

sics, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles-Lettres. The Vice-presidency he held until 1848; the Professorship till the present year, which has closed his long record of splendid service in the cause of higher education. King's College was then a sectarian institution under the control of the Church of England, and, had it remained so, its general usefulness would certainly have been gone. The tests which were exacted from its students made it inaccessible to the young men of other religious bodies, and the agitation which sprung up in consequence of this was, for a time, acrimonious in the extreme. But while the University was in denominational thralldom, the press, happily, was free. It made its power and influence felt, and that not for the first time, in quarters where hitherto these had been despised. The newspapers and pamphlets of those days could unfold many a curious tale, but the net result of the fierce controversy was a complete revolution of public opinion on the subject. Parliament responded to the popular demand outside. The Hon. Robert Baldwin, the then Attorney-General, an enlightened and liberal statesman, who was in accord with the movement, introduced and carried in the Legislature, in 1849, a measure which altered the constitution of King's by abolishing the Theological Chair, and placed it upon the foundation of recognizing no religious distinctions whatever. At the same time that the secularization of the University was thus accomplished, its name was changed to that of the University of Toronto—a change which followed time-honoured precedents in other countries, in which ancient and distinguished universities are called after the cities in which they have their seats. The change was one with which, we may at least hope, "Utopian reformers" will not seriously tamper. In 1848 Dr. McCaul had been appointed President of King's, but it was in the year in which the University was thus launched forth on her new career of progress that he first assumed the familiar and best-known title of President of University College. He was in the same year, or the year after, elected Vice-

Chancellor of the University. It was in all these several capacities, and through all these long years which have since passed away, that Dr. McCaul was, indeed, one of the "'Varsity men, you know"—*ficile princeps* in the galaxy of those who hold an honoured place in University annals, and whose services to *Alma Mater* have given them a lasting claim upon the gratitude of her sons.

The fruits of Dr. McCaul's ripe scholarship and rare culture were not, however, wholly lavished within the College walls. His life there was a busy one, but, like some of his late colleagues, he found time amidst its engrossing engagements to devote to other congenial pursuits. In archæology and archæological studies he found a scholar's delight, and his researches into these recordite subjects have resulted in contributions to the general stock of knowledge which have been invaluable, and have given him a very high reputation in the old world as well as the new. His work on Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, published in 1862, received flattering encomiums from *savans* in England and on the continent, where he has for many years been generally recognized as a very able epigraphist. It was followed, in 1868, by a kindred volume on Christian Epitaphs of the First Six Centuries, which was warmly welcomed by Biblical scholars everywhere, and enhanced in no small degree the author's fame. The matter of these two volumes first appeared, we believe in a series of articles in the *Journal of the Canadian Institute*, of which Dr. McCaul was for some years President, and always an active and valued member, and which in a quiet unpretentious way, has done not a little to stimulate original thought and scientific research in Canada. The prosecution of these antiquarian inquiries was attended with peculiar difficulties. The Canadian archæologist had at his command none of the rich storehouses of material which are so accessible to European scholars, and had often to grope in the dark through many devious ways. But although he laboured under the disadvantage of being compelled