

—4th Year—I. O. Ogden, prizeman. 3rd Year—G. Grant, prizeman; C. McFayden. 2nd Year—J. M. Buchan, prizeman. 1st Year—W. G. McWilliams, prizeman. *Chemistry*.—4th Year—J. J. Wadsworth, prizeman; W. Sinclair. 3rd Year—A. Grant, prizeman. 2nd Year—W. M. Roger, prizeman; J. Hubbert, W. Tytler. 1st Year—R. Harbottle, prizeman; T. W. Wright, G. Kilpatrick, W. B. McMurrich, J. Shaw. *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*.—4th Year—A. McMurchy, prizeman. 3rd Year—D. Ormiston, J. H. Thom, prizeman. 2nd Year—J. London, prizeman; J. Fisher. 1st Year—A. M. Lafferty, prizeman; T. W. Wright, E. Frisby. *History*.—D. Ormiston, prizeman; W. A. Reeve, G. Grant. *English*.—J. A. Boyd, prizeman. *History and English*.—3rd Year—S. Woods, prizeman; J. M. Buchan, W. M. Roger. 1st Year—W. G. McWilliams, prizeman; J. M. Gibson, W. Oldright, R. Harbottle, G. Kilpatrick. *Prize Composition*.—J. M. Buchan, prizeman. *Natural History*.—4th Year—W. Sinclair. 3rd Year—A. Grant, prizeman. 1st Year—W. B. McMurrich, prizeman. *Mineralogy and Geology*.—4th Year—J. J. Wadsworth, prizeman; W. Sinclair. 2nd Year—W. Tytler, prizeman; W. M. Roger, J. Hubbert. *Modern Languages*.—4th Year—J. A. Boyd, prizeman. 3rd Year—J. Turnbull, prizeman; D. Ormiston. 2nd Year—S. Woods, prizeman. 1st Year—W. Oldright, prizeman; W. B. McMurrich, J. Shaw, W. Mulock, G. Corbet, W. G. McWilliams. *Meteorology*.—J. J. Wadsworth, prizeman. *Oriental Languages*.—4th Year—J. White, prizeman. G. Grant, prizeman; J. M. Gibson, prizeman; *Occasional Students*.—H. Gracey, prizeman; S. Young, prizeman; W. Lindy. *Agriculture*.—J. Wanless, prizeman. *Special Prizes*.—Established by the College Council, and awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society. Public speaking, J. A. Boyd, prizeman. Public reading, W. M. Roger, prizeman. English essay, J. M. Gibson, prizeman.

Dr. McCaul in presenting the prizes in Greek and Latin, and Logic, took occasion to remark on the importance of having the foundation well laid previously in a competent knowledge of grammar, in order to erect a satisfactory superstructure of classical attainments in such an institution as this. In such an institution grammar was taught with disadvantage to the teacher, and with unquestionable detriment to such students as entered college with a sufficient knowledge of it. He was glad to find that the Grammar Schools held a distinguished position at the last examination of the University. The Barrie Grammar School bore away four scholarships—the Toronto Grammar School two—and a new and formidable competitor had appeared in the Model Grammar School, now for the first time sending up students. (Applause.)

Dr. Beaven in presenting the prizes in Metaphysics and Ethics, said that with regard to the special subjects of his (Dr. Beaven's) department, he would say that the more one became acquainted with the prevailing currents of thought in Europe and America, the more he would see to be necessary a knowledge of the philosophy of the ancients and moderns, as a foundation to the knowledge of law, morals, and politics. There was indeed no department of life where deep thought was required, in which some knowledge of the philosophy of the ancients and moderns was not of the highest consequence. According as different schools of thought prevailed in philosophy, so different systems would be found to prevail in theology and politics. On the last occasion of this description, he had adverted to the possible danger of philosophical studies, and no doubt there was a danger if persons over-rated the powers of human reason in matters beyond reason—if, indeed, they did not acknowledge the fact that there were some things beyond reason. There could be no doubt that for some years past there had been an increasing tendency on the part of enquiring minds, both in Europe and America, to subject revelation to the government and criticism of reason. But the more thorough the study of philosophy the more was it seen that divine revelation stood the test of every sort of enquiry. The deeper they went into philosophy, the more thoroughly was it shown that there were elements of thought in which the human mind must be content to sit as a learner and to receive its teachings from divine revelation itself. He might instance the attempt of the human reason to understand God, the attempt to lay down from reason what must be the nature and workings of the Divine Being. That subject was investigated with great zeal and in various directions in Germany. It was Kant, a German, however, who first began to show effectually that there were limits to the enquiries of reason, and that reason fell into great contradictions when it attempted to surpass those limits. This was made more thoroughly manifest by our own countryman, Sir William Hamilton, who received his education in the University to which he (Dr. Beaven) had the honour to belong. The same thing was done to a still greater extent by

Mr. Mansell in his late Bampton lectures. Criticism might find points on which some weakness might be seen both in Hamilton and Mansell's investigation. Still the proof had been made out satisfactorily and on the grounds of philosophy itself, that limits must be put to the exercise of human reason. Other distinguished men had been devoting the strength of their intellects to the same enquiries. It was evident then that the study of philosophy did not necessarily lead to scepticism. He believed that on the contrary it might be pursued to its profoundest depths, with the fullest and the greatest reverence.

Professors Croft, Cherriman, Wilson, Hincks, Chapman, Forneri, Kingston, and Hirschfelder, in presenting the prizemen in their several departments, made remarks complimentary to their diligence and attainments.

Dr. McCaul, in presenting the special prizes awarded by the College Literary and Scientific Society, for public speaking, public reading, and the best English essay, said he had much pleasure in doing so, on account of the great practical importance of the subjects. He need not say of what immense importance public speaking was in any country, and especially on this continent, where persons in almost every position were called upon at times, without preparation, to address public meetings. With regard to the English composition, he need only say it was essentially the characteristic of a gentleman; and in regard to public reading, he remarked that it was at once an agreeable and a useful accomplishment, of which, he was happy to say, they had had a good specimen a short time since within these walls, when they were honoured by the presence of the Heir to the British Crown—(cheers)—who was able to show, by his own practice, the advantages of reading with clearness, with emphasis, and with unaffected grace. (Cheers.)

Concluding address, by Dr. McCaul.

The distribution of prizes having been completed, Dr. McCaul said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—According to the usage which prevails on occasions such as the present, of closing the proceedings by some remarks relative to the condition and prospects of the institution of which we are celebrating the anniversary, I purpose occupying your attention for a few minutes, while I briefly refer to the subject I have named. But before I do so, in order to remove a misapprehension which seems to prevail very generally even among those who ought to be informed, I must explain the distinction between the two institutions whose home is within these walls,—the University of Toronto, and University College, Toronto. It was in the year 1827, that His Majesty George IV. chartered the institution called "King's College," at Toronto—then called York. For ten years no step was taken to carry the patent into effect. In the year 1837, an Act of the Legislature was passed, amending the royal charter, and it is probable the institution would then have been brought into operation, had it not been for the troubles of the winter of that year, which entirely prevented anything of that sort being done. It was not until the year 1843,—sixteen years after the charter had been granted,—that the institution then called King's College was brought into operation; and June the 8th is the honoured anniversary of the opening of the institution. Six years afterwards,—in 1849,—an Act of the Legislature was passed, abolishing the name of King's College, and abolishing the Faculty of Divinity; and the institution then received the designation of the University of Toronto. Under that statute the institution was conducted for four years. In the year 1853, another statute of the Provincial Parliament was passed; and the institution originally called King's College, but then called the University of Toronto, was broken into two establishments,—one the University of Toronto; and the other University College, Toronto, whose anniversary we are now engaged in celebrating. The statute of 1853, also provided for the abolition of the Faculty of Law and Medicine,—the Faculty of Divinity having been abolished in 1849. In this institution then—University College—there is but the one Faculty of Arts, with the departments of Civil Engineering and Agriculture. There are no students in law and none in medicine, recognized as such; although gentlemen pursuing these studies attend such classes as may suit their purposes. By all these statutes making these changes, the endowments which had been graciously given us by George IV. remained untouched, and up to the present day remain untouched; but it is no longer under the control of any of the academic bodies, but of a bursar, appointed under the great seal of the Province, by the Governor of the Province, the property being vested in the Crown as Trustee. The office of the University of Toronto is simply to prescribe subjects for degrees, to appoint examiners, to conduct examinations, and to confer degrees, scholarships, and certificates of honour on those entitled to them. But there is no instruction or teaching of any