

Convent at Milan, of Santa Maria delle Grazie, and have looked upon the "Cenacolo," must have difficulty in believing that it is the production of a left-handed man. This wonderful work of art, now greatly decayed, still preserves much of its wonderful beauty, and it is known to those who have not visited Italy, by the engraving of Raphael Morghen, published in 1800.

I am unable to speak of his contributions to general publications. Throughout his life he was a constant writer in the press and the magazines, until even within a few months of his death. The *Canadian Journal*, of Toronto, contains some of his most valuable contributions. As a rule they run in the direction he always willingly followed: antiquarianism and ethnology. The *Journal* was also edited by him for some years. He likewise wrote some articles for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

His contributions to the 'Transactions' of this society partook of the same character. In 1883, "Pre-Aryan American Men" appeared; in 1885, "The Artistic Faculty of Aboriginal Races." In the same year, and in 1886, the two papers I have previously named. In 1886 likewise, "The Lost Atlantis" based on the Platonic dialogues of the 'Timæus' and the 'Critias.' Quoting Jowett, that no one knew better than Plato to invent "a noble lie," Sir Daniel examines the opinion of Humboldt, that the legend is a possible vestige of a widely spread tradition of earlier times. His own conclusion is that "the legendary Atlantis must still remain a myth." In 1889, he wrote a paper on the "Trade and Commerce of the Stone Age." "Vinland of the Northmen," the last of his contributions, appeared in 1890. We must also remember that in 1882 Sir Daniel gave the inaugural address on the constitution of the society at its first meeting. I will only remark that, as all may suppose, he then expressed his sense of pride in the dignity and honour of being a British subject, adding the hope that the Dominion will continue to remain a portion of the great empire to which we belong.

On the retirement, owing to ill-health, of Dr. McCaul from the presidency of the university in 1881, Dr. Wilson was named to the post. He was the one person to whom public opinion pointed as Dr. McCaul's successor, and his nomination was on all sides acceptable. In 1888, he received the honour of knighthood. His death took place on the 6th of August last. Sir Daniel had been a widower since 1885. A daughter had previously passed away; his second daughter, Miss Sybil Wilson, survives him.

It has been stated that in no long period after his arrival in Toronto, he was offered the presidency of McGill College, in Montreal, but that he declined the offer, having resolved to devote his energies to the advancement of University College, Toronto.

Such are the brief facts of Sir Daniel Wilson's uneventful life, at least in the incidents which appeal to public attention. In this society we have to consider his loss from the view of the influence he exercised on the higher education of his province. With the general public, his admitted status as a man of letters was more accepted on authority than based upon the wide popularity of his writings. It was a received fact that his books in the mother country had brought him fame and distinction, and that he had been selected for the post to which he had been appointed owing to the reputation he had gained; but there were few who would not have been puzzled to describe the character of his writings.

Indeed they are not of a nature to obtain acceptance outside of the class to which they are addressed. His "Memorials of Edinburgh" could not aspire to general popularity. The book was addressed to the more intelligent of the community; that it received praise