

kind given in the University of Toronto. All such instruction or teaching is given in University College. Having made these preliminary remarks, I would turn to the statistics, which will give the best idea of the condition of University College. As I have said, the institution in its present form was established in 1853. I cannot give the statistics of 1853, because that was a year of transition, and nothing could be inferred from them. In 1854, we had but 28 matriculated students in attendance. I omit reference to occasional students—I mean those who have attended particular classes without going through the whole course as matriculated students—because it may be justly said that their numbers would furnish no test of the position of such an establishment as this. It is exceedingly desirable they should attend. We rejoice to see them attend in the numbers they do; but I omit them on this occasion that I may put the statistics in the simplest and fairest form. The numbers of the matriculated students, then, have been:

In 1854 . . . . . 28	In 1856 . . . . . 37	In 1858 . . . . . 63
1855 . . . . . 35	1857 . . . . . 56	1859 . . . . . 80

And at the commencement of the present academic year, 1860, the students who have matriculated reach the number of 110. (Cheers.) In 1854, counting all students, occasional as well as matriculated, the number was 110. In the present year we have precisely the same number of matriculated students as we had then, counting all who came to the classes, whether matriculated or not. I think this justifies me in saying, that the course of this institution has been prosperous, and that we have gained in the confidence of the public. (Cheers.) Dr. McCaul then replied to the assertion that the College was mainly for the benefit of Toronto residents, by showing that less than one-third of the students were permanent residents in Toronto. He claimed that it was at once a Provincial and a non-denominational institution, as had been intended by the legislature. No fewer than fifteen religious denominations were represented among the present 110 matriculated students. Of the fifteen, eight had but one representative each. Of the other seven, the following were the members:

<b>PRESBYTERIAN, 52, viz.:</b>	<b>METHODISTS* (of all kinds) . . . 15</b>
Free Church . . . . . 25	<b>BAPTISTS (of all kinds) . . . . . 3</b>
United Presbyterian . . . 16	<b>CONGREGATIONALIST . . . . . 2</b>
Church of Scotland* . . . 11	8 other denominations, 1 each 8
— 52	—
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND* . . . . . 80</b>	<b>Total . . . . . 110</b>

As regarded the prospects of the institution, if they looked at its present position as a guarantee of what it might yet attain to, he thought they would be justified in saying that the prospects of the institution were very good. But it must be borne in mind, that, during the past year, a movement had been set on foot by two very important religious denominations in this Province, calculated to shake the stability of this institution. He felt himself called upon to advert to this, on account of the position he held as head of University College, and also because, unfortunately, he could not leave his work here to take the place which might have been expected of him, before the committee of the legislature, last winter, before the committee abruptly broke up. He approached the subject with very considerable regret—regret that he should be placed in a position of antagonism to two bodies, with many of whose members he had long been on terms of friendly intercourse, and for whom he had entertained the highest respect—the two bodies also having educational institutions, of which during the whole course of his duty in this Province, even when the storms blew fiercest with regard to academic reform or academic change, he had never—even during the heat of argument—uttered one derogatory word, or even penned one line that was unfriendly to them. It was unnecessary that he should advert to the charges against the University. He had only now to deal with charges against the institution of which he was the head. The College Council, neither collectively nor individually, were responsible for the charges brought against the University. They were not responsible, for example, for the standard which had been selected by the University, nor for the too liberal use of options, nor for some of the members of the Council being placed on the Senate of the University. There could not be a doubt that it was the intention of the Legislature, by passing the act of 1853, that the University should be non-denominational, and form, as it were, the highest of the series of educational institutions of the country; and in this connection he must say,

\* As these three denominations have University Colleges of their own, it might be interesting to know how many of the numbers here given reside with parents or friends in Toronto,—independently of those who are influenced by the joint attraction of University Prizes and Scholarships.

whatever differences might now exist between them, that the thanks of every lover of education, were due to the Chief Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, to whose valuable aid and constant care we are indebted for a system of education—the establishment of which did honour to the country. (Applause.) He (Dr. McCaul) would ask the warmest advocate of a change in the University, to test the allegations that have been made, and if there were evils he believed they would be remedied. He would never shrink from what was called innovation, provided it accomplished good. (Applause.)

[Dr. McCaul, in the course of this address, defended the College very courteously against other charges made against it; but into the merits of such a discussion it is not the province of this Journal to enter.]

Three hearty cheers were then given by the students for the Queen; three for the student of the second year, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and three for the ladies, and the proceedings terminated.—*Globe and Leader reports.*

— **RECENT MATRICULATION INTO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**—We give an extract from the class-list showing the honour-men in the various departments: *Faculty of Arts.*—Greek and Latin Classics. Class I: Connor, Robertson, and Wilson *æq.*, and Vandermissen. Class II: Snyder, Alexander, and Small, *æq.*, Rutledge, and Glassco. *Mathematics.*—Class I: Magee, Lount, Robertson, and Synder, *æq.*, Rutledge, and Wilson, *æq.*, Young, and Johnston. Class II: Gundy, Croly, McEwan, Malcolm, Glassco, and Seymour. *English.*—Class I: Ballantyne, Jones, Johnston, and Connor. Class II: Small, Young, McEwan, Glassco, Cleary, and Malcolm, *æq.*, Robertson, Alexander, and Thornton. *History and Geography.*—Class I: Cleary, Robertson, Young, Johnston, and Connor, *æq.* Class II: Malcolm, Thornton, Small, Ballantyne, and Jones. *French.*—Class I: Cleary, Small, and Ballantyne. Class II: Wilson and Vandermissen, *æq.*, Young, and Rutledge. *Faculty of Medicine.*—Greek and Latin. Class II: Whiteside. *Mathematics.*—Class I: Whiteside, Standish, and Harley. *English.*—Class II: Milne, Bell, Whiteside, Sinclair, Sparrow, and Harley. *History.*—Class II: Sinclair, Milne, Whiteside, Sparrow, and Harley. *Chemistry.*—Class I: McLaughlin, Ramsay, Sinclair, Whiteside, and Harley. Class II: Milne, Hornibrook, and Sparrow. *Natural History.*—Class I: Milne. Class II: Ramsay and Sinclair. *Scholarships in Arts.*—Greek and Latin. 1. Connor, 2. Robertson. *Mathematics:* 1. Magee, 2. Lount. *General Proficiency:* 1. Snyder, 2. Wilson, 3. Rutledge. *Scholarships in Medicine.*—1. Whiteside, 2. Harley. *Civil Engineering.*—Irwin. *Agriculture.*—Terrill.

— **TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Some of the pupils of Dr. Howe—Head Master of this school—have again distinguished themselves. At the late examination in University College, four of them matriculated. Three of these obtained first class honours, and the remaining one took a general proficiency scholarship; dividing in this latter respect the honours with numerous competitors.

— **VICTORIA STREET SCHOOL, TORONTO.**—Amongst those who passed the entrance examinations of University College, was one of the pupils of the Victoria-street school. This speaks very favourably for our Common schools, and the efficiency of the teacher of that particular one.

— **BARRIE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Eight of the pupils of the Barrie Grammar School matriculated at the late University examinations in Toronto. Seven of these obtained first class honours, and four carried off scholarships.

— **MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Thomas J. Robertson, Jr., late *dux* of the Model Grammar School, has, besides carrying off a classical scholarship in University College, obtained first-class honours in three out of the four departments in which he competed.

— **AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.**—John Wade, Esq., at the close of his address before the the Provincial Agricultural Association, thus refers to the system of Public Instruction in Upper Canada: "Having mentioned along the way a few of the difficulties that beset the path of the person who attempts to carry out the principles of high farming, I would still urge him to keep his standard high, and by diligent perseverance the end will be obtained; and under the benign rule of our gracious Queen, and under her liberal Government, the farmer of Canada has nothing to fear. Our educational institutions are second to none in the world—where our youth can have all the advantages, at a cheaper rate, obtained from such institutions, than anywhere else. Our country is young, and full of elasticity. Our lands are fertile; and by following the steps of other nations who have arrived at success, and the blessing of Divine Providence upon our efforts, we have before us a brilliant future."