

surmounted. That he was the man for the task was indicated by his remarkable professional career, graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, and after a short experience, in which he learned in succession something of science and divinity, and also of the rough realities of a pioneer in the backwoods of Canada, he entered on the study of law. Called to the bar in 1838, he achieved such professional success that in 1849 he was, with the unanimous approval of the profession, appointed Chancellor of Upper Canada. In the interval he had been successively a professor of law at the University, and Solicitor-General on the Baldwin Government. How he acquitted himself on his elevation to the bench may be learned from the following tribute paid to his memory by the late Chancellor Vankoughnet: "With an intellect fitting to grasp more readily than most men the whole of a case, yet most patient and painstaking in the investigation of every case heard before him. He never spared himself, but was the most careful that no suitor should suffer wrong through want of diligence on his part. He had, moreover, what every Judge should have, a high appreciation of the duties and functions of the court—of the mission, if I may so term it, of the court of equity in this country—not to adjudicate drily upon the facts before the court, but so to expound the principles of equity as to teach men to deal justly and equitably between themselves. He always bore in mind that to which the present Lord Chancellor of England gave expression in one of his judgments: 'The standard by which parties are to be tried here, whether as trustees or corporations, or in various other relations which may be suggested, is a standard, I am thankful to say, higher than the standard of the world.'"

Such a man was the first Chancellor of Upper Canada, and such a head the University sorely needed in 1854. It had been deprived not only of all the lands in this neighborhood—park and adjoining property—but even of the buildings which had been erected at great expense for academic purposes. The Senate had not even a room of its own in which to meet; the faculty was compelled to maintain a precarious existence, shifting around in humble academic lodgings, although King's College was vacant, being reserved apparently for the insane, who subsequently found an asylum there. In spite of all these drawbacks, there was the more serious circumstance that the politicians then in power were, to say the least, ignorant of the uses of the University, whilst not a few teachers