

and we are entering on a time when the kind solicitude and liberality of the friends of education will be even more imperatively demanded than heretofore in sustaining our educational institutions. Should the proper spirit prevail in regard to these points, we can have no fears of ultimate success. For myself and the authorities of this University, I may say that we are animated by no selfish motives. From our point of view we can perceive the links that bind together the whole of our institutions of learning, from the smallest common school to the university; and that the unity of educational interest which in the higher aspect of the subject applies to our whole country, and overgroes all its diversities of races, creeds, and local interests. We labor, therefore, to promote these high aims and that unity of action which can alone secure great results, and are ready for these ends to make any sacrifices and to put forth any efforts that may be required of us. (Applause.)

The convocation was then declared adjourned till this afternoon, when degrees in law and medicine will be conferred.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes.

#### SECOND DAY.

The Hon. Jas. Ferriar, Senior Governor, again presided, and the proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Venerable Archdeacon Leach,

W. C. Baynes, B. A., read the minutes.

The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Campbell, then read the award of prizes and honors to students in Medicine.

Dr. Campbell, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, delivered an address of considerable length. He complained of an amendment which had been attempted to be foisted into an excellent act lately passed, and entitled: "An Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery in Upper Canada." Had this objectionable amendment become law none of the holders of our degrees could practise in that province unless they submitted to a re-examination in the manner directed by the Council, and the injustice of this will be most evident when it is remembered that British degrees and diplomas with qualifications, literary and professional, no higher than our own, are exempted from the operation of this act.

The address was concluded with some excellent practical advice to the graduates.

Professor Torrance, M. A., B. C. L., in the absence of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, read award of prizes and honors to Students in Law.

The degrees having been conferred, Mr. E. A. Baynes, author of the best thesis, read a rather humorous valedictory, which was well received both by the gentlemen on the dais and the general audience.

Prof. Torrance, M. A., B. C. L., delivered an excellent and appropriate address on the subject of oratory, which want of space precludes us from giving.

Principal Dawson then announced that the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and Brown Chamberlin, Esquire. He also stated that 69 degrees had been conferred at the present convocation, a larger number than ever before. 700 had graduated in the University since its foundation. He added that the Professors took a deep interest in the present and future welfare of the graduates, who went from the place with the hopes of their teachers for their highest happiness and prosperity.

C. Dunkin, Esq., M. P. P., in the absence of the Chancellor, had been requested to say a few words. He said there was one matter which had been mentioned by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He had referred to an attack made on the medical faculty of this University, which was indeed an attack upon himself, Mr. Dunkin. It was stated that a certain clause was surreptitiously introduced into the Medical Act of last session. If this were so, then it was introduced by himself, Mr. Dunkin. A special committee of nine members of the legislature was appointed to deal with the matter, four from Upper and four from Lower Canada; the Attorney-General for Upper Canada

having a casting vote, to cheat whom it required a person to get up rather early in the morning (laughter). He himself was the mover of the measure, though at the time the committee heard all that was to be said on both sides of the question, and were ultimately of the opinion that the clause should stand. The construction of the clause was thrown on himself and no one changed a word of it, and he was satisfied the clause was good, in fact a desirable improvement.

The speaker then referred to the present and future position of the University, in view of our changed political condition. The masses, he said, held the idea that they were not so much interested in the universities as in the common schools. This was a gross heresy. In a country like this, where there were no unenfranchised masses, it was necessary that the highest education should be open to all. But how could this be done in Lower Canada, wherein we were a minority. We must be prepared to contribute largely. Even in old countries universities could not be made self-supporting, and we in Lower Canada had to sustain an honorable rivalry with universities that had immense advantages in revenue and where the teachers—though the laborer was worthy of his hire—were men that, from their peculiar position, required little for their services, being actuated professedly solely by that highest of all motives, the love of God. These were advantages which the Protestant minority did not possess, and they required that their educational establishments should be liberally endowed, or else they must be content to see them languish. Whatever might have been their prior opinion upon Confederation, there was but one wish,—that it might work well; and all were bound to do their utmost for the success of the experiment. As Protestants, we were in a minority in Lower Canada, though powerful in proportion to our numbers. It was considered that most of the educational demands of the Protestants in Lower Canada might have formerly been obtained, but for our complication of policy with Upper Canada. He had found the leaders of both parties disposed to agree to our demands in a spirit of fairness; but they were, in respect to these demands, tied to the Upper Canada school system, which, it was considered, was bound to run parallel with theirs in concession. It was this Upper Canada entanglement that had prevented Mr. Galt's educational measure from passing in the last session. But in the Local Legislature at Quebec, if we urged our claims earnestly, yet in a conciliatory spirit, he thought we should succeed better than in past years. They must, however, act as well as talk. Their sympathy with Protestant education must be shown by their liberality, and they must especially endeavor to recommend their Universities, by sending out from them students who would do them honor. (Applause.)

The Rev. Prof. Cornish then pronounced the benediction, and the convocation closed.—*Abridged from the report.*

#### Education in Nova Scotia.

In laying the report of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia before Parliament, the Provincial Secretary thus summarized the results obtained under the new laws:

He stated that the Report afforded very gratifying evidence of the progress of the new school system in this Province. In 1866 the number of public schools in operation was, during the winter term 907, or an increase of 144 over 1865; during the summer term 1170, or an increase of 181 over 1865. The pupils registered during the summer term of 1866 were 56,017, or an increase of 12,246 over 1865; during the winter term, 45,131, or an increase of 9,980 over 1865. The estimated number of different pupils attending the Public Schools during 1866 is 71,059. The total number of teachers employed during the winter term of 1866 was 929, and in the summer 1,190, showing an increase for the respective terms of 223 and 337 over those of last year. The amount expended in the Province for teachers' salaries during the school year was \$235,825.67, an increase of \$45,730.28, over the previous year. The sources whence these