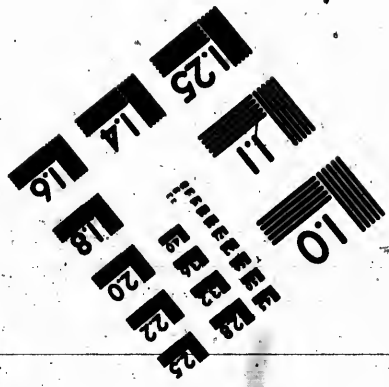
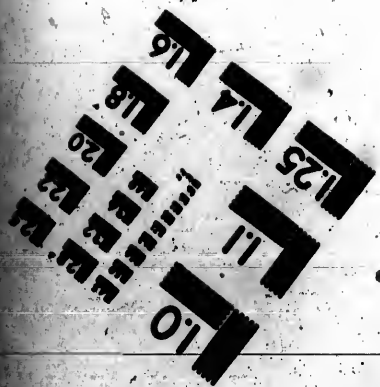
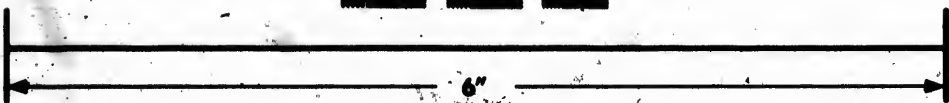
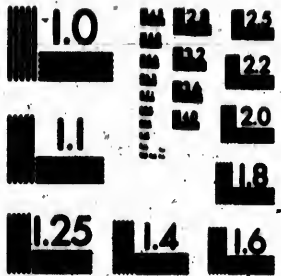


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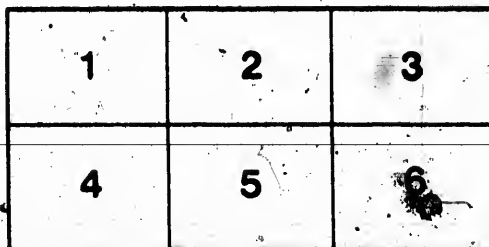
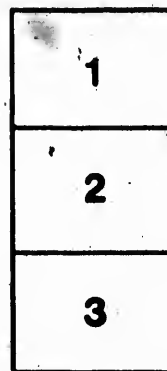
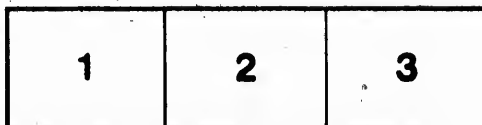
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DEDICATION OF  
MEMORIALS IN THE LIBRARY

January 18th, 1894.

THE addresses collected in the following pages were delivered in the Library of the University, on occasion of the presentation to the University of memorials of some of the distinguished men who played a part in its earlier history, either in framing its policy and providing for its expansion, or in maintaining its honourable position and adding to its prestige by their fame for learning, and success in the lecture-room.

In response to invitations issued by the Library Committee, a large audience assembled, and the ceremony was presided over by the Chancellor of the University, the Honourable Edward Blake, accompanied by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in his capacity of Visitor; Mr. James Davidson, President of the University and University College; Rev. Dr. Burwash, Chancellor of Victoria University, and His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto.

The first portrait to be unveiled was that of the Hon. William Hume Blake, Chancellor of the University from 1857 to 1859, presented by his son the Honourable Edward Blake. The next two portraits presented had belonged to the Corporation of University College, and by resolution of the College Council were transferred to the Library from the hall of the Old Residence, where they had hung for some years. One was that of a portrait of the Right Reverend John Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, and from 1843 to 1849 President of the University, the original name of the University. The other was that of Henry Holmes Croft, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy from 1843 to 1879, and sometimes Chancellor. Then followed the unveiling of a portrait of George

Metaphysics and  
year 1871 until his death in 1889. The portrait  
of the artist, Mr. W. Allaire Shortt, M. A.  
presentation of a marble bust of Professor Young was one  
principal features of the occasion, and was made under  
auspices of the Young Memorial Fund. As the result of a  
meeting held in University College almost immediately after his  
death a committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving  
contributions towards a memorial in honour of the teacher and  
scholar who in life had been so greatly revered and beloved.  
The committee Professor McCurdy is chairman, Mr. John A.  
Fleming, M. A., treasurer, and Dr. F. Tracy, secretary, taking  
the place of the original secretary, Mr. T. C. DesBarres, and of  
his successor, Mr. H. E. A. Reid, both of whom after most valu-  
able services were compelled on account of change of residence  
to resign their office. Liberal responses have come in great num-  
ber from graduates and undergraduates of the University,  
from students and professional men, as well as personal friends  
of the deceased generally, led by a subscription of \$550 from Mr.  
J. W. Mackenzie, of Ottawa. In accordance with the preferences indi-  
cated by the contributors the committee have appropriated \$330  
for the marble bust, and have invested the remainder as the  
basis of a post-graduate scholarship in the department of  
Education in the University. The subscriptions so far have  
reached about \$4,600.

The text of the speeches delivered is now published as a  
volume of the proceedings, and in testimony of the influence  
and character of the eminent men whose names will ever be  
beneficially connected with the early struggles and successes of  
the Provincial University.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Though all present are, no doubt, familiar with the name  
William Hume Blake, very few, I imagine, are aware that  
the services which he rendered to this University were such as  
to entitle him to a foremost place for all time amongst its  
benefactors. He became Chancellor of the University in 1854,  
a month before the fall of the Hincks Government. To  
measure the wisdom of his policy, as well as the value of  
his services, one must be acquainted with the perilous position  
of the University at that juncture, and with the numerous  
difficulties which under his guidance were



surmounted. That he was the man for the occasion is shown to the extent indicated by his remarkable professional success. After graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, and after a course of study in science, in which he learned in succession something of astronomy, and divinity, and also of the rough realities of a pioneer life in the backwoods of Canada, he entered on the study of the law. Called to the bar in 1838, he achieved such professional success that in 1840 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 is shown by a learned from the following tribute paid to his memory by the late Chancellor Vankoughnet: "With an intellect fittingly quick, he grasped more readily than most men the whole of a case, and was 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 any want of diligence on his part. He had, moreover, what every Judge should have, a high appreciation of the duties and obligations 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, and 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 view of all these drawbacks, there was the more serious circumstance that the politicians then in power were, to say the least, not in favor of the University, whilst not a law had been passed to

of the endowment amongst rival institutions. On assuming  
office the new Chancellor gave instant proof of his foresight and  
devoted energy by urging on the Government the necessity of  
making an appropriation for buildings, and also for the library  
and museum. Although the response was not immediate, his  
powerful representations, firmly but respectfully repeated, were  
ultimately crowned with success. I hold in my hand the last  
official report (for 1855), which he prepared as Chancellor, a  
document which was saved by being in my possession at the  
time of the fire in 1890, and I shall read the last page, to illus-  
trate the manner in which the Senate, under his direction,  
respectfully protested against the encroachments of the Govern-  
ment upon the endowment, and pressed the claims of the Uni-  
versity to the erection of new buildings:

"Conscious of the singleness of their motives, and confident of  
the correctness of their views, the Senate feel it all but unneces-  
sary to disclaim any intention of giving offence by the strength  
of their language or the undisguised freedom of their suggestions.  
They are more desirous of disavowing any idea whatever of  
giving either rise or support to any hostile feeling, or of becom-  
ing as a body antagonistic to your Excellency's Administration.  
They are, and they desire to remain, entirely a non-political  
body, and there are among them those whose duty and inclina-  
tion alone would forbid to remain its members were the character  
of the Senate in that respect different. But they are all deeply  
impressed with the truth of the observation addressed by your  
Excellency to a similar institution in a sister Province, namely,  
that 'an endowment such as that enjoyed by the University of  
Toronto is a most valuable element in the future progress of this  
country, and that such an endowment, once lost or diverted to  
another purpose is not easily recovered'; and, believing them-  
selves to be clothed with the powers already pointed out, and  
their powers accompanied with corresponding responsi-  
bilities, they are deeply anxious that such  
should not arise from any negligence of theirs. They  
therefore desire, to renew and re-enforce their previous repre-  
sentations, in the confident hope that your Excellency will be  
pleased to place yourself at the head of this move-  
ment, and that in so doing your Excellency will ensure its  
success, and afford to the Senate the lasting gratitude of the

Senate, which was signed by Chancellor Blake in  
1855, and was not made in vain. His Excellency



Edmund Head did take a deep interest in the matter and acted promptly, for in the course of a few weeks, on February 27, 1856, his administration—the McNab Government—authorized an expenditure of £75,000 on new buildings and £20,000 on the library and museum. Having had occasion some years ago to investigate the circumstances which led to the erection of the new University buildings in 1856, I consulted the late Mr. James Morrison, who had been a prominent figure in public affairs at that date, and subsequently became Chancellor of the University. On my mentioning to him a statement to the effect that the credit of securing the appropriation for the new University building was due to himself and to the then Attorney-General West, he replied, "It is not so; in that matter Blake did all the work and is entitled to all the credit." At the same time the Judge paid a high tribute to the lofty character of the Chancellor, warmly endorsing the unanimous opinion of contemporaries, that in his labours as head of this University, as in all other positions, the late William Hume Blake has left us a great and inspiring example of public duty. Fortunately for the University, that example has not been lost to it, for have we not still with us, in the person of our present honoured Chancellor, the same spirit of energized devotion, transmitted, fervid and pure, from father to son?

I now ask your Honour to accept, on behalf of the University, the portrait of the late William Hume Blake, which has been given us by the generosity of the present Chancellor. I will ask one of the granddaughters of the late Chancellor to uncover it.

#### THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ACCEPTANCE

Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, in accepting the gift, returned the thanks of the governing body for what he hoped was the beginning of a series of portraits of those who have worked and laboured to make the University what it is. He hoped that the series would include the portraits of many of those to come. But he was quite sure, after what he had heard, that those who will adorn these walls no man has striven with more energy, nor against greater difficulties, than he whose portrait had just been unveiled. He was Chancellor at a time when there were potent influences and antagonisms, yet that he found the University stronger than when he found it was clear from the "The office which you hold, Mr. Chancellor," his Honour said, "is not entirely an honorary office, as you will be aware."

...with great benefit and much labour. And if  
...in your days, when the University is firmly  
...and branches extend over the whole Prov-  
...it is fixed in the hearts of the people, how much greater  
...than the responsibilities in the days of your father?  
...was not the intention that he should make a speech, in  
...circumstances, but only to formally accept the gift, he did so  
...with the warmest thanks.

#### PROFESSOR HUTTON'S ADDRESS.

...are here two portraits, which, while not requiring to be  
...they have been in the possession of the College  
...for many years—are yet connected with this afternoon's  
...dinner they are now formally presented by the College  
...to the University. These are the portraits of Bishop  
...the first President of King's College, and of Professor  
...the Professor of Chemistry in University College.  
...have hitherto hung in the residence dining room,  
...with a custom inherited from the Universities of  
...land, and still there honoured, the custom of hanging  
...the famous ones of each college round the walls of the  
...of that college. The principle, Mr. Chancellor, is  
...and beneficent. It is intended that the spirits  
...of the wise and valiant, looking down from these walls upon  
...flour and young men below, even in their hours of  
...and of mirth, may incessantly mould those fires and  
...their own image, and so the gathering in the dining  
...room not merely the occasion of physical restoration  
...but also and not less an occasion for a feast of  
...a feast of soul—the refectory becoming, so to speak, a  
...Far be it from me to deny that this object has  
...in the past by these portraits; for be it from me  
...the residence has been distinguished often not less  
...than by its plain living. Nevertheless the Col-  
...lege have accepted in retaining for the benefit of its  
...students the portraits which should be  
...who use this library. It is hard not to  
...whose portraits are hanging  
...that their presence  
...the building's sake  
...system, and so forth.

functions which, however necessary and useful, were not to them something distasteful to the true student, which they had not shared by him with lower types of mankind and lower forms of

In respect of these portraits themselves, Mr. Chancellor would be a very un candid critic who would venture to say that the good Bishop, had he been consulted in his own name about this might have demurred; he might even have said that just as the men and women of southern and southern Europe are accustomed to injure, as they think, their eyes by driving pins into their pictures, so we also were doing by wounding his peace of mind by flaunting before him in this beautiful library and the hosts of students belonging to the University which was to him a rival. But, Mr. Chancellor, almost half a century has gone by since then, and the good Bishop, the staunch soldier of the church militant, has been translated to a higher and more peaceful community, whence we would fain hope that he looks down to-day upon our proceedings with resignation, with thankfulness and benediction; that his spirit as it hovers above us is saying, not in bitterness and disappointment, 'Sic ego, non mihi, sed pro' laboured, and my share has entered the fruits of my labour,' but rather, 'Surely I could not have better than I knew; I hoped to leave my name and features familiar to one University, and now all that is left of my outward form and likeness, looks down upon the students of two Universities, and my name is become an honour and a common bond between them; of both I am proud and for both I am thankful. For both, each in its own way, are advancing the one cause which is worthy of sacrifice, the cause which has for its end that true religion, the Christianity common to all Canadian churches and to hundreds who value themselves outside the churches,—that true religion and true learning may for ever flourish and abound.'

"It is seemly, Mr. Chancellor, that the portrait of Craft should accompany that of the Bishop upon this occasion. When in the rivalries of the past it was a question on which side the University should officially or not be invited to honour the Bishop's memory, Professor Craft was the first raised in emphatic assertion that we should do what in him lay to pay his tribute of respect and gratitude. Professor Craft was in the front rank and his name and likeness were his spirit.

...and one of the most popular figures in the  
... At a friend he was kind, as an examiner he was  
... It is said that he never plucked a student but  
... only at that student's peremptory written request.  
... too, that he was the only professor, and by all  
... is likely to remain the only professor, thought worthy  
... out from the professoriate to be raised to the  
... the Vice-Chancellorship. The ruthless progress of the  
... may give us in the future greater savants and  
... for professors, but it is very unlikely to give us more  
... and many-sided men than Professor Croft."

#### PROFESSOR YOUNG'S PORTRAIT.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., was next called upon by the Chan-  
cellor. He removed the covering from the fourth portrait upon  
the wall and revealed the features of Professor George Paxton  
Young. He presented the painting, he said, on behalf of W. A.  
Maclean, of New York, a former scholar of Professor Young  
(Mr. Maclean's) classmates. "It is the work of Mr.  
Maclean," he added, "and is the loving tribute of a loving scholar to  
the memory of a loving master." Mr. Maclean paid a brief, earnest  
tribute to the late teacher, whose memory his scholars, he said,  
all revered. The students revered him because he taught first  
of all that philosophy was free, next that when we came to hold  
opinions we should hold them with the greatest humility, and  
third, that beyond the region of philosophy and logic there was  
a large domain in which faith was supreme.

#### THE BUST OF PROFESSOR YOUNG.

Mr. John A. Paterson, M.A., then delivered the following ad-  
dress, in the course of which the veil was removed from the bust  
of Prof. Young by the Chairman of the Memorial Committee:—

#### ADDRESS OF MR. PATERSON.

The month of February, in the year 1889, was full of  
... whom we venerated both good and great, lowered  
... this life's battle field and entered into the field of that  
... which we were cherished, and had taught, and then  
... of human passion puts into the  
... these words:

That sentiment might do for the civilization ennobled by the flame of Gospel assembling here to-day, and what it is our privilege to-day, prove that the Sermon on the Mount has not been preached but practised, and that "the good that is sown after them," and the evil, if any, is buried with their widely extended, and still widely extending, circle of influence. The admiration of George Paxton Young comes here this afternoon as a tangible expression of their admiration of the character of that distinguished man. Nearly five years have passed since the old Convocation Hall held a throng of men and citizens hushed in the presence of Death, as mourners went about the streets, and Mount Pleasant received all that was mortal of the man whom love and honor. Thereafter, a large and influential meeting of undergraduates, and friends was held, and a scheme was on foot to establish a Young Memorial. A fund of money was subscribed, and after devoting a part for the purchase of this work of art, executed by the eminent sculptor, James McCarthy, who is present with us to-day, the balance was for the establishment of a Scholarship in the Department of Mental Philosophy.

Wherever University graduates were found, and the world contain them, subscriptions came therefrom, and became a difficult matter for the committee in consequence of the invitations for this assemblage. To expect the afternoon of subscribers from India, for example, was not of reasonable, and the fact was the reverse of reasonable.

In the name of the subscribers to the Young Memorial, I present to the Honourable the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Scholars of the University of Toronto, this marble column, desiring, as we do, to perpetuate a name and have placed this University in the foreground of the world's study.

From 1871 to 1889 Professor Young held sway in the college over the domain of thought, as expressed in the departments of Psychology and Mental Philosophy. Learning to be a "Common-sense man," he advanced the noble maxim, "Be true to the men attending his lectures, and that is the only way to be true."

As he expounded it, was not the only way to be true, but the only way to be true, and that is the only way to be true.



...of his... of formulas. He man  
 ...centuries ago put into words, that shall  
 ...the bloom of youth, "that the enquiry of truth,  
 ...of it, the knowledge of truth, which is  
 ...and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of  
 ...good of human nature." Our own Dr. J. P.  
 ...when no living man appreciated the late Pro-  
 ...now Mrs. Ely wrote, "Young men, and older men,  
 ...his life, as well as from his teaching, that truth  
 ...as well as a very precious thing; that none can  
 ...not grasp the same part of it; that a  
 ...and a blind adoption of formulas in expressing  
 ...of its real appreciation, and that  
 ...the heart and conscience as well as the intellect,  
 ...we are not only a metaphysician, he was an em-  
 ...cross-grained Mussa of the Caba and  
 ...he had a system of his own; as a  
 ...of his own. I well remember  
 ...in the Transactions of the  
 ...that Professor Cherriman, who then sat  
 ...Chair, was accepted by one of our own  
 ...President of University College,  
 ...of the Honor men of my year to those  
 ...I well remember, in later years, his dis-  
 ...of such questions, which excited the  
 ...distinguished mathematicians; the world  
 ...of analysis was entirely his own. And  
 ...Schubler coming before an audience of  
 ...of whom very few were mathematicians,  
 ...decided in a certain direction,  
 ...the enthusiasm generated by his  
 ...the following paper which ap-  
 ...brought from the blackboard to  
 ...himself, groping in the gloom of  
 ...papers of these, was a most striking  
 ...of his hand and a shake of his head, as  
 ...the Professor, it is an extraordinary  
 ...of his victims of his lectures, and the  
 ...of his self-esteem.



closed with him in the old *Constitution* public subscription have borne distinguished testimony. To his distinguished name and as a faithful minister of the gospel, he never put themselves as record in no *Constitution* words. He followed in the same way as that other distinguished when a too serious inquirer said "I should like to see him," and his best friend answered "You cannot see him; he is behind his Master."

But let me say of him, as Emerson once said of a saint, "When the Holy Spirit has orb'd himself in a man, what else is there to add?"

But with all names the reflection of the good *Lawrence*

"We pass the path that each man trod  
In life, or will be dim with words.  
What lives in life do we retain dead  
In endless age? It runs with God."

ADDRESS OF REV. FRANCIS L. BURMAN

It is a very pleasant duty and privilege to present the relations and those of Victoria to the University on this auspicious occasion. I have not, like the previous had the advantage of personal acquaintance in all with the great men whose lives are to my mind from my early boyhood their names have been known they have been in every generation. In fact, we have almost an epitome of Canadian history in the century. Some of these men occupied a large share of the first half of the century; some of them its central years and the influence of some almost to its last days.

Here too, we have the representatives of the fields of University learning. Few men of our country were better fitted to represent the progress of scientific research than the late Prof. Croft. The Faculty of Divinity is represented by the services of the University of Toronto.

The Faculty of Law is represented by the services of the University of Toronto. The Faculty of Medicine is represented by the services of the University of Toronto. The Faculty of Arts is represented by the services of the University of Toronto.

the very best example of the manner in which poetry in some-  
times of the style of John Milton himself.

Such works of art as we have before us to-day to  
inspire the youthful mind, is well worthy of the  
the Trustees of the University, and I hope the time  
when the University curriculum will be made  
adding the portraits of the University's great repre-  
sentational learning, and of that other eminent man in  
history and modern literature who has so recently  
our midst. The patrons of the University can  
more useful work than to garnish the walls of this  
museum with portraits of great Canadians as well as of  
in learning and literature of other lands.

#### ADDRESS OF W. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

I am grateful for this opportunity of expressing in a very  
familiar and facile fashion, a long and deep-felt sense of obli-  
gation to a beloved teacher and personal friend and benefactor,  
George Paxton Young. In asking me at a late  
few words on this occasion on behalf of the Honor  
Metaphysics and Ethics, I am aware the Commit-  
tee is unworthy spokesman. I feel that I have but  
one for the task assigned me, viz, the most sincere  
the character, and the most profound admiration for  
the most gifted teacher this Province has ever had.  
I have, indeed, an eloquent tongue to voice fittingly the  
appreciation and esteem felt by every student who has  
known of the great master of the art of Socratic  
the language of eulogy is, when applied to the life,  
and achievements of Professor Young, the only fitting  
language of simple truth. Of no other teacher who  
has ever been such unanimous praise, by  
may I venture to say, has the praise been so

years ago last October, Professor Young began  
University College. His acceptance of the Chair of  
Metaphysics and Ethics marks the beginning of an era in  
the study of Mental Science in this Province.  
I feel it my duty to have the University  
I will

pupils, whether that best was of a kind of intellectual nature, was simply marvellous. He was, as already stated, a master of the Socratic method of teaching. None knew better how to detect a fallacy, none knew better how to lead the earnest student on the paths of truth. And here, I may remark, one of the most profound respect felt for him by his pupils, was his love of the true and the good. An intellect so powerful, and a science so tender, are seldom found united in the same person. Added to this love of truth, was a transparent simplicity of character, and the utmost humility of disposition. Love of fame he possessed in no common degree; love of fame and of popularity were entirely absent from his nature. Not that he was indifferent to the good-will and affection of his associates and students; his disposition had too much kindness in it for that. But to earn the plaudits of the ignorant and vulgar, to leave a name in the annals of philosophy, or to carve for himself a niche in the temple of Fame, were objects he never sought. In truth, he wrought himself and the world of metaphysical speculation by his persistent refusal to publish the results of his exhaustive criticism and his profound investigation of the most subtle and abstruse metaphysical problems. In the hearts and minds of his students he still lives; their remembrance of him and his work will never grow dim; but we, his old pupils, feel keenly that when we pass away, nothing but a tradition of his greatness and goodness will survive. True, his influence will not utterly perish, for, in a measure, he founded a school which has not failed, and will not fail to hand down his doctrines and the fruit of his investigations to those of a later age.

Above and beyond his claims as a teacher, philosopher and guide to our respect and gratitude is the claim he has established on every Honor graduate in Metaphysics and Ethics, by his unvarying kindness and strong personal interest in their welfare and advancement. To him they owe the removal of many a painful doubt, arising from the critical investigation of metaphysical and Ethical problems. It so happened that the establishment of a chair in Toronto University was coincident with the spread of materialistic movement, which had for some time been carrying their moorings into the restless waves of agnosticism and materialism; many a faith hitherto thought to be unshakable, had been wrecked. The keen, trenchant criticism by Professor [Name] of the principles underlying materialism, and the consequent [Name] of scientific truth.

No eulogy by an old pupil to Professor Young would be complete unless calling attention to the kindness of his heart, to his generosity, to his willingness to help in every way consistent with truth and honesty. For the man was even greater than the preceptor. And for that reason above all others, he is cherished in the remembrance of his students. To most of them, it was to him, the massive brow, the patriarchal beard, the countenance at once so full of strength and gentleness, the somewhat harsh and unusual voice, the kindly eye, the Scotch fervour, the almost magnetic enthusiasm, are as fresh in the memory as if it were but yesterday we sat at his feet, and received inspiration for greater efforts in the pursuit of truth for truth's own sake. To his pupils there is no need of bust or portrait or other tangible memorial to keep him from passing into oblivion; nevertheless, we are glad to offer, on this occasion, our humble tribute to the worth and greatness of a teacher, philosopher and friend, so truly wise and so rightly beloved.

#### LETTER OF MR. J. C. GLASHAN, M. A.

The following was read from a letter written by J. C. Glashan, M. A., of Ottawa, to the Chairman of the Committee:

"I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be with you at the unveiling of the bust and portrait of the late Professor Young on Saturday next, the 15th inst. Although I cannot be present with you, yet there is one stone I would fain add to the edifice of our great leader's fame. It is, that Dr. Young's name be associated with those of Lobatschewsky, Bolyai, and Gauss, as an independent discoverer of pseudo-spherical geometry, a discovery that has revolutionized the world of higher mathematics. Speaking on this subject Professor George Bruce Halsted says: "All this shows how ready the world was for the extraordinary flashings forth of genius from different parts of the world, which, at once to overturn, explain and remake, not only all the old world, but as a consequence, all philosophy, all knowledge, as well as to inaugurate the conservation of energy." The same brilliant irruptions of genius, whether in Russia, Hungary, Germany, or even in Canada, gave everywhere the same results."

History can show its own of talent who have elaborated the discoveries of others, every century has produced its own geniuses who have extended the boundaries of knowledge, and it is a common sight to see a discoverer of a discovery of



a new world, physical or intellectual. Specially to explore an unrecruited wilderness requires more than ordinary ability, but to discover that there is a world hitherto undiscovered which awaits exploration, requires still higher mental powers. There was but one Columbus, there were a hundred Carters, Cooks and Hudsons. Amongst the discoverers of new worlds, we have possessed of the highest and rarest order of genius, men like Paxton Young. Believe me,

"My dear Professor McCurdy,

"Most truly yours,

"J. C. GLASSMAN."

#### ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR R. V. THOMSON

The names of those who look down upon us from these walls this afternoon require, indeed, no works of art to preserve them fresh in the memory of such as have enjoyed their friendship or sat under their teaching, but it is well that in this manner their features may continue known, as assuredly their names will be, to future generations of students.

The labours of Professor Young, so lately ended, may not be perpetuated in literary works, but they will remain as lives made the better and more complete because of his. Amid many directions in which his influence extended, his students will most gratefully recall the impulse and enlargement which their lives have received through contact with him in the classroom. His whole-souled enthusiasm in class work was itself a training never to regard present duty as light or unimportant. The earnest and single-hearted devotion to the right and to the true which he taught and which he exemplified, was an inspiration to love righteousness and truth. And not less than these, his power shows most, how to call forth from his students or develop in them the power and the wish to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good.

Speaking in the name of a sister College, I may be pardoned for recalling, that we in Knox have very special reason to cherish the memory of Professor Young. Before the period of his connection with the University, for an equally lengthened period he acted, with a brief intermission, as Professor in this institution. When in 1872 he was transferred from the one position to the other, naturally his former connection with Knox, and the fact that Knox College was his alma mater, were not forgotten by the University. We have accordingly a double interest in Professor Young.

As Alumni of this University, which so many of us are, we rejoice to have part in what is consummated here to-day. But on the other side, also, of our dual capacity, we think ourselves to have an official relation, that even now steps are being taken, which I trust before the year closes, will result in a similar work of our having a place within the walls of Knox College, in memory of him, whom we all love so well and revere so highly.

ORIGINAL FORM READ BY FREDERIC DAVIDSON, M.A.

*To George Paston Young.*

## I.

The day goes down upon a life as fair  
 As ever looked unblinded on the sun  
 With eagle eyes, and bright with laurels won  
 Of love, renown and reverence, meet to bear.  
 We mourn thee not with passion of despair  
 As one death-stricken ere his work be done,  
 Then treadst ambition and achievement one,  
 The same that is, one with the dreams that were.  
 Grief, steadfast sorrow doth our hearts control  
 For they, in whom were grace and virtue met,  
 For whose flight adown the years that roll  
 Thy soul our sight on whom thy star hath set  
 Shine on the pinions of thy stainless soul,  
 And spread the wings of memory and regret.

Chicago, Ill., 1889.

## II.

Time's stream have onward fled since that dark hour  
 When first Death's poignant word aroused our pain  
 We have not met to honour thee again,  
 O, dwell within our memory's inmost bower.  
 The hands of Time possess no power  
 To sever record to becloud or stain;  
 Thy memory shines like some sweet refrain,  
 As soft as the breathing of a flower.

Thy memory of thy life was builded

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## ADDRESS BY REV. J. H. HARRISON, M.A.

I count it an honor to be associated with the Toronto in the interesting ceremonies of to-day, word to the tribute of love and reverence paid to Professor Young. You have already been privileged to enjoy the privilege of sitting at his feet, of the Professor Young's scholarship and of his high rank of Philosophy. He was indeed a prince among men, possessing to a rare degree the power of kindling in his pupils an enthusiastic interest in the subject as the art of presenting his thoughts on the most difficult subjects with such singular clearness that even the dull student was constrained to understand.

It is fitting that this University should honor Professor Young's memory as that of a distinguished scholar and teacher. He was more, however, than scholar or teacher; he was a great and good man—a man of rare simplicity, candor, and hope. He had become a little child in his simplicity, and so he had entered into the Kingdom of Heaven. His windows of his soul were always open that the light of truth might enter. His life was one of continuous growth on the edge of things divine and in beauty of spirit. He recognized that progress involves not only the acquisition of new aspects of truth but also the reconsideration and modification of the old. He did not hesitate to modify views of truth which he had himself set forth when he saw that they needed modification. He realized that man

.... "could not, what he knows now, know at first;  
What he considers that he knows to-day,  
Comes but to-morrow he will find unknown;  
Getting instance of knowledge, thus he learns  
Because he lives, which is to be a man  
Not to instruct himself by his past talk."

He had learned better than most men to set the elements of truth in their right relation to one another. He came to understand that "the simple things are the things that many of the things about us are not vital, and that the simple things are the things that lay stress on the simple things."

It has been my privilege to hear Professor Young's lectures on Philosophy, and I have been deeply impressed by the

...the impress, however, of his character on successive generations of students who listened to his class-room. Seed was sown which has borne fruit in many lives; new thought and high aspiration were kindled in eager spirits within these walls; and who can doubt the results?

A great soul has entered into rest in the presence of his Master, Who is Himself the Truth. New realms of knowledge are opening to his view, and the words of his Master to another earnest disciple, and which have been an inspiration to our beloved friend, set forth his faithful fulfilment: "Thou knowest not now, but thou shalt understand hereafter."

#### THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chancellor, in closing the proceedings his first duty was to make his acknowledgments of the kind words which the Honourable his Honour had spoken of his father. Referring to the teaching that hereditary distinction is usually associated with, he said, addressing the Lieutenant-Governor, that his father, when first entering public life it was gratifying to him to find the training which was given his Honour, which he could not say on his own behalf, was given on behalf of his Honour's country. Acknowledgment of the tributes to which they had alluded would say in a word that they should all engage to take advantage of the opportunities for doing good that had been prepared by the efforts of those to whom reference had been made. It was, he thought, an evidence of the stability of the two bodies when they found the council of the University handing over to the University some of their heirlooms of the wider constituency. The first Bishop of one of those who adorned the history of the country said. That was a remarkable generation, marked by the determination and will of men who came out to a new world to make a country. He was not at one with the view that was held, but, although in some things he was not in agreement, he was one of the great forces and leaders of the day. If he could look back now to the generation that preceded, would be surprised and

tions, of which they had heard. (Seneca.) He was indeed a lovable man and full of earnest energy. Of Charles Fenton Young he had no words of eulogy to add to what had been so eloquently said. He was in many respects the pride and glory of the University, and it is still an honour and a privilege which should have had for some years a man of such calibre. He had known him, Mr. Blake said, for many years, and he could look upon that benevolent countenance and that modest, unassuming and kindness and not do more than respect, not almost love him?

They knew that they might anticipate the same feelings to these walls of memorials of Dr. McCaul and Sir David Brewster. He was very glad to hear what had fallen from the lips of Burwash with regard to the walls. There is large space there, and after the two pictures on the stocks are added there will still be a large space. When he had been asked in what form he thought memorials should take in this country he had previously suggested that the memorial which should be most fitting to him to whose memory it is proposed would be that which would do most good. For that reason he was afraid he was looked upon with disfavour by those who would put money into stocks and canvas when the country is so inadequately supplied with educational facilities. That view he had expressed when approached by those who had charge of the memorial to Alexander Mackenzie. They coincided with him, and a very large fund of more than \$16,000 was raised. The money was in the hands of the University to produce in perpetuity an income of about \$1,000 to aid education in political economy, a department which he adorned when in life. In view of the fact that Mackenzie's memory should ever be held in respect in this country. He was its benefactor, because he was the source of the money. It would be a fitting acknowledgment to place some memorial of him on these walls. It was true he was not a graduate, but he would mention two men who in the affairs of the University had forced their way to the front without a University education. Yet in these men he had found the most successful results of such institutions and regret that they had not received the advantages. They were George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie. Mackenzie was within view of these windows, and he had seen the portrait of George Brown had said to him not long before his death:

"Blake, do you know what the office is that I would most like to fill if I were competent?" and then, answering the question he received, he said:—"I would like, if I was only a graduate, to

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