

Boyle, W. S.; Brent, H.; Campbell, M. C.; Carter, Robert; Ferguson, J. P.; Freel, S.; Law, T.; McCollum, J. S., *Gold Medallist*; Nichol, A., *Silver Medallist*; Shepherd, H. E.; Washington, Nelson.

LL.B. — William L. Payne, M. A.

LL.D. — John Wilson, M. A.; Rev. Wm. M. Punshon, M. A.; Rev. S. S. Nelles, D. D.

The Presentation of Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes, was then proceeded with,—the following gentlemen being the successful competitors: Prince of Wales Gold Medal—George F. Shepley. Prince of Wales Silver Medal—Alex. Haggart, P. A. Switzer. Scholarship (founded by class of 1871)—George Beavers. Ryerson Prize, First in Scripture History—James S. Ross. Mills Prize, First in Classics for Freshman Year—David Kane. Wallbridge Prize, First in Greek Testament—David Kane. Freshman Prize, First in Hebrew—J. J. Hare. Second Prize in Hebrew—David Kane. Webster Prize, First English Essay—J. L. Whiting. Punshon Prize, First in Elocution and Composition—Kent neith Dingwall. Senior Greek Testament Prize—George F. Shepley. Gold Medal, Medical Faculty, Toronto—J. S. McCollum. Silver Medal, Medical Faculty, Toronto—Angus Nichol. Literary Association Prizes, First English Essay—G. W. Hawkins; first in Elocution—Benjamin Longley; second in Elocution—C. C. Workman, Thomas Manning. For students in Theology, Cooley Prize, First in Metaphysics, J. J. Hare. First Brethour Prize, work of the year in the Undergraduate Course—J. J. Hare. Second Brethour Prize—Benjamin Longley. First Brethour Prize, in Theology—W. W. Edwards. Second Brethour Prize, in Theology—T. J. Admison. In presenting the "Webster Prize" for the "First English Essay," the American Consul, Mr. Lawrence, said that: As the representative of an English speaking nation he naturally took an interest in the study of English literature—in the literature of the England of Oliver Cromwell, who was so jealous of her honour, that he went to war with Holland for carrying a broom at the mast head of her vessels, and so careful of the lives of British citizens that he executed the brother of the Portuguese ambassador for killing a man in a duel in London. That England which expelled the House of Stuart for despotism, and founded with the House of Brunswick a system of constitutional liberty analogous to their own. Though separated from her by thousands of miles they (the people of the U. S.) were not unfamiliar with her best authors. They had read the Counterblast to Tobacco by James I., the Eikon Basilike by Charles I., the Eikonoclastes by Milton, the Paradise Lost, the Hind and Panther, Clarendon's Rebellion in England, Bolingbroke's writings, edited by his friend Mallet, and they were convinced by study that Sir Philip Francis was the author of Junius. If they were sometimes charged with adding unusual words to the mother tongue, did not Horace say that Plautus and Ennius had coined so many words that it was lawful for him to make one impressed with the current stamp? Would it be denied to Mark Twain, and Artemus Ward, and Brete Harte under a republic to do what the Brundisian bard could do under the empire? To be again selected to deliver to a student a prize from this institution was an honour to his country which might perhaps excuse a reference to American efforts to maintain the purity of the English language as it was spoken in its Augustan age. Dr. Johnson has remarked that no one could call a river deep or a mountain high if he had not tested the depths of other rivers and measured the height of other mountains—that we would not consider Homer as the matchless bard we now hold him to be if nation after nation had not vainly striven to rival or excel him. It was by the study of the best classical authors that they obtained a mastery over their own language and acquired a substantial fame, whilst self-taught genius sank into obscurity, unless like Shakespeare, he lived in an age when the learning of good society was at so high a standard that he could borrow from all around him and correct his own ignorance by the good natured aid of the frequenters of the green room. That Shakespeare owed much to the wits of the day, and much to Queen Elizabeth

herself, is what none could deny who saw in his writings a classical knowledge the bard had no chance to acquire, and who remembered the ripe learning of the fair pupil of Roger Ascham. When they considered the long line of British Secretaries of State, from Milton to Gladstone, who were distinguished as authors,—when they reflected that two of them translated Homer,—when they remembered that Benjamin Franklin, who aided in founding their republic, and Horace Greeley, who was now a candidate for its highest honours, were both literary men, they would see that like the French soldier they carried in their knapsack a Marshal's baton, and that if they belonged to the army of literary men they might in this age of progress outstrip those of the oldest blood and acquire for themselves a rank amongst the illustrious great and a grave in Westminster Abbey. (Long continued applause.)

Rev. Dr. NELLES, in speaking of the success of Victoria University during the past year, alluded to the Arts department in Cobourg and the almost unprecedented prosperity of the Medical Branch in Montreal. Several circumstances had operated against the Toronto Branch; among others the death of Dr. Rolph, long at the head of his profession in this country and as a lecturer unsurpassed on the whole American Continent. Also the great distance of the College from the city hospital. He was happy to say that efforts that promised to be successful had been made, and that ere long the Toronto Branch would be as flourishing as ever. A most tangible proof of the healthy working of the Arts department was evident from the fact that the graduating class of this year without any suggestion either directly or indirectly on the part of the Faculty or any member thereof, had founded a scholarship, in perpetuity of the annual value of \$72. He was glad to see them following the noble example of the class of '71, who had established a scholarship of \$71, and if the class of '73 founded one of \$73 and so on to the end of the century and to the end of all the centuries, surely no one need fear that Victoria College would want for scholarships. Besides being an honour, a scholarship was a great benefit to students, most of whom had to struggle with difficulty through their course, for \$71 came not far short of the actual necessary expenses of a College session. He thought this was good evidence for Victoria College, for none had more opportunities or were more critical and prying than students, and when they were found at the end of their course acting thus, no higher tokens of appreciation could be desired. But some of the elder graduates had not forgotten their *Alma Mater*. Mr. Mills of the Collegiate Institute had established a prize in classics, and the Rev. Mr. Brethour three valuable prizes in Theology. Mr. McNaughton, who had that day received the degree of M. A., had established a prize of the value of \$20 to be awarded to the one who in taking the degree of M. A., produced the best essay on "The harmony of Science and Religion." The College has been greatly embarrassed by the withdrawal of the annual grant of \$5,000 by the State, but it had not despaired, but trusted to skilful management guided by Providence. They proposed to raise the sum of \$100,000 as an Endowment Fund. \$60,000 of this had been raised and invested in public securities, while \$90,000 had already been subscribed, so that they had no fears of getting the \$100,000. But though this amply compensated for the loss of \$5,000 grant from the State, it was not adequate to the support of a well equipped college, even in Cobourg where one could be sustained more economically than in Montreal or Toronto. The ministers of the church with which they were more immediately connected had decided to pay out of their own private purses, which were by no means heavy, the debt of \$11,000 which had accumulated on the withdrawal of the state aid. He had been much struck with a remark made by Prof. Goldwin Smith at the late Convocation of McGill College, and the statements of a gentleman so learned in such matters might be received with implicit credence. In speaking of the position of McGill, which draws but little, if any, state support, Mr. Smith said that the histories of Universities throughout the world showed that those the most successful were not the ones endowed with princely state grants, but those supported by the benefaction and enter-