

had fallen at St. Julien. On this occasion was read for the first time the list of the Fallen, which was repeated with growing numbers at each successive Commencement for the next four years. On two their degrees were conferred after death—Capt. A. C. Bastedo and Pte. D. E. Haig.

Thus ended the most memorable session in the history of this University. During the vacation its members were active for the most part elsewhere than in its grounds and buildings, but the rooms of the University Women's Hospital Supply Association were filled with workers through the summer. At Niagara and other camps many were in training, and University men were in most of the Ontario and Western units that were being raised. Half the officers of one local battalion were graduates or students. At the close of the C.O.T.C. camp in May the first Toronto contingent to the Universities Companies reinforcing the Princess Patricias was raised, and during the following months the recruits for these units were enrolled at the C.O.T.C. orderly room.

Just before the next session opened occurred an event of great interest in itself, which acquired fuller significance a year and a half later. The plans of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary (1814-1914) Committee had been interrupted by the war; but one part of their programme was completed on September 20th, 1915, when in a special Convocation honorary degrees were conferred on six American members of the Committee—the late Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Professor W. C. Osborn, Messrs. W. B. Howland and J. A. Stewart, the Hon. Justice A. B. Parker, and President Murray Butler of Columbia University. The eloquent speech in response made by Mr. Choate revealed the direction in which the currents of American opinion were setting, soon to acquire decisive force. The speaker's long years of life were drawing to a close, but before the end came he saw the fulfilment of his desire, that the two countries whose common welfare he had served should be united in common action and in defence of a great cause.

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When the session opened the number of men students was about 650 less than in the previous October and through the winter the attendance steadily dwindled through enlistments. Many members of the staff were also absent on military service. This involved additional work for those teachers who remained, since only a limited number of substitutes could be found, and although the classes were smaller they were not as a rule much fewer in number. Consequently in most departments full courses of instruction were still required.

The strain was especially heavy in the Faculty of Medicine, as about fifty of the staff were absent and the number of students was not much lessened, since those in the senior years were directed by the military