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Professor the chair se departg, and he effy felt in ment, and the inspiration of an honest love of the truth. In his relation to the students, as the chief executive officer of the University, he was fatherly in his treatment. Sympathy and tenderness were beautifully blended with Christian firmness. He was also the powerful and ever ready advocate of the rights of the University to a more liberal endowment; for during his entire official life, he labored under the oppressive consciousness of having inadequate means to successfully accomplish his design for the full equipment of the University.

Moreover, the growth of the educational resources of the University under his care appears in the following manner: In 1854 a Faculty of Medicine was established for the first time. In 1862 was established a Faculty of Law, in 1872 a Faculty of Theology, in 1878 a Faculty of Science, and in the same year the new building, Faraday Hall, was erected for the department of Physical Science. At the close of the session of 1887-8 there was the largest graduating class that ever left the halls of Victoria, and at the opening of the last session the largest matriculation class has been enrolled. In all departments of the University there are over 600 students, and more than 2,000 alumni. The last inancial statement was the most satisfactory that has ever been made, showing assets about \$250,000; and the University stands higher than ever in the confidence and affection of students, alumni and patrons of the Church and country, while her sons are to be found in usefulness and honor throughout the Dominion, and foremost in the foreign missionary work of our Church.

There was always before President Nelles two ideals, either of which would have been welcome to him in realization. "The one was, that of his own beloved University developed in wealth and strength and beauty, till, free from all ordinary vicissitudes of fortune, she could extend to the youth of our country advantages unexcelled and unequalled for the pursuit of all liberal and scientific enlure—a great and free, but distinctly Christian University. The other was that of a group of co-ordinate University Colleges, in which all the Universities of the Province would be confederated under one great Provincial University on absolutely equal terms, each one maintaining its individuality, its traditions and methods, and entitled to gain and hold no advantage save by its own worth and works. This second ideal he at one time hoped to see realized in the recent scheme of University Federation. It was his destiny, however, to see that scheme take such a shape in its final form, that our sister Universities would not accept it, and so the bright vision was clouded over, and he passed away suddenly before the realization of his hope or of his fear."

The convocation addresses of Chancellor Nelles were distinguished for rare brilliance, ripe scholarship and profound wisdom. These eloquent and masterly appeals were adapted to awaken a greater interest in the work of higher education, and they have produced abundant fruit in the pulpits of our Church, as well as in other walks of professional life.

Besides his peculiar interest in educational matters, Dr. Nelles was actively engaged in all the great movements of the Church, such as the work of missions, and in that of the union of the various branches of Methodism. At the same time a high value must be placed upon the service he rendered throughout his life, on such important occasions as church openings and anniversaries.

Public testimony concedes to him a foremost place among the preachers of the times. While he adorned the pulpits of the Methodist Church throughout the Dominion, his sermons had a special charm for the more thoughtful and cultured of his hearers. As his life was mainly spent in the realm of the intellectual, his ministry was essentially analytic, marked by the discussion of philosophic principles, full of scientific allusions, and adorned by great beauty of illustration:

"Had he possessed in a greater measure the elecutionary graces of voice and gesture, he would have been numbered with the finest masters of oratory on this continent. As it was, there were times, when in compass of thought, in felicity of diction, in aptness of quotation, in universality of sympathy, and in a