

whom should be assigned the departments of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. As best fitted to give instruction in these departments all eyes were turned to the Rev. Geo. Paxton Young, then minister of Knox Church, Hamilton, and accordingly he was appointed Second Professor of Divinity. He resigned this position in 1864, but in a few years returned to take charge of the preparatory classes. In 1871 he was appointed to the position which he now occupies with so much distinction as Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics in University College.

In the year 1854 the college was removed from the buildings in Ontario Terrace to Elmsley Villa, which had been the residence of Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, and which was purchased and remodelled as a Divinity Hall and students' boarding establishment.

In 1856 the Synod resolved to establish a third theological chair, assigning to the new professor the departments of Evidence and Church History. To this chair Dr. Robert Burns, minister of Knox Church, was elected. At this time he had reached an age when most men feel constrained to retire from public duties—he was now in the 68th year of his age. But he was a man of extraordinary energy; his natural force was still unabated, and with the fire and vigour of youthful years he entered upon the work assigned to him. He continued to discharge the duties of Professor till 1864, when he resigned his office; he afterwards, however, for a few sessions gave lectures in Church History. He died in 1869. His memory is still cherished as that of one of the most indefatigable founders of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The year 1861 is a memorable year in the history of Presbyterianism in Canada. In that year, after long pro-

tracted negotiations, the Synods of the Presbyterian, or Free Church, and of the United Presbyterian Church were united as the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Free Church Synod had then on the roll 158 settled ministers, and 5 without charge; there were 68 settled ministers and 2 without charge in the United Presbyterian Synod, which had been developed from a missionary Presbytery of the United Secession Church of Scotland in 1843, with 9 ministers on its roll. As a result of the union, the Theological Institute of the United Presbyterian Synod and Knox College were amalgamated. The Theological Institute had been commenced in London, Canada West, in 1845, and removed to Toronto in 1850. For six sessions, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Theology were taught by the Rev. William Proudfoot. Hebrew was taught for two weeks each session by the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Goderich. While discharging the duties of Professor Mr. Proudfoot discharged the duties of pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation in London and also took an active part in mission and other public work. He was a singularly able man, an accomplished scholar, a profound theologian, and an eloquent and impressive preacher. He was succeeded by the late Dr. John Taylor, who was sole Professor of Theology in the Institute from 1851 till the Union in 1861, when he retired from the professorship, returning to Scotland, where he accepted the charge of a congregation in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Like Mr. Proudfoot, he discharged the duties of pastor as well as professor; he was the first pastor of Gould Street (now St. James Square) congregation. Like Mr. Proudfoot, also, he was an accomplished scholar and theologian, and, both in the pulpit and professor's chair, an able and instructive ex-