

there was a considerable increase, the number in 1868 being 11, this year 14. Law showed a decrease, for while there were 7 last year, there was only 1 this year. In M.B. the figures were 14 in 1868, 20 this year. In B.A. there were 29 graduates this year, last year but 21. In matriculations in Arts there were 36 against 22 last year. Civil Engineering last year 1, this year 3. In Agriculture he was pleased to see an increase also, and although it was small, it was still encouraging. He trusted that the people in this country would impress on their sons the necessity of attending the lectures from this chair. The senior matriculants were six this year, four last year. He also stated that he was told by the examiners that the matriculants were all very high in efficiency. It was gratifying to discover, year after year, this increase. Everyone was interested in the prosperity that this indicated. The Chancellor then adverted to Upper Canada College, but merely, he said, to state that the Senate governed that institution, and all its members were unanimously of the opinion that the earliest opportunity should be given and the greatest facility offered for looking after its affairs and management. They were willing to divulge everything, and they felt there was no foundation for the charges made against them. The Chancellor, who continued to speak in a low tone of voice, was understood to say that the main question for the country to decide was whether it is deserving the support given to it. He bore testimony to the efficiency of its management, and stated that he said this much to show that as far as they were concerned, their effort was to obtain true efficiency. In referring to Victoria and Queen's Universities, he said it was in the memory of all that the Government thought it proper to withdraw the grant to these institutions; the result was expected to mar to some extent their efficiency, but happily with a success gratifying to everyone, their people were appealed to, and they responded nobly. Everyone interested in either of these Universities must be gratified at the result; we, he said, wish them God-speed. He was glad there was a gentleman present who stood very high as a Professor, he referred to Mr. Goldwin Smith, and he was glad that gentleman did them the honour to be present; and he only hoped that when he left them, he would do so holding a favourable view with regard to them. Loud cries were made by the students for Professor Goldwin Smith, who, in response, rose and stated that he was quite unprepared for the honour of being called upon to address them. But the opportunity could not be unwelcome to one who has been a professor at an English University, and now a professor in the United States at a kindred institution. The largest part of his life had been spent in the most ancient University of the Anglo-Saxon race, and his mind now went back to Oxford, as she lies at this moment the old grey site, in the fullness of her summer beauty, with her grounds full of the associations of the illustrious past; but if there is a charm and attraction in the past, there is a charm and attraction also in the new; and it is a very great pleasure, he said, to tread the courts of this noble pile, dedicated in the style of the old Oxford to learning and science in the new world. It is pleasant to me to see degrees conferred and the favours of the University awarded, much in the form in which the honours used to be awarded amongst us in Oxford, to see the students kneel to receive the guerdon of their academic efforts, as I knelt when a boy to receive a like recognition at the hands of the Vice-Chancellor. It is pleasant to hear also, what I supposed we should seldom hear in the Universities of America, the signs of the Greek exercises read by one of your students. I am glad to find that here, at all events, the utilities have not quite thrust out the humanities. In a new country, your first desire is to lay a solid foundation—civilization. In civilization, as in architecture, you must begin and lay the foundation broad and deep, in order that you may build the dome and the soaring pinnacle. (Cheers). But Academic education has a real pleasure. How narrow are the pleasures of the man who has merely to spend his wealth in great houses and dinners, but to whom great objects and public interests are inexplicable? I am glad, therefore, to see the Universities holding their own here. I cannot fail also to see with special interest, that memorial window (to the dead at Ridgeway) above your head, Mr. Chancellor.

(Loud cheers). It is the teaching of conclusive testimony that high culture does not destroy the sinews of action, and that a good scholar may yet be ready to give his blood for his country; long may it be ere it is again necessary to leave the quiet domains of learning for the battlefield. Long may it be, especially, before a rupture takes place between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Cheers). Such a rupture would not only be the greatest, the most calamitous to themselves, but it would be the heaviest blow that could possibly fall on the progress and civilization of the world. (Cheers). You, Mr. Chancellor, have already apologised for the length of the proceedings. I must not add to that length. Let me only add my best wishes for the prosperity of this seat of learning. To the students also, if I may presume to do so, I offer my best wishes; may this happy day be the commencement to many happy and prosperous days. May their barks which this day set sail on the sea of life meet with smooth seas and a happy haven, but if it may be their fortune to encounter storms, may they meet them in the spirit encouraged by honourable competition under such a roof as this. After again offering his heartiest good wishes for the success of the institution, Prof. Smith took his seat amid applause. The Chancellor expressed his pleasure at hearing the Professor, and thanked him for his good will to the University and the students. The proceedings then broke up with three cheers for the Queen, three for the ladies, the Chancellor and the Professors. The University Association held their annual dinner the same evening. The chair was occupied by Dr. McMichael. After dinner, the Chairman in a few patriotic remarks, proposed the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, which was enthusiastically responded to, the whole assembly rising to their feet after the toast had been drunk, and under the leadership of Dr. L. Smith joined in singing the National Anthem. The Chairman then proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family. Mr. Pernet responded. The Chairman then gave the Governor-General of Canada, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Song by Col. Spicer. The Chairman then gave the toast of "The Army, Navy and Volunteers." Col. Spicer and Capt. Prince responded. The Chairman then gave the "Dominion of Canada," coupled with the name of Mayor Harman. His Worship in responding, thanked the meeting for coupling his name with so important "a toast," but he thought in the absence of any of the M.P.'s, some of the University authorities should have responded to this rather than he. It was 27 years since he first saw Canada, and he could look back and see the mighty progress of this Dominion—a progress which, if continued, would soon place Canada on the front of the nations of the earth. Speaking of Toronto, its progress had coped with that of almost any city on the continent. And though that progress had not been so apparent as that of some cities, still such a substantial basis commercially had been laid that any municipal fabric could be raised upon it. He then referred to the religious, philanthropic and literary institutions which have sprung up in the city, unparalleled, according to population, by any city in the world. He next touched upon the position which the railway schemes and municipal credit had attained in the London market; and everything connected both with the city and the Dominion indicated that they were on the right road to honour and prosperity. The Chairman next proposed the University, the University College, and kindred institutions. The Chancellor, Judge Morrison, responded. Also Rev. Dr. McCaul. Professor Goldwin Smith also responded to the toast, and said he thanked them for the honour they had done to the Universities kindred to this. He could respond for two—the one of which was old, the other was of yesterday. The first, the University of Oxford, was founded by Alfred more than a thousand years ago. The other was founded by Ezra Cornell a few years ago. He need not refer to Oxford, as it was an essential figure in the history of England. As for Cornell, it was in a rude and unfinished state, still it flourishes; but you know it is the habit of the American Eagle to open and boast of its institutions before they were quite fixed up. Still he looked upon Cornell as an honour both to its founder and to the people amongst whom it had been raised. In fact, it was typical of the country