthoclase or any [illegible] [illegible] crystallizes out first & by the process of segregation form isolated crystallized masses. When the heat is reduced to the melting point of the other minerals they consolidate or set around these earlier crystals & form the compact [illegible] ground of the Porphyry.

Of the Porphyries we have [illegible] a [illegible] passing into the granites & syenites on the one hand & into felstone & trachytes on the other.

The Lower Precambrian porphyry in contact the Brick is crystal and a quartz porphyry filled appar porphyry. The rare Granite porphyry & porphyritic granite intrusive emplaced Felsopor Diorite & Hornblende & porphyry in structures. The granite of the Granite porphyry have more compact which of the porphyritic granite more spar or consider. Whereas also, the lower Porphyries in which the crystals figure been dissolved out leaving empty moulds other fill of little bits or in some of the porphyry more structure Porm in the higher structure & we have the suggestion of crystalline felspar on the lower Felsitic of Algic class. Generation into the higher porphyry Algitic Porphyry & Felsitic Porphyry.

The Granite are the that marks the Granite Metallic porphyry further down that show into a class

Granite which has been known up to comparatively recent geological days which have resulted much more metallic in the transformation of the Granite stone from the Felsitic & Porphyry to the Granite Rocks.

In this Felsitic the metals are matted together in a mass Structure in one strongly held having indurated granular texture Rock or solidified in volume in Glassy texture & crystallized Structure.

Structure has the felsitic separation in little crystal Modules but not completely from the to complete collapse the material from the after many of granite. All these Volcanic centuries over or less water in the Structure.

Granite stone consists of fine grained material & Rock to the action of water & pressure has been formed in a crystalline structure.

Order I.

Sub Formula.

Porphyritic Rocks.

Porphyritic Rocks are separated distinguished which function in the decline comes feel when stress occurs the impingement of the granite. The dark is compared essentially of felsitic but matrix of a structure of colour is formed in the preceding & much colour in Porphyrite or in felsitic which has a strong binding to crystalline & an other hold Porphyritic formed more than the in the rocks. Into the structure to the rocks. Into the rocks are have often a number of felsitic necessarily more which grain often bind Rocks. The remainder is often crystallized out in Porphyritic rocks. When the Formation of structure to Porphyrite Granite Granite Porphyry Conclusions of structure in the

in hand & into Homellite
order on the stone tablet
Open be electing unlight fore
Sure fingers by the count
of a pound work of Compel
book. The digested address to
and other pattern then are
left on a hard base.
The indentations are the pad
ness of Volcanic action
of the Pattern again. They are
formed much about the
Sections. All the implied
matter of Volcanic may
have not for the general
Head of man. These are
in different forms. Some
large in the bottom with
which flows from the sides
Regular base. Many Forms
with the are Attached
Them. Left upon to the
on the Volcanic action on
the mouth of the crater of the
Volcano through the back ex
cavation & falls back & gand
All true Geographical forms
of Volcanic production. Many
the electing hinged into the

closers. The Left closed on
Sketches & the back closed
in
Should have been enclosing
ill Shine the Best Tablet
Pattern are fine & the digested
Pattern enclosed. Thus the
Shows the Number of the chosen
Tablets. Omitted to enclose
Pattern. I do complete
Chart.
The Canadian man by partially
explained to avoid the Ob
Tablet. We have Angle in some
specimens. Number in Them
are also written in Hieroglyphics
as before mentioned. Which
mined. Left the
Canadian Remarks to the
Tablets & Structure

When the Canadian is explained
entirely in a Tablet of Lava
the north called Pompeiton.
In Pompeiton we may have
of the Tablets Pertinent in the
Great Common. Problems are
found in the Canada called
Anglesmen north. The Tablet
found partly in the Lectures.

& partly in digested on Lines
Chart in the north. Many
Pertinent Forms are to be
of the Tablet. The north being
Tablet appears in different ways
on have Illustrated Lectures
Continuous. Relative to
the place of Tablets.

Order I
Sect of Lands
Pompeiian Rock.
The Rocks of the two first
Furniture have very close
Resemblance to those which
appear on the Pompeian Pottery
Minerals. Which all more
complex designs & similar
Sketches, characters and by
Those dark also resembling
the Pompeian of Pottery
as the principal Minerals
These Rocks lay in small
Lots of Pompeiian & Lettering
Pompeian Inscriptions of
Minerals. Inscriptions of Pompeiian
are found in some Pottery
Pompeiian which is the principal
Sometimes of Pottery Pots of
much Number in the Lock of
Rock Pottery Lock upon the
a Little Less than Pompeiian
a Long Tomb. Omitted all Pom
Lists of Indication of Pottery or

feldspar, Silica & Iron oxides
of Hornblende, these are the
species, & possess distinguishing
characters. Cluster & Schlosser
complete his analysis of Pyroxene
commonly Hornblende, Shale &
Diorite, Quartz & Lustrous Clay.

Pyroxenic Rocks

Composition Pyroxene, augite
& Magnetite. Of Pyroxenic Rocks
the principal species are
Gabbro, Basalt, Dolerite
Diabase & Basaltic Wacke.
These are distinguished chiefly
by their structure or
texture as no mineral or chemical
composition can be made so
different. Gabbro may be
considered of the modern Volcanic
series, as the opinion prevails
of a volcanic origin. It may be
found in a strange variety
from a coarse stone, rather
of fine texture, resembling
some porphyries, yet speckled
like a diffuse from that of Shale
in colour, in length to the angle

& are the interstices of the parts
formed in cooling. The balls in
Gabbro are rounded & often
as if formed by a drop of fluid
molten to stone as it dropped
into water. The elongated in-
stances represent the direction
of the lava, stratum & suppose
the parts of lava in a parallel
form. Behind the top of the stone
is a very porous formation a
clay, and where it comes in
contact with water forms
part towards the bottom
hornie more compact &
approaches basalt. The matter
shatter which is ejected &
cooled in the air is usually
the same composition as
lava & forms Lapilli.
Volcanic ashes & Pyroxenic
compositions cemented form
rocks & pebbles.
Basalt & Dolerite to be
of a compact or massive &
Pyroxene & Feldspar are equally
spread that one cannot be
separated from the other.
Often contains crystals of Olivine
or Chrysolite, nothing little pum-

Pyroxenic Basalt is known the
compact colouring in rocks
tended, are very fine stones
depends upon the separate
regular composition, albite
found in Basalt but the
are usually called Dolerite
rocks, the Pyroxene
of a very dark colour.
Dolerite. The structure
is granular the feldspar
and Pyroxene equally divided
Basaltic Wacke. Commonly the ap-
pearance varies in the
whole from the compact to porous
Where the compact & porous
are commonly found the
Volcanic becomes porphyritic
in a porphyritic
in which Basaltic forms an
Basalt, forms an
compact as Basalt
Basaltic an intermediate
between Basalt & Lava

is a decomposition Basalt
is found to adjoin the
feldspar has been broken
and leaving a compact
rock of pyroxene

4th Family
Am[illegible]ic Rocks.

These rocks differ from the preceding chiefly in containing common hornblende instead of pyroxene or Augite. When the hornblende is crystallized its lustre & cleavage will easily distinguish it otherwise it is very difficult to separate these from the preceding. Diorite consists of hornblende feldspar & magnetite. The lustre & cleavage planes will distinguish the crystallized varieties from dolerite. But it is then very difficult to distinguish the compact varieties from Basalt. This rock often contains chlorite which is also said to occur in Basalt. When a considerable quantity of chlorite is present we have the variety called [illegible]. Sometimes the rock consists almost entirely of hornblende especially [illegible] [illegible]

We have also porphyritic Diorite & Amygdaloid Diorite & Diorite [illegible] all corresponding to the similar varieties of Basalt.

5th Family
Hypersthene Rocks

These rocks vary from the preceding in containing a different variety or species of the Hornblende family of minerals.

Hypersthene itself can scarcely be distinguished from Hornblende when in the compact form. Diallage occurs in [illegible] almost in the [illegible]. Schiller spar may be known by its play of colours. These minerals give rise to varieties of Rocks with Diallage Hypersthene or Schiller spar Rocks.

Omphacite is another mineral of the same class of a leek green color & foliated containing iron which gives its name to a variety of Rock - [illegible] [illegible] Eclogite also contains Iron in fine texture.

Bronzite contains the mineral of that name & Euphotide the mineral [illegible]

Serpentine Rocks have their ground mass of that mineral containing more or less feldspar &c. They are known by their dark green color & fine texture. When the feldspar is crystallized in a porphyritic form we have [illegible] & when the serpentine has a splintery fracture & hardness admits of polish we have precious serpentine.

Especially in the Serpentine Rocks or the Diallage & Hypersthenite is seen a peculiar form of feldspar called Saussurite which has no cleavage & except in lustre & hardness might be taken for [illegible].

In some passing from the [illegible] [illegible] property is turned to an intermediate class having still the marks of deposition from water & at. evidently having assumed a crystalline structure from [illegible] exposure to high heat. These rocks are distinguished as gneiss slates or schists according to texture. These are again classified according to the predominating mineral

6th Family
Talcose Rocks.

In these talc is the predominating mineral [illegible] [illegible] & light green color. Chlorite is sometimes mixed [illegible] sometimes predominates. as in Chlorite schist.

7th Family
Micaceous Rocks.

In these the mica is the characteristic mineral We have a family of mica slates. mica schists & gneiss which approaches granite but retains something of stratification. The gneiss has sometimes hornblende for mica & thus approaches syenite.

The mica slates sometimes have mica replaced by black oxide of iron forming Itabirite or Iron mica slate. Minnette is a very fine-grained variety of Mica slate.

5th Family
Siliceous Rocks.

Quartz rocks are mostly of an igneous origin, the recrystallization of the original silicate, probably in connection with fluids in the form of a solution. Other quartzites are formed by the cementing silicious shells of infusoria or microscopic plants.

Common Sandstone is generally of the siliceous variety, the cement being silica or iron or other compounds. Millstone or Burrstone is a hard variety of sandstone, silicious limestone, magnesian limestone, & flint are formed by organic origin. Porphyry may be a dating metamorphic

from flint by its tenacious & distinct fracture.

Iron Stone is a bank of flint.

Impure white quartz shows of the shells of the foraminifera

We can come to considerable certainty as to mechanical rocks, these have been formed by aqueous action. Sometimes upper rocks may have had to be broken down & thrown. The Carboniferous of Europe & Carboniferous rocks may have been deposited from water, which had been heated & the organisms were all formed by a chemical process. Big plants, good time. But the good coal was from the decomposition of water or shells or plants, the water & the deposition of the ground material at a moment in lines at the bottom.

In organic forms or in the family, a mistake may be have, as the fact of the deposition rocks.

Land Stones.

Sandstone, cement, pressure & the elements. One gives which do not permit the

shape or outline of crystals but give evidence of having been worn at the edges & in cementing in stones. The grains cemented usually silicious, as Bothian quartz. Pebbles are have conglomerate pebbles or mica.

In cementing, water of a mineral. Alumina from the decomposition of felspar & lack of time.

In this period, we have put together of sandstone. The Colorado a mineral from the presence of oxide of iron. Sandstones, the grains of mostly from the decomposition of felspar & which the felspar in Potsdam & Calciferous sandstone. Old Red Sandstone.

9th Family
Argillaceous Rocks

When the cementing material largely preponderates we pass from sandstone to argillaceous or Calcareous Rock

The simplest form of Argillaceous rocks are the Clay. These are essentially Al_2O_3 combined with SiO_2 & mixed more or less with other substances as oxide of iron carbon & lime &c.

These are named from localities as London Clay or from some use as fireproof clay. Or from circumstances of deposition &c.

Next to the clays come the marls which contain from 20 to 50 per ct of lime thus connecting Clays with limestones. We have great varieties of these from difference in proportion of materials foreign ingredients & localities

The clays when more perfectly consolidated form shales & Slates. The shales are laminated but brittle. The Slates have had higher heat & pressure & hence are harder & tougher.

Order II.
Family I
Limestones

The class of Rocks which we have just considered and also that which we are just about to take up own their material to the decomposition of those which we have already studied. In these both lime alumina & magnesia exist as bases & silica as an acid. By the decomposition especially of the lime silicates we have all these set free to form deposited rocks & soils though both are partly formed by disintegration.

The lime set free would be in solution in the water of the ocean & rapidly combine with the Carbonic acid present in such large quantities nearly [illegible] particularly & this dissolving in water charged with CO_2 form Bicarbonate

This, formerly a principal part of the food of the [illegible] animal life of early geologic ages, from whose remains is the greater part of the limestone [illegible] derived. [illegible] say that all limestones originated in this way but likely a part of it as found in the [illegible] Ages & in the Californ[illegible] rock may be of [illegible] origin being precipitated from its solution by change of temperature &c. Still the [illegible] is the great mother of all the limestones.

Limestone is Carbonate of Lime. But of this are there many varieties distinguished by the admixture of foreign materials – texture & [illegible] Fossils – Geologic Age – Crystallization &c. Of these the following are the principal: Calcareous Tufa, formed mostly in hot springs holding Carb. of Lime in solution to the [illegible] of magnesia [illegible] [illegible] & thus has a loose spongy texture

The Dolomite [illegible] is not [illegible] rock in Geologic Age. It consists of the fragments of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] limestones [illegible] feet thick.

The fresh water limestone may be known by its fine texture, color generally, shell preserved & fresh water shells.

In Siliceous limestones the shells are [illegible] cemented by Silicious mud in the soluble form.

Pudding Stone contains large shells of a dark color [illegible] [illegible]

Nummulitic Limestone is formed of the remains of the nummulites – Alps [illegible]

Chalk is carbonate of lime the shells of infusorial [illegible] in [illegible] form.

[illegible] found [illegible]

The Portland [illegible] found in the Portland [illegible]

Lithographic Stone consists of pure Carbonate of lime & some Alumina, found of fine grained texture & [illegible] [illegible] great [illegible] found at Solenhofen & in Bavaria.

Oolite is a limestone found in England consisting of fine grained [illegible] [illegible] stone looking like small eggs.

The stone the little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Limestone & Encrinal Limestone are named from the prevailing fossils.

Bituminous Limestone contains bitumen [illegible] from decayed animals or plants.

The [illegible] Limestone belongs to the Carboniferous [illegible] [illegible]

Magnesian Limestone [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] formations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Granular limestone is a crystallized [illegible] stone. [illegible] Marble is found [illegible] [illegible] Impurities [illegible] mica or chlorite or serpentine in the marble [illegible] granular limestone. Limestone will generally [illegible] easily recognized [illegible] [illegible] Color [illegible] [illegible] granular limestone [illegible] Structure. [illegible] [illegible] found [illegible] hydraulic [illegible] limestone & Calcareous marl. The rule is 20 percent of other [illegible] or clay makes marl [illegible] can [illegible] be determined only by Chemical analysis.

A limestone containing some clay forms the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Family II.

Gypsums.

This family is only closely related to the preceding & Gypsum has not only the Gypsum base as bonding but in many cases from Gypsum rocks are built either the same minerals which form all rocks by the decomposition of silicates or the same substances matter. Gypsum is acted upon by the water forming sulphuric acid which acts on silicates & in presence of the air & water in sulphates and making salts which are formed in the same way as the acids acting upon limestone. Decomposition of the silicates & formation of sulphates is found in Warren

Twiddle & water or bed in Kent & sometimes forming around the bituminous strata which has been burning in the body of the Sandstone the sulphates crack & burn forming of stones since it seems to have been origin of gypsum from compounds formed all the fossils are obliterated in these places though sometimes traces remaining

The action of gypsum upon upon Kentish strata & on these rocks & water & gypsum is a double stand ing side crude of iron. Gypsum is distinguished in Cole deposits.

Family III

Iron Pyrites

The Iron pyrites will original of some mineral & by decomposed or broken & produced sulphuric acid & the mineral pass into the mineral of Pyrite & water & number of salts & determine.

Only Iron & coal may be worked upon as the stones in the phases of decomposing & some substances forming exploding material. In rare cases does that the decomposing Iron pyrites under water is only partial. If they decompose in the air and the sulphur & the carbon residue & the fact of the decomposition taking place under water the supply of O is insufficient.

a large part of the C is left in the coal state with a little H & O in combination. The non-percol. the decomposition of the H & O & the change the pressure & the water have to what degree they prevented the more perfect the change. When pressure & heat have been almost entirely wanting the more peat is preserved. Lignite the next step. The lignite contains the coal of a more still higher degree of Bituminous. & finally anthracite coal. Coals have accordingly not original contents the population of the coal & the amount of earthy matter intermixed

Conglomerates

These are those from some indicates are a subsequent origin are the mechanically deposited stony sandy & earthy. They are sometimes in detached masses & sometimes in the form of strata. Sometimes by other rocks. Sometimes earthy or sometimes with other substances by the gravity of the earth with the other materials on which they are & often are by iron by the infiltration of some mineral in solution or with partly becomes a kind of cement.

Order III

Family of Inc-

Translation of B. von Cotta's Manual of Rocks

Preface.

This second edition of my manual of the rocks appears so entirely different from the first that I might indeed happily announce it a new title. The whole body of the work is so altered that scarcely a single word remains the same. I do not think that such an alteration needs apology being natural enough in advancing through new stages of progress [illegible] [illegible] but lately on its fundamental principles.

Since the independent system arising from the nature of the rocks is impossible for [illegible] of which [illegible] so that rocks are now acknowledged

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[illegible] I have sought to group them according to geological principles i.e. according to the nature of their origin & stratification. Hence I have found three [illegible] [illegible] sedimentary & metamorphic. That these three kinds of rock formation have existed & now exist may that [illegible] in their widest [illegible] that these comprehend all possible kinds of rock formation is [illegible] no doubt. I have not attempted however arranging the individual rocks under these several divisions or their subdivisions according to their mutual relations; since the difficulty is not yet overcome for all the individual rocks & their divisions. Many of the rocks [illegible] play only a subordinate part in proportion to the entire mass of the solid crust of the earth but very little [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] which have ~~[illegible]~~ characteristics of origin by which they could form the groups [illegible] & arranged.

Within the [illegible] formed three [illegible] groups [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ be a [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ systematic [illegible] into groups depending upon their relationship & [illegible] has [illegible] a step of classification especially important not only because [illegible] the geological origin [illegible] the [illegible] identification [illegible] by separation into individual species [illegible] but also because it is of the [illegible] [illegible] recognize a rock [illegible] in [illegible] that natural position [illegible] [illegible] For the groups [illegible] [illegible] are sufficient but to distinguish individual rocks [illegible] requires an accurate knowledge of their mineral components & of their chemical composition. But [illegible] are [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible] Special differences [illegible] recognized [illegible] but [illegible] only by optical or chemical analysis so far as they [illegible] determined [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible].

In the very great diversity & variety of rocks which must be described [illegible] a similar method of treatment for all was not possible beyond the question what one should consider an independent rock & what only a variety is often difficult & not seldom can be [illegible] answered.
In the definitions I have in each rock sought to give at first only a characteristic as [illegible]. Then I have added more in detail the features of composition & texture. The chemical composition is indicated generally in the [illegible] in the specific rocks only as exceptions. Characteristic localities are named only for [illegible] [illegible] re-examination & that [illegible] [illegible] one or two wellknown localities of rocks [illegible] necessary when on the other hand the method of occurrence in the earth crust & the stratification are mentioned in the definitions & to the discussion are generally appended remarks on probable [illegible] [illegible]

of the origin but which are naturally considered as subordinate [illegible] distinctions according to composition & texture in the principal tables. For the more extensive works I have also added a review of the latest & most important literature.

After the discussion of the individual rocks I have appended some general remarks on their [illegible] comparing the continuous formation & their apparent [illegible]. These [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] the elements of the earth [illegible] from various [illegible] have separate [illegible] the distinct [illegible] we call rocks. But which [illegible] from each other [illegible] transition [illegible]. For the total [illegible] only a kind of [illegible] of building & unbuilding.

As in the Index I have mentioned all the synonyms which in the text could be [illegible] only as subordinate [illegible] I think [illegible] any [illegible]

of rock will be [illegible] in the [illegible].

The general remark will be [illegible] Geology as a science [illegible] hypotheses [illegible] sufficient [illegible] always [illegible] [illegible] probable hypotheses [illegible] as an indication of possible [illegible] [illegible] that they [illegible] as fully established [illegible]. So long as they do not contradict any known facts & [illegible] upon the phenomena of nature & [illegible] directions they are of the [illegible] advantage. [illegible] in this [illegible] I [illegible] hypotheses [illegible]

Introduction.

All attempts to distinguish sharply [illegible] one another [illegible] the [illegible] mineralogical [illegible] of which the [illegible] of the earth is composed [illegible]. This is very evident when one [illegible] the mode of their [illegible]. They are partly the crystallization [illegible] of elements which [illegible] the body of the [illegible] partly the results of the [illegible] of rock [illegible] products [illegible] but [illegible] separation [illegible] [illegible] products are [illegible] all [illegible] elements [illegible] silicon aluminium iron calcium magnesium potassium sodium & oxygen all other elements appear [illegible] subordinate & not constant [illegible] therefore [illegible] that all the [illegible]

essentially of these eight elements & that these form in those rocks by their combinations the following prominent minerals Feldspar Quartz mica hornblende & pyroxene partly always with specific differences of these mineral species. To these principal constituents of the eruptive rocks are added as subordinate but sometimes as prominent or essential Nepheline Leucite Garnet Olivine Tourmaline Titaniferous & Magnetic iron. Other minerals appear as constituents of such rocks [illegible] local in greater abundance it is true but in very small proportion.

From these minerals though few in number it is possible to construct a great number of essentially different combinations. But the mathematically possible [illegible] number does not appear to be the problem, nor would it result from the natural sequence of transformation. On the contrary the mineral like the chemical composition of the Eruptive rocks is in general very uniform. They almost all contain some one species of Feldspar or in place thereof Nepheline or Leucite mingled with hornblende or pyroxene or [illegible] ~~titanite~~ mica or [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] other minerals.

Chemically they generally contain 41-72 per ct of Silica 6-24 of alumina 1-30 per ct of Sesquioxyd of iron [illegible] of manganese 1-16 Lime 1-14 magnesia 1-12 Potash 1-10 Soda (generally there is also some water [illegible] the oxygen in [illegible]). It is true that in none of these there is found a constant quantitative proportion of these elements. Only the silica proportion is [illegible] within somewhat more limited proportions [illegible] so that [illegible] they may be subdivided but the groups [illegible] without [illegible].

In distinguishing these [illegible] individual [illegible] [illegible] being generally admitted there have been two very different principles followed: sometimes the [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] either separately according to the mineral constituents therein contained but sometimes according to their texture (the coarseness & manner of commingling the constituents). Thus it has happened that the same mineral aggregation has received different names & also that two different species of combination of which the difference was not recognized [illegible] [illegible] of the original [illegible] of the rocks are also frequently called such as different rocks. Names of [illegible] through weathering & decomposition or metamorphosis of different species [illegible] these [illegible] have often produced [illegible] names although they were in reality but [illegible] changes of the same stones.

It is really impossible to determine [illegible] based upon such dissimilar principles any specific differences but with differences [illegible] in the rocks themselves [illegible] especially not known. On the contrary these are generally more or less constant mingling of certain materials which often pass entirely one into another & many they must form [illegible] [illegible] be compared [illegible] the species of minerals in [illegible] they all only [illegible] [illegible] states of [illegible] texture or transformation which we can scarcely fix by their characteristic appearance but some sharply distinguished from each other have mediated between them [illegible] [illegible].

With all this is true the belonging together [illegible] which have been [illegible] at the [illegible] the products of the rapid [illegible] [illegible] of the earth [illegible] [illegible] & those rocks which [illegible] metamorphic have originated have [illegible] from the [illegible] & [illegible] of the [illegible].

In the sedimentary rocks the elements [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rocks become [illegible] by the chemical or mechanical action of water & to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are added [illegible] & hydrogen & subordinate also [illegible] Chlorine &c. Thence the action of water a general separation of the Silicious, Argillaceous & Calcareous rocks takes place each of which is regarded only as a [illegible] local [illegible]. Only a small

part seems to be the result of chemical deposition from solution. There can scarcely be any definition under such circumstances for sharply distinguishing individual rocks. One has often here also to deal with mineral mixtures passing over into each other. Indeed it is not in one instance possible to give special names to all the facially appearing somewhat differing structures. One must rather be content with few categories which embrace an endless number of grades.

But now we have introduced into these rocks in addition to the original varieties of formation, the gradual metamorphosis into other states in [illegible] with change of chemical and also of mineralogical composition at first in striking degree. From the sandy or slimy deposits are formed first solid rocks & finally crystalline aggregates which either in their composition partly resemble the crystalline eruptive products. Only in part do they resemble them since [illegible] the formation of [illegible] & the introduction of carbon

sulphur & hydrogen compounds [illegible] combinations are found in shales, dolomite, gypsum, asphalt & [illegible] about the essential or parts of solidified rocks.

The principal results of this investigation are thus that we cannot treat of rocks as species, cannot arrange them in a system arising from their nature, nor can we in one case treat of them in their description similarly.

The most judicious classification would be however one founded on mode of origin. But since we find in all these extremely surprising [illegible] rock formations which appear only locally & under special circumstances & even these appear not to have originated the same [illegible] extent, of which the (sedimentary) origin is often doubtful, so it is preferable to form a classification which [illegible] & represents the most [illegible] types which present themselves under

ordinary circumstances in any part of the country & tends to [illegible] the special rocks [illegible] without consideration investigation of their mode of origin & subsequently without [illegible] in the few [illegible] number [illegible] of rock formation as to [illegible] distinguished from each other but which in reality do not materially differ from each other. I feel [illegible] in that case advisable to unite them into common groups that by [illegible] broadly [illegible] different [illegible] as only [illegible] For this reason [illegible] is necessary in the introduction of [illegible] for rocks [illegible] it is always [illegible] to destroy with all the [illegible] local modifications of [illegible] composition with the [illegible] it is [illegible] generally impossible to give special names to all the mineral [illegible] appearing in nature & in the [illegible] at a [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] deposits [illegible] one must make among the

[illegible] boundary lines so as to [illegible] in some sense their [illegible] differences [illegible] & characterize [illegible] of [illegible] from which many [illegible] or ways of formation [illegible] & of the [illegible]. The state of transition itself however must often remain doubtful. One observer may pronounce a stage to be [illegible] & another call the same species without [illegible] to [illegible] their [illegible] or other [illegible] must be determined by any [illegible].

According to their composition [illegible] all rocks may be divided as follows.

1. slightly siliceous Sulphur & metamorphic
2. richly siliceous do
3. aluminous
4. calcareous
5. siliceous sedimentary

According to the [illegible] minerals specially characteristic the following groups may be formed

1 Orthoclase
2 Sanidine
3 Oligoclase
4 Labradorite
5 Anorthite
6 Leucite
7 Nepheline
8 Hornblende
9 Pyroxene

Rocks { Eruptive or Metamorphic
" { "
"

10 Quartzose
11 Micaceous
12 ~~Argillaceous~~
13 Calcareous
14 Dolomitic
15 Gypsum
16 Salt
17 Iron
18 Coal

Rocks { Sedimentary or Metamorphic

But even these groups [illegible] merge into each other & cannot be rigidly separated, & give rise besides to many unnatural connections. [illegible] A natural system is [illegible] impossible [illegible] peculiarly [illegible] in reference to rocks.

The first & most [illegible] & remarkable work was Leonhard's Charakteristik der Felsarten 1823. In the [illegible] Delesse's Recherches [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] rocks [illegible] appeared in the 34th volume of the Journal [illegible]. After [illegible] several [illegible] on this subject the following are specially worthy of notice: Naumann's Geology Vol. [illegible] a second edition 1858 has appeared. Cotta's [illegible] der Gesteine 1855 in which the rocks are ~~[illegible]~~ grouped according to the most [illegible] constituents.

Delesse's Essay on [illegible] in the Annales des Mines 1857 [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] rocks [illegible] [illegible] Bunsen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bunsen [illegible] in his typical [illegible] [illegible] has investigated [illegible] a great number of rock [illegible] chemical [illegible] the arrangement of the mineral

[illegible] in the Journal of Geologie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Roth [illegible] [illegible] to arrange according to [illegible] principles & to accompany with critical notes all analyses of Rocks published up to 1861. [illegible] I shall not [illegible] more specially in the [illegible] since reference will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] special [illegible] are [illegible] in that case [illegible] give the names of the authors [illegible] the most valuable [illegible] of Abich, Bischof, Bergemann, Blum, [illegible] Bunsen Delesse Deville [illegible] Fischer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Naumann [illegible] Rose, [illegible] & Richthofen [illegible] [illegible] Streng [illegible] [illegible] &c.

The Nature of Rocks generally.

The [illegible] substance of which the solid crust of the earth is composed [illegible] rocks [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] for solidity. Most rocks are [illegible] found in a solid state [illegible] [illegible] only a soft or [illegible] of those constituents.

These constituents are almost [illegible] [illegible] all rocks are mineral aggregates [illegible] mineral constituents [illegible] [illegible] under the name mineral [illegible] all inorganic substances. The individual mineral constituents of a rock are either coarse enough to be distinctly recognized [illegible] & in that case are said to be distinctly [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] so intimately combined [illegible] impossible to distinguish them [illegible] the naked eye, in which they are said to be indistinctly [illegible].

Generally [illegible] of two or more

minerals are bound together in one rock which is thus called a mixed rock either distinctly or indistinctly according as the components can be recognized or not by the eye. But many rocks consist wholly of but one constituent mineral, as for example limestone & these in distinction from the mixed are called simple rocks.

Both in the mixed & in the simple rocks besides the ~~constituents~~ of which they are essentially composed are found additional occasional minerals which have been distinguished by the name of ~~[illegible]~~ or accessory minerals.

Generally these are found in such trifling quantity or in merely local positions that through them the nature of the rock is not altered in any marked degree, while again these constituents which are generally accessory lend to the rock a special character & become in a certain manner essential. Thus are varieties of [illegible] & [illegible]. Besides the accessory constituents [illegible] found themselves, either as [illegible] or as distinct crystals or crystal

components or only as a [illegible] substance intimately mingled in the paste.

The number of minerals ordinarily found as essential constituents of the rocks is comparatively very limited. They are about as follows: Felspar, Quartz, Mica, Hornblende, Pyroxene, Calcite, Dolomite or some one of these. To these we may add as less common: Olivine, Leucite, Nepheline, Albite, Magnetite, Garnet, Gypsum, Coal & the [illegible] of [illegible].

On the other hand the number of accessory appearing minerals is [illegible] & almost [illegible] all [illegible] certain [illegible] mineral may be found as an accessory constituent of some one of the rocks. For even the minerals which form the essential constituents of certain rocks may appear in others as accessory. But though one may say that the number of accessory minerals is [illegible] yet one will find that [illegible] more than one fourth of all the [illegible] known minerals [illegible] as accessory constituents [illegible]

to serve as starting points for their [illegible] or classification.

Among the rocks which make up the solid crust of the earth are a moderate number which [illegible] the same composition or a similar [illegible] through the entire crust e.g. granite, basalt, limestone &c. & which through their great extent make so important a part of the composition of the earth's crust that one could safely say that all other [illegible] almost vanish, while [illegible] appear only here & there in [illegible] extension that one can [illegible] & almost [illegible] of the earth's crust. It is true that a [illegible] a definite line between these two [illegible] & it [illegible] impossible to [illegible] between them. I shall therefore [illegible] as the first especially [illegible] & [illegible] to [illegible] the special rock formations. The first are evidently the result of [illegible] geological [illegible], while the last in part at least are regarded as the results of special circumstances. Therefore the

last are generally found less [illegible]. It is true that any rock [illegible] the [illegible] of some [illegible] definite distinction [illegible] e.g. the [illegible] that [illegible] & that on the other hand [illegible] belongs [illegible]. But it [illegible]

Mineral Composition of Rocks.

The most important difference of all the rocks consists of their composition from [illegible] minerals. Therefore it is especially necessary for those who want to study with advantage systematic geology to possess & recognize the minerals of which they are composed. Not to suppose such knowledge but to avoid the necessary [illegible] I have here appended a synopsis of those minerals which form all the most important [illegible] appear more generally the essential or accessory constituents of the rocks & have arranged them according to Rammelsberg's system & have subjoined to the most important their crystallization, specific gravity & chemical composition. The last is given only in general terms & I have introduced the accurate distinctions of individual analyses which differ from each other. (Here follows a synopsis of minerals)

among these minerals are some which [illegible] a certain [illegible] had a special character to the crystalline different or complex rocks in which they appear as essential constituents & which cannot be recognized as characteristic for certain groups of rocks. This circumstance [illegible] employed by [illegible] & [illegible] for dividing [illegible] the rocks into groups. The latter [illegible] makes [illegible].

1. Orthoclase rocks { a. containing quartz / b. free from [illegible]

2. Oligoclase " { with hornblende & / with augite

mostly without quartz.

3. Labrador rocks or Anorthite rocks { with augite / & with hornblende

in which he follows the prominent [illegible] appearing as the ground of classification [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a replacement of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] & [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] rocks.

[illegible] are already in the [illegible] mentioned that any [illegible] cannot be absolutely [illegible] through

& then although [illegible] the truth of this speculation. Both [illegible] that very different mineral rocks may belong to the same chemical group and mutually [illegible] of the same or nearly the same chemical composition may resolve themselves into different minerals. The circumstances which originate these differences may be conjectured & can be found in different [illegible] [illegible] & formation in the chemical classification & the [illegible] of arrangement cannot fall together. The difficulty of [illegible] & [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible] partially not solved [illegible] by chemical analysis.

Specially [illegible] of [illegible] & [illegible] the [illegible] & [illegible] of some minerals while others seem [illegible] to exclude each other. They seem to arise from chemical & physical [illegible] [illegible] in 1851 [illegible] called a [illegible] of the [illegible] especially important the [illegible] of [illegible] each other of [illegible] & [illegible] of Orthoclase [illegible] by [illegible]

of Orthoclase & Oligoclase [illegible] & [illegible] Orthoclase [illegible] & [illegible] hornblende & [illegible]. For the other hand [illegible] appear [illegible] to exclude each other [illegible] also according to [illegible] according to [illegible] at all [illegible] of rocks which [illegible] [illegible]. It would be the simplest [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] all the rocks [illegible] by the mineral composition but this [illegible] is also not generally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impossible to recognize the mineral constituents of which the [illegible] [illegible]. On this account one is forced to [illegible] for the distinction of rocks & of these altogether the most important [illegible] the [illegible] minerals [illegible]

Texture or Grain of Rocks

The Texture or [illegible] grain of rocks is understood particularly those appearances presented by the individual mineral constituents through [illegible] form & method of combination [illegible] with these, are also some other characters in which cannot be expressed so accurately by any given definition

According to [illegible] of [illegible] we have two general classes either the individual mineral parts are large enough to be individually recognized each by the naked eye i.e. they are so small that they cannot be distinguished. In the first case the rock is called granular in the second ~~[illegible]~~ compact. The term granular is generally used only when the mineral constituents form grains of rounded [illegible] appearance & are bound together in crystalline structure. When on the other hand granular pebbles or fragments are cemented together the terms sandstone conglomerate or breccia are employed.

[illegible] the term compact is used only when the parts are solidly compacted together & not when they are [illegible] to a [illegible] mass. If they lie loosely together so that the mass is [illegible] the state is called earthy. If the constituents are intimately [illegible] to a homogeneous mass it is termed [illegible] opal. The [illegible] or opal texture is [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] different from the compact which [illegible] in it no individual constituent is so prominent as in that [illegible] to be recognized as even the finest grains.

d
1/3

R. Bunnell
Belleville
C. W.
Sep. 1862

Copy of Summons
for the Court

"I do now write you a summons
on parts the seal of the World"
James

No. 1.

Roll Capt. Shelmerdine & Co. Captain Little 4 of 18.

Bulletts	Pounds	Ib. Cap 24 x 7142
	1 lb. 2 lb.	6 lb. 6 oz 25 x 5142

No. 2

Vol. 1. Page 11. Sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise Eph. 1. 13.

Pelleville	Pr. St.	11 Sep. 30th 1862			
"	Pr. St.	11 Nov. 16th 1862			
Campbell	Wilt	3 Nov. 25th "			
"	Belleville Sch	- March 22nd 1863			
Toronto	Adelaide	- Apr. 10th 1864			

No. 3

Vol. 1 Page 21 Baptist in Canada

Jno. Mc 37. 38.

Pelleville	Pr. St.	6 Nov. 11th 1866			

No. 4

Vollständige Namen	Stand oder Gewerbe	Wann geboren	Wann und wo getraut	Wann gestorben	Wann begraben	Bemerkungen
Wallmille	Ein. ch.	11 Nov. 23 Th. 1842				
"	Ind. Sc.	11 Nov. 30 Th. 1842				

No. 5

Vollständige Namen	Stand oder Gewerbe	Wann geboren	Wann und wo getraut	Wann gestorben	Wann begraben	Bemerkungen
Wallmille	Ein. ch.	11. Nov. 23 Th. 1842				
"	Ind. Sc.	11. Nov. 30 Th. "				
Schmuckille	ch.	11. Feb. 15 " "				

Pag. 5

Del Pag. 51. delle persone in quarantena			Nome e Cognome			
Data	Nome	Cognome	Nascita			

Pag. 5

Del Pag. 51. delle persone in quarantena			Nome e Cognome			
Data	Nome	Cognome	Nascita			

No. 7.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pellinville	Pa. St.	11. Dec. 7th 1826			
	Pa. St.	4. Dec. 14th 1826			

No. 8.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pellinville	Pa. St.	5. Dec. 14th 1826			
	Pa. St.	11. Dec. 28th 1826			

Folio No.	Nom.	Prénoms en toutes lettres	Date et lieu de naissance	Date et lieu de décès	Mention du jugement déclaratif de décès
Nellcotte	Pierre Blaise	11 décembre 1860			
"		" " "			

Folio No.	Nom.	Prénoms en toutes lettres	Date et lieu de naissance	Date et lieu de décès	Mention du jugement déclaratif de décès
Nellcotte	Pierre Blaise	11 décembre 1860			
"		" " "			

Feb 1 1861	The Lord is not also		commencing his promotion Feb 1 1861		
Bellville	Victoria St	2 Dec 28th 1862			
"	Pin St	6 " "			
"	Pd St	6 Jan 4th 1863			

Feb 1 1861	Jan 1 1862		Feb 1 1861	Come out from among them	
Bellville	Mill Street	7 Jan 7th 1862	Tuckwells	Lime Kiln St	7 Jan 17th 1863
Shannonville	Tonnines	3 Feb 16th "	"	Pd St	11 " 11 " "
				Pennsylvania	3 " 15 " "

Feb 1 1821	No. 13. Sold to Thomas Hood minister		Laid up for many years previous to 1844.		
Pittsville	Th. Ill.	7th Dec 1st 1842			

Feb 1 1821	No. 14. Sold to Hood minister		Laid aside for many years prior to 1843		
Pittsville	Th. Ill.	7th Jan 1st 1844			

No. 15. Ref. 1 p. 166 "Behold we were in the apostles time" 2 Cor. Vi. 2.			No. 16 Ref. 1 p. 167 "Whosoever was not found written in the Book of life was cast into the lake"		
Belleville	Pri. Ut. Church	Jan. 11th 1853	Belleville	Pri. Ut. Church	62 Jan. 25th 1853
"	Bd. "	62 " 18 " "		Bd Ut. "	" Feb. 1. "

No. 17 Ref. 1 p. 171 "That they all may be one" John xvii. 21.			No. 18 Ref. 1 p. 221 "Pure religion" James i. 27		
Belleville	Pri. Ut. Church	11 Feb. 1st 1853	Belleville	Pri. Ut. Church	11 March 27th 1853
	Bd. "	" " 9 " "	"	Bd Ut. "	" " 15th
Thorncliffe	Lisbon	10 " 15 " "			
	Prescott	3 " 16 " "			
Belleville	Camelford	" " 22 " "			
"	Bd Ut	62 " " "			

No. 19.

Old p. 231 "If we confess our sins we shall be."

Belleville	Pres. St. Church Bel.	7th Month 10th 1883 " " 15th "

No. 20.

Old p. 232 "Thy people shall be all righteous" Isa. 60.

Belleville	Pres. St. Church Bel.	6th Month 15th 1883 " " 22 "

No. 21

Old p. 234 "Ye are the salt of the earth" Mat. 5.

Belleville	Presb. Church Bel.	11th Month 22 1883 " " 29 "

No. 22

Old p. 235 "Rising up after generations to bless and die" Wesley

Belleville	Pres. St. Church Bel.	7th Month 26th 1883 " " 28th "

No. 25.			No. 26.		
Vol. p. 254 Let us lay aside every [illegible] this Ad. 25			Vol. p. 261 Was that committee made one? I make a motion [illegible] p. 37.		
Belleville	Pin. Ch. Ch.	72. Apr. 7th 1883	Belleville	Pin. Ch. Church	2. Dismissed 29th 1883
"	Bl. "	" " 5th "	"	Bl. "	" Thing 5th
"	" Sch.	" " 16th "			
"	Jones "	S " 19th "			

No. 25.			No. 26.		
Vol. p. 254 Who being in the form of [illegible] Ad. 25			Vol. p. 262 Resolved that the order as Rule 2. [illegible]		
Belleville	Pin. Ch. Ch.	11. Apr. 5th 1883	Belleville	Pin. Ch. Ch.	61. Apr. 12th 1883
"	Bl. "	" " 12th "		Bl. "	" " 12th

No. 27

Vol. p. 291. When two or three are gathered in my name

Bellville	Pri. Ut. Ch.	11 Apr. 15th 1883
"	Bl. " "	" 26th "
"	Camp Elm	S. " " "

No. 28

Vol. 1 p. 321. The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a certain King which made a marriage for his Son. Xxx

Bellville	Pri. Ut. Ch	7th Apr. 25th 1883

No. 29

Vol. 1 p. 322. The good Samaritan Luke X. 33.

Bellville	Pri. Ut. Ch	11th Apr. 26th 1883

No. 30

Vol. 1 p. 322. The Bible Parable. Luke XVIII. 11.

Bellville	Pri. Ut. Ch	11 May 3rd 1883

No. 31.

Vol. 1. p. 331. Conscience. Rom. 1. 15.

No. 32.

Vol. 1. p. 341. Enroll. enrolled written twice. Jer. 11. 26.

No. 33.

Vol. 1. p. 357. Who can understand his errors. Ps. 19. 12.

No. 34.

Vol. 1. p. 361. Whereof shall any man boast this may be the exception?

No. 35.

Pelz 1 p. 371. Tempel gemalen tegelen 18 L. X. d.

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Pelz 2 p. 7 Blumen schmuck zu fem. schl. mit ein-

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Vol. 2. p. 49. Cheerful Giving | 2 Cor. IX. 7.

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Ver. 47.

Ps. 2. p. 106. "Thy nations the children of men" Ps. 102.3

Ver. 48.

Ps. 2. p. 107. "I will fly my way unto" Ps. 55.6.

Ver. 49.

Ps. 2. p. 108. "Thy way is through the gates" Ps. 23.16

Ver. 50

Ps. 2. p. 110. "If the Lord shall be with me I may inter" Ps. CXXX. 11

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P. The Comforter. June 14. 1814

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