

Baker, M. A., John Foster, M. A., James B. Davidson, M. A., Thomas L. Ball, M. A., and Robert Caspar Tambs, M. A. The degree of B. A. was voted to Horace Towne and Lonsdale, but he being absent, it could not be conferred upon him. The matriculating class was then presented, and its members admitted as students of the University, on which occasion they were addressed by the Chancellor. It consisted of the following young gentlemen: A. Balfour, F. Carr, J. Hepburn, J. King, F. Slack, and G. Zuhlke.

Mr. Tambs then delivered the valedictory address.

The Chancellor requested His Excellency to give the prizes in this department.

His Excellency in presenting the Prince of Wales' medal to Mr. Bavin, the successful competitor, said it gave him great pleasure to present him with the medal given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and it would undoubtedly give him (Mr. Bavin) as much satisfaction to have his name associated with that of His Royal Highness, as the first winner of that prize, as it gave him (His Excellency) to be enabled to present it.

The following scholarships were announced; Mr. Tambs, who last year had won the General Nicoll's Scholarship, was announced as the winner of the S. P. G. Jubilee Scholarship, and the Mountain Jubilee Scholarship, (held for three years). The Chancellor in presenting to Mr. E. Hall, jr., the certificates as the Dr. Machio Prize Essayist, said he did so with all the greater pleasure, that the recipient was the son of his worthy Vice Chancellor.

The Dean and Rector, Rev. George C. Irving, was then called upon to make a statement of the progress and prospects of Bishop's College. To strangers, the history of the Junior Department might prove interesting. It was the intention of the founders of the University to have established a school which should act as a feeder to the College. For a long time the school had not more than attained the position of a private school with a few pupils. On the appointment to the position of Rector of the Junior department of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec the School progressed until from a school of eight or nine pupils it now numbers over 150, the private school had become an institution of the country. The presence of the late Rector in the person of his Lordship of Quebec prevented him from dwelling upon the reasons for this rapid progress. As to the present condition of the school he could say that he had not spoiled the work of the Bishop of Quebec. He then entered upon an elaborate argument in favor of classical education. He said that some years ago teaching the classics was regarded as the root of all evil, a different spirit prevailed at the present day. It had received the support of all the learned men for generations. The study of the classics made the pupil master of the gift of speech. A knowledge of the modern languages could only be acquired by becoming a good Latin scholar. He then traced the relations existing between religion and education. He contended they could not be divorced. Any religious training which had for its basis a distinct creed was essential in educating the young. He could trace the effects of the religious training prevailing in Bishop's College in the pupils and students. The best lessons were taught in the chapel—the rules that would govern them in life, the rule that would never fail to impress and control. He observed as a consequence of this rule, among boys who, with the usual number of faults, have still learned this lesson that they were obedient without being servile—manly without being bold, and in short, they had learned how to conduct themselves under all circumstances as gentlemen.

The Chancellor then called upon the Hon. T. D. McGee as a well-known friend of the Bishop's College, to say a few words to the students.

#### MR. MCGEE'S ADDRESS.

HON. MR. MCGEE—Your Excellency, Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must confess that when I accepted the kind invitation of the Chancellor of Bishop's College, and when yesterday I left Quebec, I had hoped that for a season at least, I had left the duties of a public speaker altogether behind me. (Laughter.) Besides, Mr. Chancellor, though not wholly unaccustomed to being called to my feet at a moment's notice elsewhere—this is an occasion, and a presence—in which I should shrink from anything like unconsidered or ill-considered speaking. It may, perhaps, be doubted, if it is ever admissible for a man to speak without some degree of previous preparation—unless, indeed, he is forced to speak, as he may be forced to strike, in sheer self defence. (Cheers.) You have put me, Sir, in that attitude, but I beg you to consider at what a disadvantage. You ought to consider whether or not, I had my oratorical wardrobe with me? (Laughter.) You ought to have

considered that my thesis might be in my trunk in the town of Sherbrooke. (Laughter.) You will permit me, however, now that I have broken the ice (a most refreshing metaphor in this sort of weather,) (laughter) to enlarge for a moment on two ideas which were referred to by His Excellency in another place, and which have been fruitfully in my mind ever since. They led to two trains of thought, one of which included the consideration of the material inheritance, and the other the consideration of the mental inheritance of the young men of Canada. When I am told that this College has not yet completed its twentieth year; when I consider that it is almost within the shadow of the pines which bowed to the same basis that impelled Cabot and Cartier on their courses, when I reflect for a moment on the riches which abound above the soil, in the soil and under the soil of Canada, I cannot but think the merely material prospects of the young men of this country, are to be envied. (Cheers.) And when I consider, on the other hand, our mental inheritance—the conquering English speech in which a man may travel round the world and find himself on no shore a stranger—when I think of the hived and hoarded wisdom of antiquity, made common to us all by the two magicians, moveable types and the steam presses; when I remember that although much has been lost, a priceless amount has been saved from the wreck of ancient schools and societies, I must again congratulate the fortunate youthhood of these Provinces, on their ample mental inheritance. (Cheers.) One other thing, also, ought not to be omitted; it is the glorious associations connected with our own home history. Patriotism will increase in Canada as its history is read. No province of any ancient or modern power—not even Gaul when it was a province of Rome,—has had nobler Imperial names interwoven with its local events. Under the French Kings Canada was the theatre of action for a whole series of men of first-rate reputation,—men eminent for their energy, their fortitude, their courage, and their accomplishments; for all that constitutes and adorns civil and military reputations. Under our English Sovereign—from the days of Wolfe to those of the late lamented Earl of Elgin (to speak only of the dead,) our great names are interwoven with some of the best and highest passages in the annals of the Empire. (Cheers.) We have not therefore a history simply Provincial, interesting only to the Provincials themselves; but a history which forms an inseparable and conspicuous part in the annals of the best ages of the two first Empires in the world, France and England, (cheers.) I congratulate you young gentlemen, natives of Canada on that fact, and I trust you may years hence at other Convocations, when other dignitaries preside and another age graduates—that you may be enabled to tell your successors how even within your own time, a great step was taken, towards the consolidation and advancement of British America, in the good days when Lord Monck was Governor General of Canada, (loud cheers.) Pardon me for having kept you so long; and be good enough to accept my most heartfelt thanks, for your very kind and cordial reception, (renewed cheers.)

The Chancellor then said he saw among the gentlemen present one of themselves, when no doubt all present would be happy to hear.

Mr. Galt, in response to the request of the Chancellor, arose, and said he could scarcely return thanks for being called on to address such an audience without preparation. He could not, however, but feel pleasure in saying a word to those young men who were about to enter on the new career opening to them. It was gratifying to see that the College had become, in many respects, the first in the country. The young men of the present day, who enjoyed the advantages of such an institution to direct their education, were extremely fortunate, and he hoped they would avail themselves of the opportunities presented by making good use of their time. He concurred with the Rector's remarks regarding the progress of the school and its causes.—He also hoped to see the present Chancellor presiding, with his accustomed dignity, at similar meetings for many long years, and that the University would continue to do honor, as it does now, to the venerated founder whose memory all cherished with respect. Mr. Galt's remarks were received with a great deal of applause.

The Chancellor turned to the Governor General, and said he did not know whether he should ask His Excellency to address the students; but he could say that it would give them extreme pleasure to listen to a few remarks from him.

His Excellency then arose amid deafening applause, in which all present joined.

My Lord, Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I know of few things calculated to give more satisfaction than the contemplation of scenes that carry us back to school-boy days and college times; to days when academic struggles for distinction gave the first impulse to ambition, and laid the foundation for ultimate