

for the reception of specimens, affords the certain prospect of the accumulation of that which is of the utmost importance in the history of science. You have amongst you men (such as Professors Hincks and Chapman) who are in every way qualified to occupy a high position in this branch of science. (Applause.) Another feature in connection with this building, which I look upon as of great importance, is that of providing accommodation within the walls of the College for some portion of the students. This is undoubtedly one of the most powerful means of forming the character and maintaining through the influence of College discipline that decorum and that sense of propriety with which you would wish to see the pupils leave the walls of the Institution. (Applause.) I do not know that the time would allow me to go more into detail on the points connected with the building as bearing upon the success of the University itself. I cannot, however, sit down without adding a few words in reference to the object of the building. I congratulate the architect upon having dealt with the structure in the successful manner he has done. I congratulate him, inasmuch as I believe he was the first to introduce this style of building into the American continent. So far as my knowledge extends, I am not aware of any other instance of the Norman or Romanesque style of architecture on this continent. There may be such instances; but I know of none. I believe that style is capable of the most useful results. To my own mind, it suggests a variety of analogies, some of them bearing particularly on the nature of the duties of the members of the University here assembled. In the first place, I never see a building in this style of architecture—whether it be ecclesiastical or civil—but I regard it as a type of modern civilization. It is the adaptation to modern purposes of forms which originated long ago—it is the adaptation of Roman architecture to modern civilization. (Applause.) Where did you get these forms? Where did you get those ceremonies under which municipalities are formed—those municipalities which under different names are creeping through the continent of America carrying the principles of local self-government with them? They are from Rome, from whence comes this kind of Romanesque architecture—they are the adaptation of forms derived from Rome to the wants of modern society. (Applause.) Many things in modern Europe are precisely analogous to the style of the building in which we are this evening assembled. I say, moreover, that the style of the architecture of this building suggests some reflections upon the duties of the University itself, for it is the business of the University to give a sound classical education to the youth of our country, and to impart to them that instruction and information which are essential to the discharge of their duties as citizens, both in public and private life, according to the wants and usages of modern society. I say, Sir, that we may take the building in which we are assembled as the type of the duties standing before the University to discharge. (Hear, hear.) I will say no more. I have already trespassed too long. I repeat my thanks for the handsome manner in which you have acknowledged the little I have done in connection with this University. I would express my best wishes for its future success. Wherever I may be, I shall ever look with interest on the success of the University of Toronto. (Applause.) I have now to propose "Success to the University and to University College in connection with it." (The toast was loudly applauded.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in responding on behalf of the University, alluded to the intimate connection existing between the two institutions, which were together in the same building and supported by the same endowment. The prosperity of the one was ever connected with the prosperity of the other. It was gratifying to him on the present occasion to announce that the University had hitherto gone on so steadily progressing that very little doubt could be entertained as to its future prosperity. (Hear, hear.) The year before last the number of students increased at the rate of 20 per cent., and the past year showed a further increase of 17 per cent. Such an increase made them look forward to the possibility of their being hardly established in the present building before they would have to make additional preparations to provide further accommodation in that portion of it set apart for the residence of the students. (Hear, hear.) He was glad that His Excellency did propose the two Institutions in connection with each other, because he felt that they were necessarily dependent the one upon the other. As their arms were inscribed upon the windows side by side—as Dr. McCaul and himself, representing these two Institutions, sat on the present occasion on the right hand and on the left of His Excellency, as their common Visitor—so he hoped the Institutions would continue to go on hand in hand until they fulfilled those high designs which he believed they were destined to realize. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. McCaul responded on behalf of University College. It will readily be believed, (he said,) that it was with no ordinary feelings he had taken part in the proceedings of the day, intended as they are to celebrate the completion, for such he might call it, of the great work for which he had so long and so anxiously striven, — a day in which he has seen the realization of hopes, often disap-

pointed, but never abandoned,—of intentions, often frustrated, but never given up. In truth his feelings were such as those of the mariner, when he passes from the surging billows of a storm swept sea to some calm unruffled haven of rest, and the festivities of the occasion seem to be as the rejoicings of "the glad some sailors as they place the garlands on the poops." (Applause.) But it is not my intention to revert to difficulties which once existed but are now removed, to troubles, which are now gone, I trust, never to return, lest perchance the mere reference to the dark clouds, which once overhung us, but have now passed away, should cast a shade on the brightness of this festal day, lest the breath of a passing observation might dim the lustre of this happy hour. On the part of the Institution under his charge, he begged to offer his grateful acknowledgments. During the past year it had been blessed with great success, and the entries at the Matriculation Examination, which had just terminated, indicated a continuance of this prosperity for the present year. Last year the number of Students in attendance had almost reached 200 (applause), being considerably more than had ever attended either University or College, and he felt persuaded that when they were in the new building with the additional accommodation which it affords, that number would be considerably increased. If he were asked, what were the causes of this success, he would trace it, under God, to the facts, that he had associated with him, as colleagues, men able and willing to discharge their duty, and that he had under his charge students, at once apt to learn and prompt to obey, talented, diligent, and tractable. (Applause.) But five years have passed since this vigorous stripling commenced its legal existence, and yet it has already attained a magnitude and achieved a reputation, such as usually attend only on mature age. And to what cause should this be traced? To the additional fact, that the College has with it the warmest sympathies and the cordial co-operation of the Graduates, of those who have been connected with the establishment from its infancy, from that memorable 8th of June, 1843, when the doors of King's College were first opened for the admission of students up to the present time, in which we are engaged in rejoicings, that herald the approaching occupation of our permanent buildings; in a celebration, the harbinger of those ceremonies, wherewith we shall shortly inaugurate, in our Hall of Convocation, the home which we have achieved for our University and College. (Cheers.) It but remains for him now to express his hope that the College may still continue to prosper,—*esto perpetua*,—that it may still continue faithfully to discharge the important duties committed to it,—that it may long send forth loyal subjects, good citizens, and useful members of society—men that are qualified to serve their country in whatever position she may require their services, whether professional or otherwise, as magistrates, as legislators, as statesmen, as judges. (Applause.) And he trusted that long after the wild grass waves over the grave that wraps his bones, and those bones are mingled with their kindred dust, successive generations may hand down, for the benefit of posterity, an Institution which freely offers the advantages of an education of the highest order to all who are qualified to avail themselves of its benefits, and enables the son of the poorest and humblest man in the land to compete on equal terms with the children of the most affluent and the most influential. (Great applause.)

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, after the applause had subsided, rose and said: The next toast which I have to propose, is one of that character to which, if full justice were done, it would require more glowing language than I can command, and a more extended eulogy than the limits proper on such an occasion as the present will permit. Happily the mere mention of "The Army and Navy" sufficiently excites the feelings and stirs the emotions. (Applause.) I ask you, then, to do honor to our soldiers and sailors, to those gallant heroes who have held up the Red Cross flag in triumph in many a hard-fought contest. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the men who have done their duty whenever and wherever they were called on to discharge it. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the men, who with their own blood have defended our hearths and homes. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the men, who have boldly confronted the storm of shot and shell, and the pelting of the iron sleet as they mounted the deadly breach; who have held their decks amidst the howling of the tempest, when "the stormy winds did blow," and the thunder of the booming broadside—(cheers)—to those, who, at the close of many a death-struggle, have made the welkin ring with the shouts of Victory, on many a watery plain, in whose depths were engulfed the projects of aspiring despots; on many a battle-field beneath whose dust lie sepulchred the hopes of empires. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to those, whose types are Nelson and Wellington,—(cheers),—honored names, that shine out on the bright roll of British glory. (Cheers.) I ask you to do honor to the heroes, who have proved in the late atrocious mutiny in India, that the sons of our island homes possess both those qualities so proudly claimed as characteristic of the ancient warriors,—"*Et facere et pati fortia Romanum est*,"—for their