

able to give a reliable statement as to their numbers and present attendance. The academic year had commenced but two or three weeks; students were continually coming in, and some had not yet taken out tickets. But we would venture to assert, that it would not fall short, if it did not exceed, any of the numbers he had just read. (Applause.) As an index he might point to the number of matriculants, and might mention also that there was a larger number of students in senior years than there was in former years even in the junior. Now, when he referred to matriculants, there were some things he might mention which properly belonged to the University, but as the convocation did not take place until next May, he would take the liberty of mentioning them now. First with reference to the results of the matriculation examination just completed. It was the wisdom of the University of Toronto, that it had a matriculation examination. In this it followed the usages of all recently established universities in England, and was in accordance with the report of the Royal Commission appointed to examine English universities. At this, as at all other examinations, the proficiency of the students was tested, as well as the teachings of all the schools throughout the country. He thought it important then that these facts should be stated. At the recent examination, of those who had obtained first class honors there were five—Patterson, Bowes, Bell, Tyner, and Delamere—who had been educated at Upper Canada College. (Applause.) There were three educated at the Model Grammar School who had obtained first class honors—Falconbridge, Gould and Robertson. There were also three educated at a school that had sent many excellent students to the University—the Galt Grammar School—Reid, McLennan and Barker; one also with first class honors, Byers, at Toronto Grammar School; one, McKenzie, at Woodstock; one, Moderwell, at Stratford; and one, Wright, educated at Newburg. At the examination there were ten Scholarships awarded, of which two doubles were obtained by two of the pupils of Upper Canada College. (Applause.) One of those boys had had the rare distinction of being first in both classics and mathematics. (Applause.) On the whole, of the ten scholarships awarded, seven had been borne off by pupils of Upper Canada College. (Renewed Applause.) As he had adverted to the matriculation examination of those who had now joined them, he should not feel satisfied with himself were he to omit a peculiar and gratifying fact, that on this occasion, the commencement of the academic year, they had amongst them some gentlemen from the Northern and some from the Southern States of America, who, amidst the tumults of war at home, had come to pursue their studies in the tranquility of this academic retreat. He cordially welcomed them, as the head of the institution, and he believed every member of this institution also welcomed them. (Applause.) Now, having stated the facts with reference to the number last year, which amounted to 260, he would, for a moment, draw one or two inferences. He was far from believing—he had repeatedly said so in that hall—that numbers was a test of the efficiency of an institution of that kind. They had to look to many other things. But of this he thought it was a legitimate test—the confidence of the public. (Applause.) It was a test of the estimation in which it was held throughout the country; and when he could point, on examining the list of those who attended, to members of sixteen different denominations, and to the fact that of the whole number not one-fourth was from the city of Toronto, he thought he might say that this confidence was not limited to denominations nor restricted by locality. (Great applause.) Now, he would ask, what was the cause of this? He would endeavor to trace it. He had had many opportunities of conversing with the parents of pupils who attended that College, and he found that there was a growing conviction throughout the country of the benefits of education, and especially a more thorough appreciation of education derived in an institution like this, which was not a preparation merely for the learned professions, but for any position in life. The fact was it was not merely the information obtained there that was appreciated. It was a great and most important object that our youth should have the best information in every branch of science and knowledge; but there was more than that required, something more precious still. It was the habits formed at an institution of this kind—the habit of patient, laborious investigation, the habit of industry, the habit of self-denial, the habit of concentration and readiness to produce the information required, the habit of punctuality, subordination, respect for age, and deference to authority. (Applause.) Again, there was something more than that, which could be done at this institution, and he felt proud to have the opportunity of saying this of University College, that it inculcated other habits, he meant the habits that belonged to the gentleman—of which respect for man's own

self and a punctilious regard for the feelings of others, were essentially the characteristics. (Applause.) It was well known to many of them that a German author, who had for many years investigated the system of English universities, and had written a work on the subject, had stated that first among the characteristics of these universities, was, that they brought up gentlemen qualified to serve their country in any capacity. That writer had admired their scholarships and their other attributes, but the grand characteristic that called forth his praise was that they sent forth into the world gentlemen. (Applause.) Let them consider that when England was in any trouble she looked to those young men. They were brought up with the manners, tastes, and principles which embellished home and graced society. And they were brought up also in those athletic sports and healthful recreations that had given them the power of endurance exhibited on many well-known occasions. These were the men they had read of in the wars of England, whose pluck had held up the red-cross flag on many a hard-fought field and blood-stained engagement. These were the men who showed gallantly in action, and who, when asked to move, did not tell their men to go before, but themselves led the way and told their men to follow. (Immense applause.) These were the men who exhibited patience under the most unrelenting toil and fortitude in the midst of the most pressing privations. Happy was England that had such sons to serve her; happy Canada if she could bring up youths to execute her orders as they. (Applause.) But there were some who might ask with reference to the attendance at this institution why it was small compared with the population of the Province and with similar institutions in England. The reasons for this state of things were obvious. One was the scantiness of the provision for those in humble and straitened circumstances to come forward and seek the benefits of education. Some might say they had too many scholarships; but he maintained that there were not enough. The fact was the scholarships did not amount to one-fourth of those given at the university where he had the honor of graduating—Trinity College, Dublin—and this was wholly independent of the difference in their pecuniary value. He spoke of this from his own knowledge, for he had had the honor of being a scholar. (Applause.) He could point to one who had held the office of Lord Chancellor, to two Bishops, and to no fewer than five who had filled the position of Professors in the seats of learning, who had held scholarships in that institution. But there was another cause which operated against this College, and that was the want of a sufficient number of qualified teachers throughout the country. The reason of this was plain. The University was well qualified to send out efficient persons, but it was impossible to get the best men to devote themselves to the work, because adequate compensation was not offered. It was in this as well as in other cases—the best goods were brought to the best market. There was one other thing against the College, and that was the embarrassment caused by over speculation; but this embarrassment, he was happy to say was rapidly passing away. Thanks to the great Giver of all good, He had filled our granaries with produce and crowned our year with plenty. And when asked to point out an illustration of the happy change that had come, he would unhesitatingly point to the Provincial Exhibition lately held in this city, which reflected the greatest honour on the country, and which had commended itself to the judgment of those who had seen exhibitions in the mother country. There were some perhaps who might be dissatisfied with the progress we were making, and who thought the country was not in that state it ought to be. To all such he would merely point across the lines to that most deplorable war that was raging in a once happy and united nation, whereby brethren were seeking to devise the best means to destroy the greatest number of lives and the greatest amount of property. There was no one with the feelings of humanity who did not pray that that war might be brought speedily to a conclusion. We felt for them not merely as members of the same human family, but as neighbors and as friends. We felt for them as those who were most desirous that they should soon be permitted to go on in that career of prosperity they had formerly enjoyed, for we might literally say, that we rejoiced with them in their prosperity and wept with them in their adversity. (Applause.) Thankfulness instead of discontent became us in Canada—thankfulness to the Giver of all good, that He had given us this blessing of peace; preserved to us still that glorious old flag—the emblem of freedom all over the world—that glorious old flag under whose ample folds we and our forefathers had enjoyed the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty,—loud applause—preserved to us the pure and uncorrupt administration of justice according to the laws made by