

tories and lecture rooms. The east wing, specially devoted to biology and physiology, is already far advanced towards completion, and before our next convocation it will be available for students both in the Faculty of Arts and of Medicine. The various important branches of science which hitherto formed a part of our Arts' Curriculum will now with greatly extended facility increase its attractions as a School of Medicine, and we can look forward to the organization of that faculty on a basis which will extend the reputation of the university and prove of lasting benefit to the Province. But enlarged laboratories and new lecturers and demonstrators necessarily involve additional expenditure. Every step in our experience accords with that of every other university in the demand for increased resources, to enable us to overtake the marvellous expansion in nearly every department of letters and science. But just at this stage, when we have been tantalized with promises based on the proposed remodelling of Upper Canada College, whereby some portion of the large sums appropriated out of the funds of this university for that institution should be repaid, we are cheered by the prospect of valuable endowments from another source. It requires a strong effort of imagination for the graduates of the present generation to realize the unfriended and seemingly helpless condition in which the new staff of professors of 1853 found the university to which they had been called. The churchmen of King's College, with the venerable bishop, under whose indomitable zeal it had been organized after a model borrowed from institutions of the Old World, which have themselves since yielded to the spirit of the age, were realizing their own ideal in the founding of Trinity College. The members of other denominations, having accomplished the overthrow of

a college which aimed at combining the irreconcilable elements of a national institution with denominational organization, had lost all faith in any rational university system, and for the most part united in a crusade for the division of the endowment among themselves. It was at this critical stage when some of the most influential among Canadian statesmen made no mystery of their willingness to abandon all idea of a national university and share the endowment (which is already found to be inadequate for one) among various denominational institutions, that a portion of the lands acquired as a site for King's College was gifted to the city as a public park. It was hoped by the alienation of a small portion of the university lands, held on such uncertain tenure, to enlist civic and popular sympathy on behalf of the university of the people. Thirty years have elapsed since that transfer was effected. Some temporary benefit was derived from the construction of needful approaches to the new university building, but otherwise we looked in vain for friendly sympathy or aid from the city fathers. The covenants of the lease were ignored and our remonstrances remained unheeded. But meanwhile we had outgrown the stage of unfriended weakness. Increasing yearly in numbers, reputation and influence, we found ourselves strong enough to assert our rights. The courts were appealed to and sustained our claim. The lease of the Queen's park was adjudged to be forfeited, and the civic authorities, tardily awakening to a sense of their loss, were preparing to take steps which threatened prolonged and costly litigation, when—happily alike for the city and the university—the civic chair was filled by a gentleman of liberal sympathies and wise discrimination. To his Worship Mayor Clarke, in co-operation with Mr. John Hoskin, one of the members of the University