

mathematics. All these are now the centres of graduating departments with their several curricula for the B.A. degree.

The laboratories, seminary rooms and libraries in these several departments, while not as large as those of some American universities, will in some cases already compare favourably as to completeness of equipment, and this completeness we hope soon to extend to all. It is here that the unity of the university forces of the country becomes an absolute necessity if we would hold our own with the advance of modern science.

The buildings of the university have had a history of their own to which we have already referred. Of the original plans prepared in England in 1830 and very imposing in their style but one wing was built and in 1850 the plans were abandoned as unsuited to the ideas then introduced. Between 1853 and 1860 under the classic skill of Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, there was erected the beautiful Norman structure regarded as the finest of its style on the continent. Though partially destroyed by fire in 1890 its restoration was carried out with great fidelity and success by Mr. Dick. Next in order of time came the School of Practical Science, *proximus sed non secundus*, the product of an iron age of economy. The biological building may be regarded as the first fruits of federation and was followed by the chemical laboratory, both well arranged for their purpose, but giving evidence of a time when the means were lacking for the expression of large ideas. The library is in miniature a companion piece to the Norman central building, but now needs to be doubled in size. The new medical building is an evidence of what may be accomplished by a talented architect with limited means, and in its internal arrangements are said to be most skilfully adapted to its purposes. The new building for geology, mineralogy, mining and applied chemistry is chaste, substantial and commodious and the plans of the convocation hall and the physics building give promise of useful and tasteful structures, and already the liberality of a wealthy lady has promised a beautiful building for household science. The college buildings have each a history of their own. University College is patiently waiting for worthy buildings adapted to a true college life. Knox is a solid specimen of Scotch Gothic. Wycliffe has a touch of the later English style now much favoured in educational buildings in the Old Land. Victoria is a fine specimen of the Romanesque introduced so largely on this continent by Richardson for municipal, educational and ecclesiastical buildings. It is next to the main building the most costly of the university group and was Mr. Storm's last work. From the park we turn westward to picturesque Trinity with its classic spires, its beautiful proportions, its spacious park, and noble trees, the