

the students residing in the house occupied by the college, though without a resident-tutor, and the housekeeping being under the charge of a matron. At the outset, the plan of connecting manual labour with study was in vogue, partly with the view of supplementing the students' private resources and partly as a supposed means of cultivating a spirit of independence; but as this method was found to interfere with the work of regular study, it was afterwards abandoned, and in 1848, the students began to live in private lodgings selected by themselves, but subject to the approbation of the Board, and they were allowed a weekly sum in aid of their expenses. From 1840 to 1846 the "Academy" occupied a frame house in Toronto, on Yonge street, between Wellesley and Maitland streets. In 1845 the "Institute" removed to George street; but on the abandonment of the domestic system, a lecture-room was rented on King street, until in 1850 a special arrangement was made with the late Mr. John Nasmith, by which accommodation was afforded for class-rooms in a building erected by him on Adelaide street, which premises the college occupied down to the time of its removal to Montreal. For a short period in Montreal, a modification of the domestic system was tried, but not very successfully, and it resulted in returning to the plan of allowing the students to live in families approved by the Board, an allowance being made to such as needed it from the funds of the college in aid of their expenses. From the year 1864 down to 1870, a convenient room, with fuel and light free of charge, was provided for the purposes of class-room and library in Zion church by the church assembling there, but in 1880, on the sale of that property the college removed to the new building erected and occupied by Emmanuel church, receiving equally good accommodation, and free of charge, which it has enjoyed down to the present time. During all these years it has been a growing conviction in the minds of those charged with the administration of the affairs of the college, that it was on all grounds desirable, if practicable, to secure for it a local habitation of its own, in which a home for the students might be provided, and all proper appliances in the shape of class-rooms, etc., might be secured for carrying on its work.

In the autumn of 1880, Mr. Hague gave notice, "that he would at an early date introduce the question of taking steps to secure a suitable building for the purposes of the college and for a home for the students whilst in attendance;" and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, he brought up the question, and it was resolved unanimously, "That such a building would be of great service to the college, and that the time had come for taking steps to secure the same." At the same meeting a committee was appointed to deal with this matter, and to report there-

upon from time to time. The desire of those friends who have been prominent in this building movement has been, that the college should not be involved in any financial expense or difficulty thereby; and, consequently, no systematic appeal has been made for help to the churches. But a sufficient sum has been subscribed by a few to warrant the inception of the undertaking, and the result is the ceremonial of today.

The Course of Study at first extended over three years only, with sessions of nine months each. In 1844, it was extended to four years, and so continued until 1860, when the sessions were reduced to six months each and increased in number to five. In 1862, it was proposed to divide the course into two parts:—The *Literary* of two sessions, and the *Theological* of three; but the proposition, owing to the changes then in contemplation, was not adopted. In 1864, on the removal to Montreal, the Course of Study was divided into two, viz.:—The *Full Course*, extending over five sessions, and the *Theological Course* of three sessions. For the Literary and Scientific subjects of the Full Course, the students have attended the classes of the Faculty of Arts in McGill College, according to the terms of affiliation with the University, in which Faculty the course extends over four years and leads to the Degree of B.A. By this arrangement the studies of the third and fourth years of the Full Course are prosecuted simultaneously in the Faculty of Arts and in the Department of Theology. The work of the fifth year is confined to Theological studies proper. In the Department of Theology the following subjects are treated:—

1. Systematic Theology.
2. Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.
3. Greek Testament Exegesis.
4. Historical Theology.
5. Church History Apologetics.
6. Evidences and Biblical Literature.

The Professors engaged in the work of the college from the date of the amalgamation of the two institutes, have been, in Toronto: The Rev. Adam Lillie, a man held in high and well-deserved esteem by all his students and those who knew him, both for the excellences of his character and the value of his work to this institution, who died in the year 1869; and the Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., an alumnus of the college, who was appointed Classical and Hebrew tutor in 1850, and retained the office until 1852, when he resigned on account of ill health. At the Annual Meeting of 1864, besides Dr. Lillie, the Rev. Dr. Wilkes was appointed to the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, and Rev. George Cornish, M.A., to that of Greek Testament Exegesis, subject to the consent of the governors of McGill College thereto, which was cordially granted.