

the prizes had been presented to the young gentlemen who had been brought before him that day, and to have the assurances of himself and the gentlemen associated with him that those prizes had been well earned, and that the gentlemen who had received them were well entitled to them. He hoped these rewards would be an encouragement to those to whom they had been awarded to continue to push forward in the work in which they were engaged, and an incentive to those who had not been successful to the same degree, to determine if possible to secure their share of the prizes in the future. That institution having been established and endowed by the State, and being open to all without respect to religion or politics—(applause)—was truly national in its character, and they had had evidence that day that it was equal to the performance of all that its founders had intended, or that the country expected of it. The Government, wisely in his opinion, had extended the basis of representation of the governing body of the University. (Applause.) He hoped, and he had no doubt, that this would tend to keep up an interest in the institution throughout the country, and prevent any feeling that it was local in its government or in its objects. This being the last occasion on which he should be present with them in his official capacity, he desired to avail himself of the opportunity to express the obligation he (and he believed the people of the country also) felt himself under to that eminent body of men who were associated in the management of the institution, for the very great efficiency they had shown in the performance of their duties. He felt, whatever position in life he should occupy in the future, the interest he now felt in University College would remain undiminished. (Applause.)

The President then said that, after the remarks that had fallen from His Excellency and from Mr. McDonald, it would be quite unnecessary for him to detain them by any lengthened address. There was a duty, however, which he should discharge connected with the annual Convocation, one in which great interest was felt throughout the country. Perhaps they would excuse him for a few minutes while he read them the results of the last matriculation examination in the University. For the senior matriculation, which was the same as the examination at the end of the first year, there were four candidates, of whom three obtained scholarships. The first of these was Mr. Nicholson. (Applause.) To this competition, he was glad to tell them, Peterborough sent one candidate, and the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, one. In the junior matriculation, Upper Canada College obtained four scholarships. One of her candidates, Bowes, obtained a treble. Hamilton took two scholarships, and Morrisburg two, Johnson obtaining a double. Port Hope took two, Hayter receiving a double; Galt one, Burt; Whitby one, Davison. Of the other schools which competed, some were rather more successful than the others. One other duty now remained for him to perform, which his own feelings, and he was sure the feelings of none of them, would not permit him to pass over in silence. During the past year they had lost two of their students by death, one of them in the spring of the year, Duncan Cameron, a fine young man, healthy and vigorous, the last any one would have expected to be carried off as suddenly as he had been. He was sorry to hear, and he was afraid he was bound to believe, that that death was the result mainly of over-exertion in study. It might seem strange for a person in his (Dr. McCaul's) position to give a warning such as that, but they might depend upon it that the bow which sent home the arrow surely and swiftly must be unbent sometimes. There must be relaxation. He (Dr. McCaul) was sure that he would never have been able to endure the fag that he had had during the time he had been in Ontario if it had not been for the strength he laid up in his youth by devotion to athletic games, more especially to cricket. (Applause.) There was one other to whom he must refer, and whose name appeared on the prize list. He meant Mr. McKeown. This gentleman came to the College at a very early age this time last year. He was most attentive on lectures, and at the matriculation examination he obtained a double scholarship—one in classics and the other in general proficiency. He obtained the same honours at the examination last June. He was carried off during the vacation. Although he (Dr. McCaul) was far from wishing to cloud the brightness of their gala day by a single sombre reflection, yet he could not but feel it to be his duty to press upon them the important lesson that might be derived from these events, which was, to be prepared for the summons of death whenever it might come. He hoped all might be prepared to meet that summons, as he had reason to believe poor McKeown was.—*Globe*.

—SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION OF CANADA.—*Religious Teaching in Public Schools*.—The Rev. W. Scott moved the following resolution with respect to ministers of religion visiting the Public Schools:—"That this Convention, representing a large body of school workers, chiefly in the Province of Ontario, is deeply convinced that the times in which we live specially demand that all education should have a Scripturally religious basis, and, therefore, this Convention earnestly urges Christian ministers of all denominations to avail themselves of the advantages and privileges granted under the admirable school system of Ontario, to visit the Public Schools as frequently as possible, with a view to communicate suitable religious instruction." Mr. Scott addressed the meeting on the necessity of there being a religious basis to school instruction. Rev. Mr. McLellan, Peterborough, considered that at the Convention was not the best place to introduce this subject. He had been practically connected with the work of education for many years, and well knew the difficulties the discussion of this subject would give rise to. There was a proper place for this matter to be dealt with, not at this Convention, but at their church meetings, conference, assemblies or synods. He spoke of times when an opportunity presented itself for

ministers to say a word or two in season. He well knew its difficulties on the one hand, and the opportunities on the other; but he felt that the subject would not be dealt with to advantage here. He trusted he had not said anything that could be misconstrued. He felt from the reasons stated that they could not safely or wisely go into the matter at this Convention. Rev. Mr. Scott withdrew his resolution, remarking that the chief reason he had in view in bringing it forward was to call attention to the privileges they had under the law. Being answered, he cheerfully withdrew his resolution. In one of the reports read yesterday, reference was made to the importance of having a Normal School training for Sunday School teachers, and of having voluntary examinations to show the efficiency of the teachers in Sunday School work. It was done in England, and attended with great success, and a similar system was adopted in Quebec. The object was to render teachers more efficient in their work, by giving them the advantage of a Normal School training. The resolution was seconded by Rev. Geo. Richardson, of Waterdown. Carried.—*Globe*.

OPENING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—The handsome structure erected for the Theological College of the Canada Presbyterian Church, in McTavish Street, was formally opened on October 28th. The Principal of the College, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, took the chair. The Principal, after singing and reading Scripture, addressed the meeting on the subject of the ORIGIN AND PROGRESS of the College. "The Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church," he said, "having resolved to establish the Theological College here, and a charter having been obtained, the three Presbyteries of Montreal, Ottawa and Brockville were set apart for the support of the institution. The work of instruction was commenced in the winter of 1867, under the care of the Rev. Messrs. Gregg and Aitken, each delivering lectures during three months. Since then till to-night 100 classes have been held in rooms generously granted free of expense in the basement of Erskine Church. In 1868 I was appointed Professor in the College and accepted the office, leaving for this purpose one of the strongest congregations in our Church. It is not surprising that the work was looked upon as purely tentative, when you remember that we set out amid the openly expressed doubts and fears of not a few, with a mere handful of students, with no library, no scholarships, no endowments, no buildings, and only one Professor. WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED? After five years of arduous toil we find ourselves in possession of assets amounting in all to between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. We have a library of over five thousand volumes, twenty scholarships of the value of \$50 to \$60 each; two medals, one in gold, founded by the students last Session, and the other in silver, founded by A. Sandham, Esquire; and an endowment fund of twenty-four thousand dollars. We have three Professors, and the services of an able Lecturer and Tutor. We have forty Students and seventeen Graduates; and to-night we rejoice in taking possession of this beautiful and commodious building, of which I shall say more presently. We train men speaking English, Gaelic and French, special provision being made for the education of the last-named, so as to fit them for Missionary service throughout the country. Our students come from all parts of the Dominion, and some recently from the United States and Scotland. They are Graduates in Arts of Toronto University, Queen's College, Kingston, McGill College, and other similar institutions. As to their talents and literary attainments, suffice it to say that a reasonable number of them have taken the highest honours in their Arts course; and I can speak confidently of their devotion and success in theological studies. MISSIONARY ASPECTS OF THE WORK.—In this connection I have to mention the pleasing fact that ere long several of our young men will, I trust, by the grace of God, be found in the foreign field, in India or China. With these facts before you, I ask how far have the expectations originally entertained been realized? Was it not a good thing to have established this college? And would it not have been far better than it is to-day for our Church here and throughout the Dominion had it been established fifteen or twenty years ago? But I shall not enter upon an apology for our course, which is now too plain to require such, and which is being followed by other Christian denominations. OUR RELATIONS TO MCGILL COLLEGE.—It would be improper and even ungrateful on such an occasion as this to overlook the many advantages which we enjoy, and which are open to all other denominations, from affiliation with McGill College. The Library, Museum, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Lectures are all open to our students. Specially should I mention the facilities afforded them for the study of Hebrew and Oriental languages, which usually have to be provided by theological seminaries at their own expense. OUR NEW BUILDINGS.—It is unnecessary for me to attempt a description of the beautiful, substantial and commodious building in which we are assembled, and which you see for yourselves; it is sufficient to say that, through the skill, taste and fidelity of our architect and contractors, it more than satisfies our expectations. It contains accommodation for our library and classes, and comfortable studies and dormitories for our students. That we were not mistaken in making provision for our young men in this respect is shown by the fact that every room we have is now occupied, while some of our men are still boarding beyond the College buildings. And I feel sure that I can safely say for all students within these walls that they rejoice to-night that the thing to which some of them have looked forward for five years is now realized, that they gratefully appreciate what has been accomplished, and address themselves to their work with renewed vigour, feeling that we offer them as great advantages, and at less expense, than they can enjoy, I shall not say in Canada, but on this continent. These buildings and grounds cost \$44,100. The amount