

church, and to that communion belonged his parents and his grand-parents. He married in 1869, Anne Osborn, a native of England. Mr. Hobbs is a trustee of Queen's Avenue Methodist church.

May, Samuel Passmore, M. D., C. L. H., Toronto, was born in Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1828. He was educated at a private school, and his studies included the science of natural history, which embraced the art of taxidermy. Mr. May came to this country in 1853; and, on landing at Quebec, was engaged by the Literary and Historical Society of that city to re-arrange their large and valuable museum of mineralogy, geology, and zoology, and to prepare a scientific catalogue of the same. He completed the work in seven weeks, and received a written testimonial and bonus, making a remuneration of ten pounds per week. He purposed collecting natural history specimens, and preparing a sketch of the fauna of Canada and the United States, but was induced by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson to take a position as clerk until the Normal School museum was founded, and was appointed Clerk of Libraries during the same year; subsequently paintings, philosophical instruments, etc., were received for the museum. Mr. May had charge of the educational exhibit at Kingston, in 1856, which occupied one-quarter of the entire building. Referring to the exhibition, the *Journal of Education*, of September, 1856, said: "The artistic beauty of the arms of the Educational department attracted the attention of the committee on fine arts, who awarded to Mr. S. P. May, of the Educational department, a prize and diploma, in consideration of the skill manifested by him in the execution of the design." A diploma was also given at the same time for his collection of natural history. From that time his name has been known in connection with all the educational exhibitions. The educational museum was arranged by Mr. May; the philosophical department was largely increased; popular lectures were given in various parts of the province; and teachers visiting the museum were shown the use of the instruments. The following year (1857) Mr. May was appointed to establish meteorological observatories at the senior county Grammar schools, and to give instructions in the use of the instruments to the Grammar school masters. In 1858 he contributed "Birds and Mammals of Canada" in a *Hand-Book of Toronto*, which thoughtful and accurate work is still used

as an authority on species found in Canada. In the same year Mr. May became connected with the medical department of Victoria College, was curator of the museum, lecturer on pharmacy, microscopy, &c.; and graduated as M. D. in 1863. From the inception to the close of the Educational depository Dr. May had charge of the same. In 1867 he established classes in chemistry at the Mechanics' Institute; and, in acknowledgment of his interest, he was presented with a massive silver inkstand and an address, in which the students said: "We desire to thank you for the great interest you have manifested throughout the session for our advancement in the science of chemistry, and can assure you that the kind and gentlemanly manner in which you have conducted your class to the close of the term has been duly appreciated; and we sincerely regret that our connection as teacher and pupils has come to a close." In 1869 Dr. May gave the first series of lectures on Chemistry undertaken by the Pharmaceutical Society at the Mechanics' Institute, and at the close of the course representatives of the class under his charge came forward and read an address to the distinguished gentleman, saying, among other things: "It becomes our pleasant duty, before taking leave of you at the close of the second session, on behalf of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and Mechanics' Institute chemistry class, to express thus publicly our high appreciation of your services in imparting to us a knowledge of that most useful branch of the science." A very handsome clock, set in bronze and encased in a glass shade, accompanied the address. The examiner in connection with this society, Professor Croft, stated in his report that the papers of Dr. May's students, although they only attended evening classes, were quite equal to those of regular attendants at the university. Dr. May gave the first public exhibition of the electric light in Toronto in 1865, on that occasion lighting up Church street and the Music hall. People from all parts of the city flocked to see the illumination, and the crowds stood dumbfounded as Dr. May illumined the great room with his "harnessed lightning." The newspaper reports of his exhibitions are very full and eulogistic; and they describe the groups of persons gathered about the doctor, receiving shocks, or standing open-mouthed with wonder, at his clever exhibitions. Hamilton, hearing of the outburst of light in the Queen city, must needs have Dr. May take his batteries thither; and