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An Epoch In Canadian History —an Appreciation.



Upper Canada College
1829-1904

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In Canadian History
—an Appreciation.

1829



1904

Upper Canada College

By

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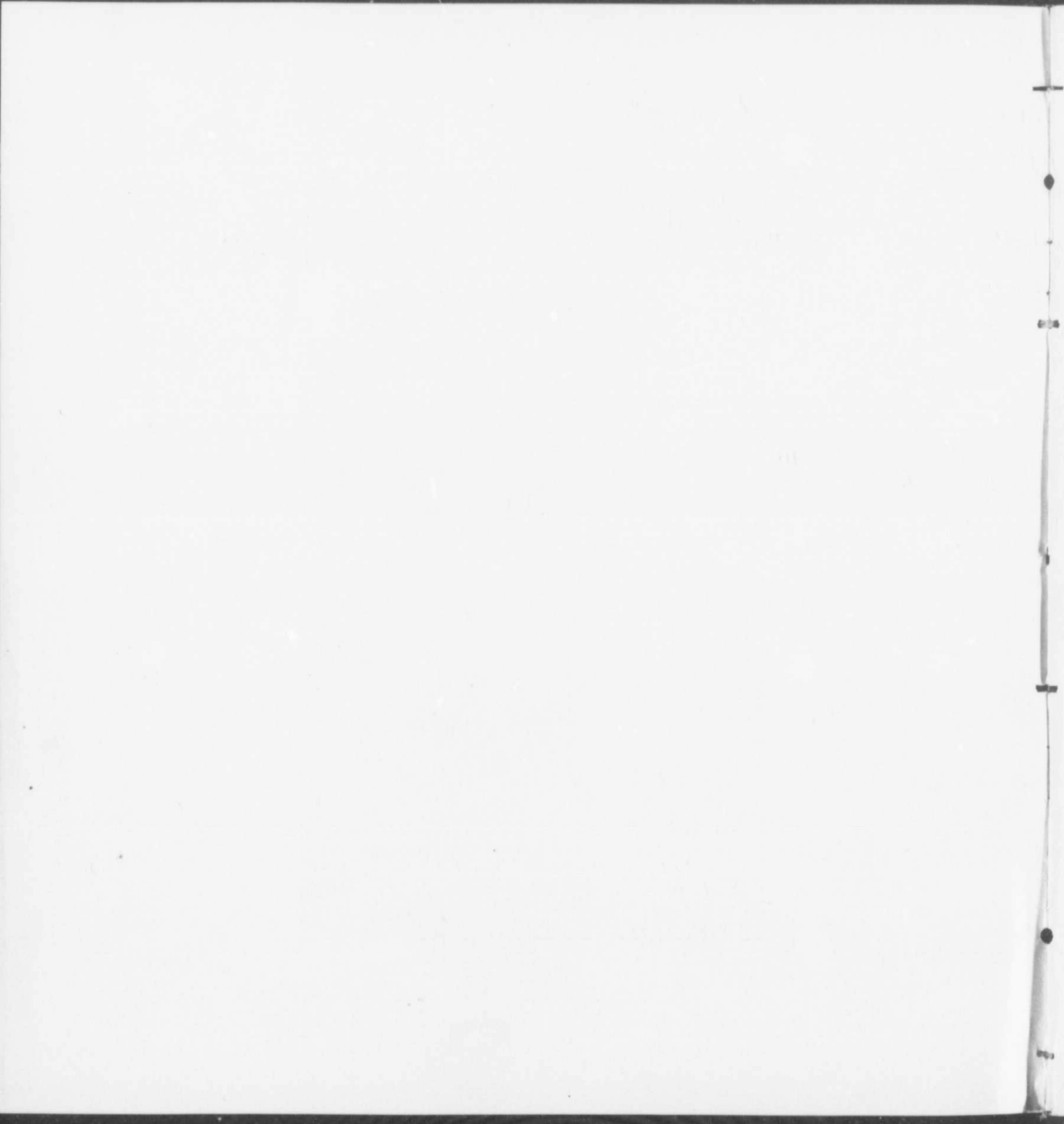
THE UPPER CANADA COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION,
TORONTO.

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Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1904, by
The Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association,
at the Department of Agriculture.



Field Marshall Lord Seaton
(Sir John Colborne)



An Epoch In Canadian History

—an Appreciation.

The Beginning of British Canada.

The victory of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1759 begins the History of Canada as a British country. The one hundred and forty-five years which have since elapsed have shown the wonderful adaptability of British ideas of civilization and government and their adaptation in the constant development of a vast territory peopled by mixed races. The institutions which have become established permanently among the people during this comparatively short historical period exhibit wise foresight in the great men who took part in the administration of this Country's affairs in early days.

Sir John Colborne.

Among the most notable instances of this foresight Upper Canada College stands forth;—the creation of one of our greatest Governors, Sir John Colborne, afterwards known as Field Marshal Lord Seaton. He was the Major Colborne who was recommended for a Lieutenant-Colonelcy by Sir John Moore with almost his last breath on the field of Corunna; and who later on the field of Ciudad Rodrigo nearly met with the same fate as Sir John Moore, and bore ever afterwards evidence of the result in the disablement of his right arm, which had been shattered by a cannon ball.

Sir John Colborne, succeeding Sir Peregrine Maitland as Governor of Upper Canada, arrived in "York" in November, 1828. He was fresh from the Government of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, where he had greatly interested himself in the cause of education, and had been the chief instrument in the revival and rechartering of the ancient foundation of Elizabeth College, founded in 1563 by Queen Elizabeth.

Education in Upper Canada in 1829.

The Government of Upper Canada had, before Sir John Colborne's arrival, directed its attention to the establishment of a Provincial University. Great progress had indeed been made in providing the means of education, even at that time, by the establishment of common schools of which there were in



The Blue School, 1829

1826 three hundred and fifty with an attendance of about 8,000 pupils, besides eleven district or grammar schools with an attendance of about 300 pupils. Sir John Colborne's wisdom and experience immediately recognized and sympathized with the conditions of the population. He was of the opinion that the new country to which he had been transferred was not ripe for the University which had been contemplated.

**A Minor College
Instead of a
University.**

His decision was that some intermediate step was necessary to meet the wants of the community and to lay the foundation for the University of the future. He proposed the establishment of a Minor College on the lines of his own Alma Mater, Winchester, introducing at the same time some of the improvements which he had employed in his reconstitution of Elizabeth College; in fact a very close parallel exists between the lines of the Canadian College he established and the constitutions of both these old foundations.

**The Minor College
Established.**

So quickly did Sir John Colborne act, that the issue of the 2nd May, 1829, of the "Loyalist," a newspaper published at York, contained the following advertisement:

MINOR COLLEGE

"Sealed tenders for erecting a school-house and four dwelling houses will be received
"on the first Monday of June next. Plans, elevations and specifications may be seen after
"the 12th inst., on application to the Hon. Geo. Markland, from whom further information
"will be received. Editors throughout the province are requested to insert this notice until
"the first Monday in June, and forward their accounts for the same to the office of the Loyalist."

Upper Canada
College Established
Under that Name.

No time appears to have been lost. There must have been most earnest work done as well as wise forethought exercised, for we find in the Upper Canada Gazette of December 17th, 1829, the following announcement:

"Upper Canada College established at York. Visitor, the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. This college will open after the approaching Christmas vacation, on Monday, the 8th January, 1830, under the conduct of the masters appointed at Oxford, by the Vice-Chancellor and other electors in July last. Principal, the Rev. J. H. Harris, D.D., late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Classical Department; Vice-Principal, the Rev. T. Phillips, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge; First Classical Master, the Rev. Chas. Mathews, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Second Classical Master, the Rev. W. Boulton, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. Mathematical Department, the Rev. Charles Dade, M.A., Fellow of Caius' College, Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master at Elizabeth College; French, Mr. J. P. Delahaye; English, Writing and Arithmetic, Mr. G. A. Barber and Mr. J. Padfield; Drawing Master, Mr. Drury.

G. H. MARKLAND,

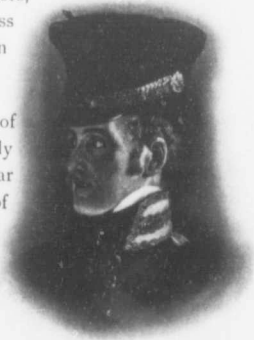
Secretary to the Board of Education."

First Opening of
the School.

True to the notice thus given, Upper Canada College was opened on the 8th of January, 1830. From that day to the present it has done its work nobly and well; has sent out upwards of eight thousand of its sons, with the scholastic attainments which it has always been so capable of imparting, and with the characteristics which are necessarily found in a large public school where truth, honour and manliness are inculcated as the sound basis of conduct. The boast of the great English public schools has always been that they made the legislators, the professional men, the soldiers and the heroes of the nation. No less has this been the case with Upper Canada College, which, in recognition of this fact, has been well designated "The Canadian Eton."

Canada's
National School.

Fortunate indeed was it that a School under the guidance of cultured and accomplished English gentlemen was so early established in Canada. By its means and other similar agencies, the pioneers were rescued from the tendencies of the rough life of the times. Elevated ideals and broad views



Sir John Colborne



Upper Canada College, 1831

were spread among them. Loyalty to the Mother Country was fostered. A Canadian sentiment, call it National if we will, grew up. Class feuds and cries incidental to the elements of the population in the early days gradually died out. Confederation of the Provinces came about and United Canada took the foremost place among the Nations of Greater Britain. With this growth and triumph of the sentiment of loyalty to Crown and Country, Upper Canada College has been wholly identified, it has been part of her life. Proudly and deservedly she takes the title of "Canada's National School."

The College Flag.

Poets have never been lacking in the College. Their works are hard to collect at this date, but if it is true that the patriotism of a people speaks through its poetry, nothing could speak louder for the College Boys than the poem by Mr. Ebenezer Stinson, of the Seventh Form, in 1846, on the raising of the College Flag in that year. Here it is:—

The Hoisting of the College Flag

Hail! Glorious banner of the free,
 Hail! Emblem dear of liberty,
 Beneath whose folds with boist'rous glee
 Full many a band has played.
 Long may'st thou freely wave on high,
 O'er hearts imbued with loyalty;
 While joyous shouts rise to the sky,
 Whene'er thou art displayed.

Although the first of these glad bands
 Is now dispersed through many lands,
 Yet England's flag shall ne'er want hands
 Her honour to sustain:
 While glows a patriot bosom bold,
 Or love of country keeps its hold
 Unmoved by mercenary gold,
 Or the base hope of gain.

How gladly will fond memory trace
 In after years each well known place,
 And strive each old familiar face
 In fancy to recall.
 But still in all her dear domain,
 Our flag the first place shall retain,
 And to behold it once again
 Be the fond wish of all.

So ever on each festive day,
 Before they enter on their play,
 Shall willing hands their flag display
 With mingled shouts and cheers:
 And as it streams through College air,
 Let young and old join in the prayer,
 That England's flag may still wave there
 Through long succeeding years.



A Retrospect.

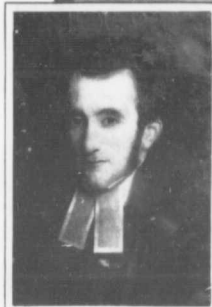
And now the Old School is celebrating the seventy-fifth year of its existence. It has seen three generations of Canadian lads pass through its halls into the life of this Canada of ours. Who can measure the effect of such a momentous fact? The good that has been done, its direction and its results may be ascertained in some degree by examining the lists of honour pupils and of the cricket teams which have been growing in length upon the walls of the College Halls during these 75 years; the names there found will be generally recognized as those of men who became prominent in the history of Canada in almost every walk of life. To indicate the result of this examination here would be impossible,—to mention names might lead to the impression that the many who were not taken account of had been passed over. One notable name, a name revered and loved indeed by every Upper Canada College boy who had the privilege of knowing him, and one which will go down to the end of time in College annals as an example of everything good, gentle and manly, may not be passed by.

The First Pupil.

“Henry Scadding” was the first name on the roll at the opening. He was the first head boy and King’s Scholar,—graduated at Cambridge University and took orders in the Church of England, bringing with him to Canada the influence of the “new learning” movement then in full blast at Cambridge; afterwards the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by both Cambridge and Oxford Universities. He was from 1838 to 1862, Classical Master of the School, and from the time when he retired in 1862 till his growing infirmities disabled him, a few years before his death, was never absent from the College on Prize day. He organized the Church of the Holy Trinity in Toronto, of which he was Rector from 1847 till he resigned in 1875. He died in his eighty-eighth year on May 6th, 1901, beloved and lamented by a whole community as a learned man and a most striking and lovable personality.



Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D.



Rev. Joseph Harris, DD.



Rev. John M. Caul, LL.D.



Frederick W. Barron, M.A.



Rev. Canon Walter Stennett, M.A.



George R.R. Cockburn, M.A.



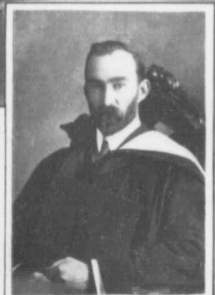
John M. Buchan, M.A.



George Dickson, M.A.



Geo. R. Parkin, CMG, M.A., D.C.L.



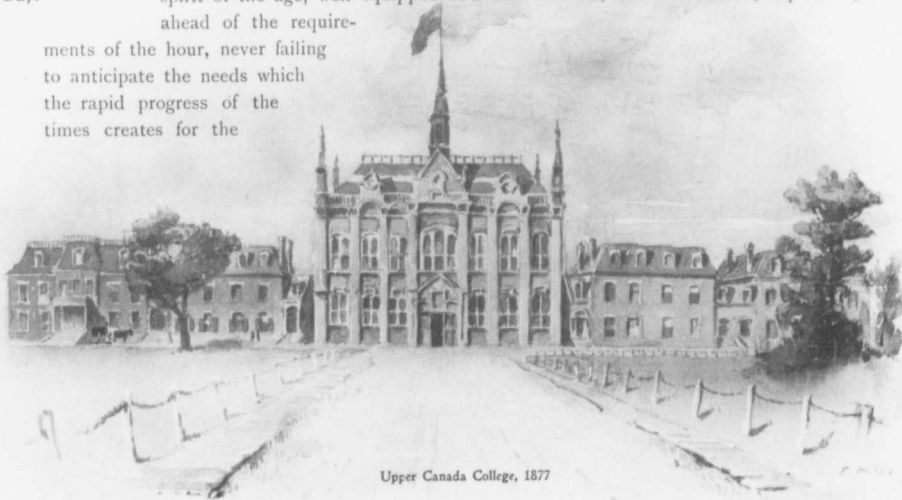
Henry W. Auden, M.A.

The College Staff

The staff of great teachers with which the College commenced its career has been the model upon which the staff has ever since been constituted. It may truly be said that no school in Canada has ever rivalled Upper Canada College in its teaching powers, certainly no other school in Canada can present a career of success for 75 years. It is in itself a remarkable circumstance that amid all the changes necessarily occurring in a new community, in the development which has been hastening on all round the institution, it has been able to hold steadily on its way and survive all the vicissitudes to which it has been exposed, presenting as it does to-day a teaching staff in unbroken succession from that with which its career opened, maintaining the same high standards and keeping abreast of the times.

Anticipating Requirements Of the Day.

No visitor to the school standing proudly on the height of land north of Toronto in its unequalled surroundings, can come away without the feeling that he has had the privilege of seeing an institution filled with the progressive spirit of the age, well equipped and well manned, fitted to march, if possible, ahead of the requirements of the hour, never failing to anticipate the needs which the rapid progress of the times creates for the



Upper Canada College, 1877



Janitor's Cottage, 1850

lads who pass from its halls into the stirring life of this great country. This characteristic feature of the school has largely contributed to its wide usefulness and success.

When occasion, as was at times the case, called for watchfulness and care of its interests, the school's adversaries were dumbfounded at the phalanx of Upper Canada College Old Boys who rose up to do battle for their Alma Mater.

The Upper Canada
College Old Boys.

Unhappily questions arose some years ago which seemed at the time

to threaten its very existence. These questions related to the disposition of what was claimed as its rightful endowment; as a means of liberating the fund from the claims of the College the proposition was put forward that the Institution should be abolished.

**Organization of the
Upper Canada College
Old Boys' Association.**

At a meeting of Old Boys held in February 1882, in the Prayer Room of the old School which then stood in the grounds on the north side of King Street (Russell Square) to consider and to deal with the condition of affairs which was then presented, "The Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association" was organized with branch associations in every part of the Province. Let the names of the first Committee of that Association be held in remembrance by every College Boy, for to them and their successors is largely due the successful result of the contest and the continued life of the School.



Entrance to Upper Canada College, 1904



The Gates at Entrance to Grounds



Senior School Cricketers



Preparatory School Cricketers

The First Committee. The names were, Committee: Chairman, Dr. Larratt W. Smith, Hon. G. W. Allan, Christopher Robinson, K.C., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, W. T. Boyd, George M. Evans, Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, William Macdonald, Rupert E. Kingsford, J. T. Small, Wm. J. McMaster, Rufus Hudson, John A. Paterson, and Thomas Langton; Secretary, Douglas Armour.

The Great Meeting of 1887. In 1887 the assaults on the College again called the Old Boys into line and on the 22nd March in that year a grand rally took place in the Prayer Room under the Chairmanship of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron. No one who was present can ever forget the vigorous earnestness of every one who took part. Memorable for the men who composed it, that meeting is more to be noted for its success in defence of the Institution. During part of these critical years the Hon. John Beverley Robinson as Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hon. Adam Crooks as Minister of Education, both Old Boys, gave great assistance by their sympathy with the efforts of the Association.

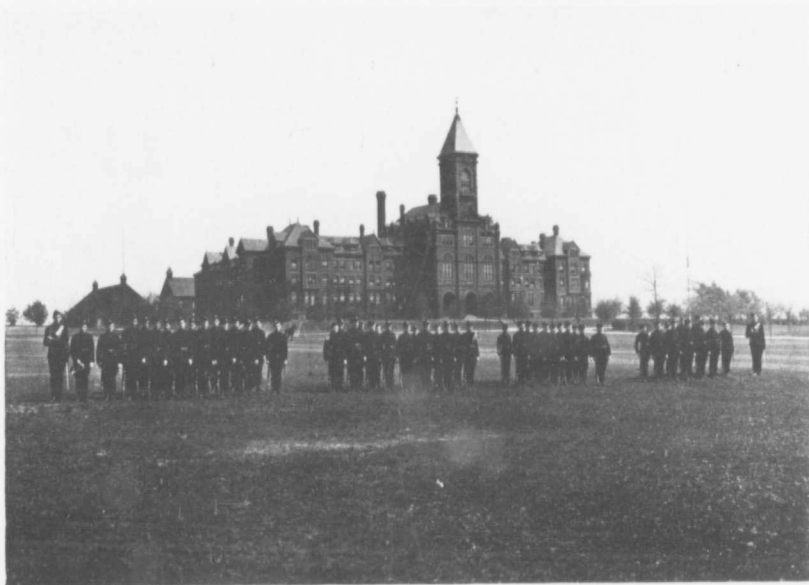
Mr. Wm. J. McMaster. To Mr. Wm. J. McMaster is due the credit of bringing about the organization of the Association on its present lines; he actively and staunchly supported it at all times. His death in 1904 was deeply regretted by all friends of the College.

The Old Boys' success was the reward of their unwearied vigilance. In later years events again called for a strong leader, and as usually happens, the occasion brought the man. Mr. W. H. Beatty became President of the Association in 1892 and despite many efforts on his part of late years to cast the mantle upon the shoulders of others, he has been maintained in the position up to the present day by the insistence of the Old Boys. His administration has brought about all the good that has resulted from the Association in these years, which is saying not a little. How he has extended the field of effort, he has left to others to record. The compilation of a Roll of the Old Boys from 1829 to 1900, with the addresses of all living so far as could be ascertained, was a great and very necessary work intensely interesting as a record. This was accomplished by a Committee of the Association under the Chairmanship of Mr. Archibald H. Young, now a Professor at Trinity University.



The College from the South-East





The College from the South-West
The Rifle Corps



Mr. Arnold Morphy, the present College Bursar, has been the faithful Secretary of the Association since 1892. His services have proved invaluable and should be remembered.

**Generous Old
Boys and Friends.**

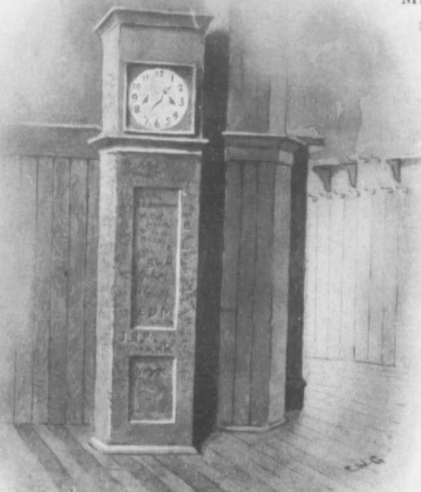
The dark days of 1895 cannot be forgotten. Chairman Judge J. J. Kingsmill and his faithful Board of Trustees then took charge of the College. Financial embarrassment, if not ruin, seemed at that time to be coming upon the Institution largely because political reasons prevented the Government of Ontario from giving the relief necessary. The crisis was met by the generosity of many Old Boys who answered to the call of the Trustees for assistance. Friends also arose, friends who said that this country could not afford

to see the usefulness of Upper Canada College impaired.

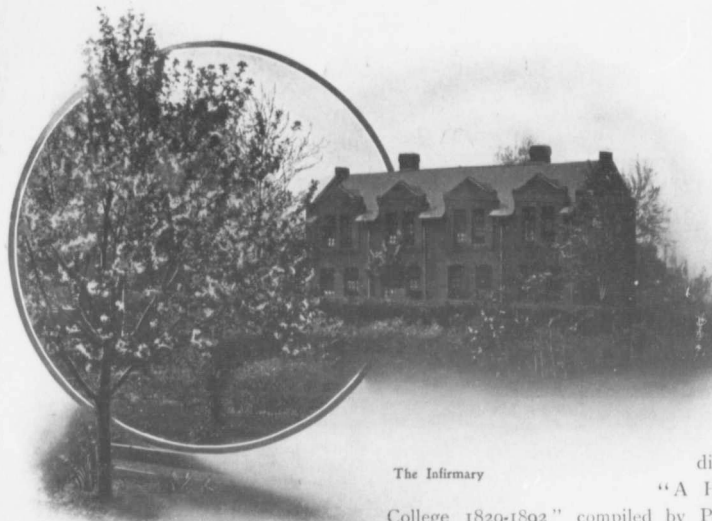
Mr. W. R. Brock, and others, not Old Boys, helped munificently in this spirit. Moreover, they gave the assurance that they would do so again if they were called upon. By such aid the College was placed financially on a sound footing. Later all again did help, but of their own volition, by attaching their names to the subscription for the Preparatory School, and now there is in prospect a further gift of great importance to the permanent equipment of the School in which Old Boys will take the principal part. These later results are distinctly attributable to the creation of the College Corporation and the release of the School from Government control.



The Old Well



The College Clock—The Timekeeper for 75 Years



The Infirmary

Histories of Upper Canada College.

The history of Upper Canada College and of the attacks upon its endowment by other educational interests in the province and its manful struggles from time to time with adverse conditions are well told in,—

“A History of Upper Canada College 1829-1892” compiled by Principal Dickson and Mr. G. Mercer Adam, published in 1893. Many interesting particulars are also given in the recently published “Life of Sir John Colborne,” by Mr. G. C. Moore Smith and in “Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto,” Vol. I, at page 144, et seq.; and in Dr. Scadding's recollections in his “Toronto of Old.” Space will not afford for the recapitulation of that history here. Much, however, that is not in this text it is intended to recall by the illustrations which accompany it.

The First Abode of the School.

The College opened on the 8th of January, 1830, in the building which had theretofore been the “Home District Grammar School,” often referred to as the “Blue School,” because of its exterior colour, situate at the southwest corner of what was then called “College Square,” bounded on the north by Richmond Street, (then called Hospital Street) on the east by Jarvis Street, (then called Nelson Street) on the south by Adelaide Street, (then Newgate



The Old Belfry



The Preparatory School



street) and on the west by Church Street. The block was the play-ground for the boys. The building was of frame, 53 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high. With Dr. Scadding departed the last living memory among College Boys of the swale which ran through the block, and of the many pine stumps which remained at the time of the opening of the College, to attest how recently the primeval forest had covered the ground. The College did not use this building for much more than a year, after which the Home District Grammar School reoccupied it.

What Became of It.

The old building in the march of improvement was removed in early days to the south-west corner of Jarvis Street and Stanley Street, (now Lombard Street), where, after housing the Grammar School known later as "Howe's School" for many years, it became latterly a "junk shop," and was in about the end of the seventies pulled down. Looking at College Square at the present day, it is hard indeed to realize the conditions and the site of the first abode of Upper Canada College.

Completion of the Building on Russell Square.

The same moving force which had so rapidly established the School must have been at work in the creation of the permanent buildings intended for its accommodation. In the summer of 1831 the buildings, for the erection of which tenders had been advertised for on May 2nd, 1829, were completed. They were situated upon the block known as Russell Square, bounded by King Street on the south, John Street on the west, Adelaide Street, (then Newgate Street), on the north, and Simcoe Street on the east.

These buildings were substantial brick structures which, considering the date of their erection, were very large works. Besides the main school there were four commodious residences for masters, and later the pupils' boarding house was added.



Master's Desk and Chair in the Old School

**Transfer to the
Permanent Buildings,
Russell Square.**

Upper Canada College was in the autumn of 1831 transferred to these new quarters and continued its course there, ever increasing in importance, till the year 1891, witnessing in 1834 the change of York to Toronto. The appearance of these old buildings is at the present time still familiar to many, although the grounds are rapidly being filled up with structures for other purposes. The old buildings themselves have to a large extent been either pulled down or much changed to answer different uses, and all the beautiful trees are doomed, even the dear old hickories whose nuts invited to so many transgressions—transgressions in which the sweet and bitter were ever blended.

**Change to Deer Park
Property.**

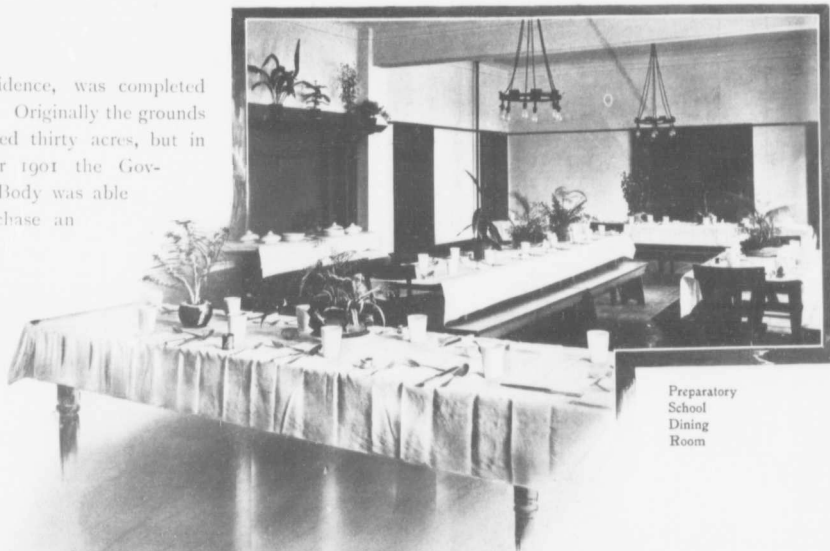
By the end of the eighties the city had grown thickly around the old site. The situation presented in later years many and increasing disadvantages for the successful care of the pupils, especially those in residence. Modern equipment was called for, new buildings became a necessity. Other circumstances

also made it expedient to provide a new home for the college in a new situation. A most excellent wisdom guided those who chose the site to locate the college upon the height of land to the north of Toronto, where the present magnificent pile, comprising the main school



Upper Canada
College
Dining Room

and residence, was completed in 1891. Originally the grounds comprised thirty acres, but in the year 1901 the Governing Body was able to purchase an



Preparatory
School
Dining
Room

additional twenty acres, which makes a solid property of fifty acres surrounded, but not crossed, by public roads.

The school with its staff and pupils was successfully removed to the new quarters in 1891. The responsibility rested upon Principal Dickson and well was it discharged.

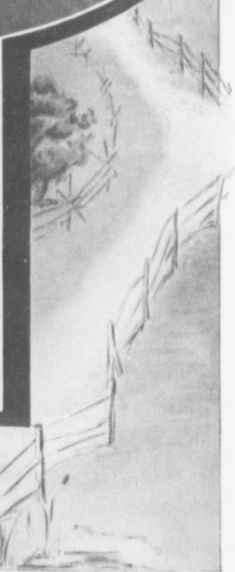
The Grounds.

Those who view the beautiful green Playing Fields, the Avenue of Elms, the numerous trees everywhere upon the grounds, can hardly realize the bald and disheartening appearance which the new college at first presented. The extensive building operations and the scattering of excavated earth over the surface, had produced a desert which required time for its recovery.

Looking South from
the College



The Running Track and Athletic Grounds



Dr. Parkin.

Time was, however, aided by the advent of Dr. George R. Parkin as Principal, in 1895, who from his arrival made it a prime object to cultivate the grounds and plant trees. The result is before us. All honor to him for it. This was, however, the least important part of Dr. Parkin's work. He set himself to make Upper Canada College more the leading school of Canada, if possible, than it had ever been. He made new friends for it and aroused old friends. By the year 1900 he had aroused enthusiastic interest to such a height, that with the assistance of Mr. Herbert C. Hammond, an "old boy," and other good friends, a Supplemental Endowment Fund of \$53,000 was raised as an aid to procuring the freedom of the Institution from Government control. This fund was used for the purpose of erecting a Preparatory School on the College grounds—with the result that the splendidly equipped edifice under that name was completed and occupied in September 1902.

**Dr. Parkin's Definition
of a Residence for
Upper Canada College
Boys.**

Dr. Parkin's definition of the requisites of a residence for boys at Upper Canada College was—"the College is called upon to provide a place for each boy better than his home." A rather startling proposition indeed! But in the sense of freeing the boys from the indulgences, the irregularities, and, in many cases, the absence of discipline in their homes, and at the same time giving them the careful domestic care required, easily and necessarily attainable.

**Living up to This
Ideal.**

This ideal is never lost sight of. If any school has ever attained it, that school is Upper Canada College, both in the main school and in the preparatory. It would be difficult perhaps to get willing witnesses among the "victims" themselves, while they are under the process, but as years roll on the testimony will be forthcoming in ever increasing volume.

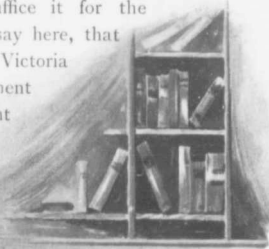
Old Boys.

The boys of the past, beginning with those whose gray hairs attest to the length of their memories, while they may speak with ever pleasant recollections of their experiences at Upper Canada College, yet remark upon the differences in the comforts, conveniences and appliances which the boys nowadays enjoy, as compared with those of their own time. It must ever be so as the School in pursuit of its ideal keeps abreast of the times.



Change of Constitution
of the College by
the Act.

But Upper
Canada College
has made other
advances. The vicissi-
tudes of its government may
be traced in the histories already
referred to. Suffice it for the
present purpose to say here, that
until the passage of the Act of the Ontario Legislature 63 Victoria
Chapter 55, the College was an institution under the Government
of Ontario, which provided in different ways at different
times for its administration.



The Boys' Reading Room and Library

**Now a Private
Corporation.**

That Act, however, did away with the regime which preceded it. It constituted a Board of seventeen Governors, as a private corporation to whose administration it committed Upper Canada College with its property and the remnant of the endowment.

Board of Governors.

The Act provides for the constitution of the Board of seventeen Governors in the following manner:

- (a) Six members ex officio:
- (1) The Chief Justice of Ontario.
 - (2) The Honorable the Minister of Education of Ontario.
 - (3) The Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada.
 - (4) The Chancellor of the University of Toronto.
 - (5) The President of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.
 - (6) The President of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association.
- (b) Eleven members named by the Lieutenant-Governor in the proclamation which brought the Act into force.

Of the eleven members so appointed the Act provides that three shall be nominees of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association, and shall hold office for three years, their successors to be elected by the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association or the committee thereof, and every vacancy occurring during any such period of three years in the representation of the Association by three members of the Board of Governors shall be filled in like manner. The qualification for its representatives is provided to be fixed by by-law of the Association. Of the remaining eight members two are to retire each year, the vacancies created by their retirement are to be filled by the remaining members of the Board.

**Work of
Judge Kingsmill and
the Old Boys.**

This Act was the result of the indefatigable work of the Old Boys' Association in co-operation with the Board of Trustees of the College, at whose head was their chairman, an Old Boy, the late Judge J. J. Kingsmill. Judge Kingsmill's share in this work and in the laborious reorganization of the school in 1895 must ever be remembered with gratitude. Unfortunately he



Some Well-known Masters

did not live long enough to see the Act passed for which he had worked so hard. Illness compelled his resignation from the Board of Trustees in October, 1899, and he died on the 23rd February, 1900. He was worthily succeeded by another Old Boy, Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Denison, as chairman of the Trustees, who was elected on the passage of the Act first chairman of the Board of Governors, which position he has ever since filled with the utmost acceptance.

The Old Boys Govern.

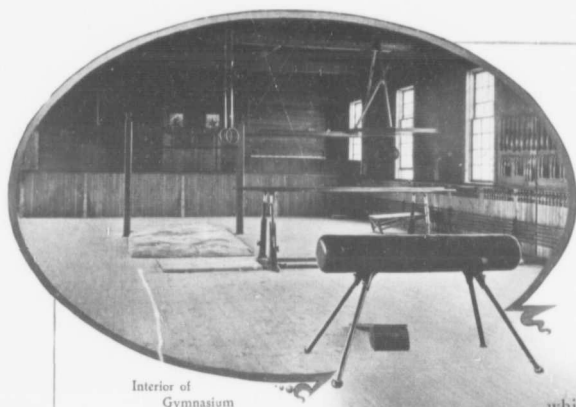
It has so far turned out that the Board of Governors is very largely composed of Upper Canada College Old Boys, who practically manage the institution.

**Successful Operation
of the Act.**

The result of the operation of this Act has been most beneficial and successful. Private interest has been more enthusiastically directed to the school and its capabilities and to its prosperity than ever was the case when it was under Government tutelage. Its affairs are now conducted free from all political entanglements upon those strictly business principles which alone can produce the best results. At the same time as regards the teaching, the freedom from all Government restrictions as to prescribed curricula, choice of teachers, use of text books, etc., enables the College to take a broad untrammelled view of the aim set before it in the training it gives—a liberal education.

Imperial Education.

Here boys from almost every corner of the British Empire have received this liberal education, breathing the spirit and taking in the ways and methods of the New World, while making most useful friendships—considerations necessary to success in Canada and at the same time fitting the recipient for life in any British Country. It has ever been evident, and Sir John Colborne seemed to realize the fact that, strange as it may seem, the boy or man educated, as boys are generally educated, in Britain rarely possesses the attainments essential in trade and commerce and other occupations whereby competencies are made in the British possessions abroad, and particularly in Canada. Here the candidate for success, unless he has been specially educated in Britain, has found himself compelled to begin over again and to learn the very alphabet of methods, and during the process has found himself side by side with lads educated for instance at Upper Canada College, probably ten years his juniors. How discouraging, even hopeless,



Interior of
Gymnasium

rising generation of Englishmen." For life in Greater Britain Upper Canada College has amply justified the views of its founder, by the value of the education which it has always aimed to impart.

a prospect! Parents of many boys in Britain have through the years, perceiving this condition, educated their boys at Upper Canada College for life in this country. In an editorial with the striking title "Imperial Education," "The Times," London, England, on May 27th, 1904, referring to an important article in the "College Times," (the magazine of Upper Canada College) on the subject, describes it as "A plan which may be of great practical value to the Empire and is of particular interest to the

Athletics.

College Boys were ever amongst the foremost in the field of athletics, and the boys of this anniversary year have shown themselves to be second to none of their predecessors. The School Football Championship for 1904 is theirs. A sight of their matches at cricket, at football, at hockey, makes one proud indeed of young Canada. Upper Canada College Old Boys are found not only in the intellectual walks of life but in probably every first class amateur cricket, football and hockey team in Canada.

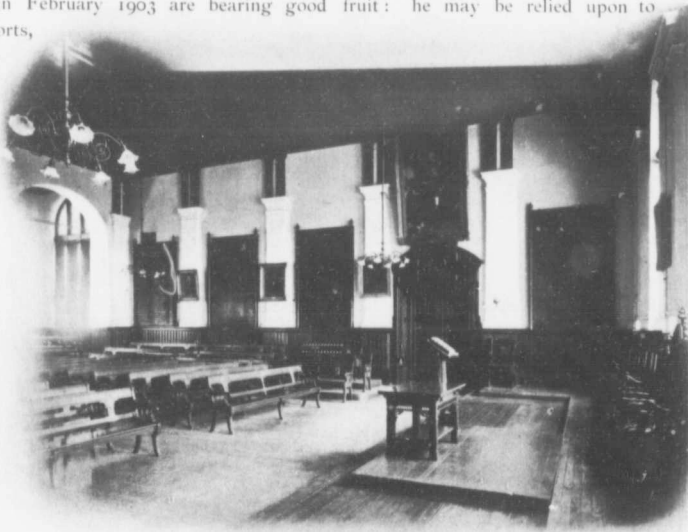
In 1864 the College Rifle Corps began its existence, being attached to "The Queen's Own Rifles," of Toronto. It has ever since been well maintained. None are very likely to forget the excitement in Toronto at the time of the Fenian Raid in 1866. The Upper Canada College Corps was then called out for service with the other Volunteers; these others went to the front leaving the College Rifles for two days the only troops in the City and for two nights they furnished the Guard. The late Mr. Frank C. Draper was

in Command as Captain. Sergeant (now the Rev.) T. F. Fotheringham, M. A., St. Johns N. B., in his historical Sketch of the College Rifles in the History of Upper Canada College already mentioned, has interestingly described the excitement of those days. It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of a corps of this kind in the effect of its discipline and esprit among the boys and it should be encouraged.

**University Honours.
Principal Auden.**

It is a notable fact that this 75th anniversary year has been marked by a more comprehensive list of university and other honours taken by its pupils in any one year than the annals of the school have any previous record of.

This most important result synchronizes with the first year of Mr. H. W. Auden's principalship. He is entitled to great credit for it, no matter what other causes may have contributed. The efforts for efficiency which he has put forth since his advent to the College in February 1903 are bearing good fruit: he may be relied upon to persist in those efforts, and there can be no doubt of the attainment of his ends.



The Prayer Hall, 1904

His Staff.

He has around him a staff as efficient as ever was possessed by the school of whose cordial, constant and earnest co-operation he is at all times sure. That with the 75th anniversary a more than ever notable career for the College should begin, is only fitting. The "Centenary Anniversary" will come for the boys of the present day to celebrate. It ought to mark a wonderful era of progress and success.

The College Press.

In and about 1857 typesetting became epidemic among the boys. J. Ross Robertson, King McC. Arnoldi, Henry Prettie, Edward H. Tiffany, Henry Henderson and John Henderson were among the most prominent printers.

The College Times soon developed under J. Ross Robertson who combined the duties of Editor, Printer, Publisher and Distributor at the residence of his father, Mr. John Robertson on John Street. The issue was first monthly, then semi-monthly and the enterprise most successful. It is yet more than a tradition that its vigorous and independent editorial opinions did not harmonize with those of Principal Stennett, who interdicted its publication as "The College Times." This attempt to suppress had the effect of stimulating its circulation. Its sale spread to other schools and to the bookstores. Its general circulation brought about a change of name. It was called "The Monthly Times" in December 1857, and "The Boys' Times" in May 1858. Edward H. Tiffany, for many years and still, a practising Barrister at Alexandria, Ont., entered into competition with "The Monthly Times," by publishing "The Boys' Own Paper," the first number of which appeared on March 1st, 1858; after a brief career of five months the editor announced that owing to "serious losses" it would cease publication and it did. Mr. Robertson's subsequent career after 1859 with his "Young Canada" paper at the Model Grammar School, which subsequently became "The Young Canada Sporting Life" and finally "The Sporting Life," his later publication of the satirical weekly "The Grumbler," later of "The Daily Telegraph" and last but not least of "The Evening Telegram" of our day, exhibit a legitimate development of a career commenced at the Old School

"The College Times" was not published after 1859 until its revival in 1871. It was again discontinued in 1873, to reappear in 1882, and continues to the present time, well and interestingly edited, full of matter and typographically a most presentable sheet. Its usefulness in preserving and spreading the current news about the College, its pupils, their studies and sports cannot be overestimated.

**Some Old Masters
Living.**

While the years that are past are reviewed in this hurried way, there are old friends still with us whom we should remember. Oldest of all is our dear kind old friend Mr. Wm. Wedd. Who will ever forget him?

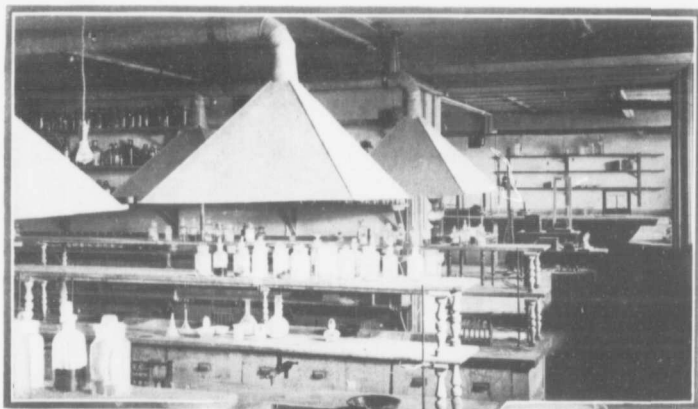
He is well and hearty still. Gladly can the same be said of former Principal Cockburn, the redoubtable champion of the rights of the College remembered with mingled smiles and tears by many; also Principal Dickson, Mr. James Brown and the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Some Old Masters
Dead.**

Among those that are gone all miss the dear old "Gentle," whose memory is kept green by the "John Martland Scholarship," established by his O d Boys for annual award. Who does not miss George Sparling, for so many years the "doyen" of the staff? Peace to the ashes of so good a man.

Two Victoria Crosses.

Among its many heroes Upper Canada College numbers two of the Canadians who have been fortunate enough to win the Victoria Cross. The first, Colonel Dunn, the Crimean hero, whose memory is perpetuated by his portrait in the Hall and by his Victoria Cross, his sword and medals, all generously presented by the Hon. J. C. Patterson, while he was Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and now preserved among the College treasures; the other, Major Churchill Cockburn, son of our old Principal, who won his Cross in South Africa, and now lives in Assiniboia.



Chemistry and
Physics Laboratory

Old Memories.

Memories crowd upon the mind. There is no end of them. In recalling them many old companions, old chums are missed, who all did their part well at the Old School. Yet we all feel that the fellowship which sprang from this life together at Upper Canada College was amongst the most pleasant that existence has afforded. The boys there lived and live in a world apart, in a republic, of a kind where characters are moulded and lifelong friendships made, which beget a union and sympathy most valuable in their effect on after life. There are traditions the general public shares in but little which are not less in value because they do not get into our newspapers; these traditions are links uniting many for good efforts, and not the least of them in this community is the link of Upper Canada College.

The Anniversary Banquet.

This feature has been most happily in evidence at the banquets and reunions which from time to time the Old Boys have held, but never more than it was on the evening of the twenty-second of January, 1904, at the banquet held in the King Edward Hotel in Toronto to celebrate this 75th anniversary year. The 200 and more who sat down to dinner on that occasion were from every part of the country, representative men in every important walk of life. The oldest living of the Old Boys were there as well as sixth form boys of 1903. The intervening years were numerous represented. Cordiality of fellowship such as animated that Assembly is rarely witnessed—indeed would be scarcely possible at any other large gathering. Age lost its self-restraint,—all hearts were softened by the reunion with good fellows and the recalled memories of youth.

What Was Heard There.

The ovation to "Billy Wedd" was a feature of the occasion. On all sides was heard the recalling of the fun of the old days,—of names bound up with old memories. George Anthony Barber, the father of cricket at the College. First Principal Harris. His successor the learned and genial Dr. McCaul. Mr. Barron the great Principal. "Principal Stennett and his cane" "Old Dodd" De St. Remy, called "Frenchy." His successor Mr. Schluter, known as "Dutchy." "Admiral Jack" Dr. Barrett of genial memory. Dr. Connon he of the English Grammar.



George Frost,
Janitor since 1870

"Davie Alderdice" and "Frost." Mr. Cockburn was cordially greeted by all. Dr. Parkin's great work for the school was a frequent theme and much regret was expressed at his inability to be present. Mr. Auden made his first acquaintance with the Old Boys and must have felt much encouraged by the reception they accorded him.

The Old Bell.

There was no Old Boy there, who with the revival of these old associations could not recall the sound of the old bell, which through all the years from 1831 to 1904, has hurried the tardy and marked the punctuality of him who hastened to do well. May its familiar ring continue far into time to carry the recollections of the Old Boys who hear it back to the happy days when its voice was to each of them a command.

Many More Reunions.

Nothing but good can result from the repetition of such reunions. The list of the Old Boys from year to year carries with it a sadness to many in the record it gives of those who are gone. It preserves the old memories. If the change of residence of the school has deprived the older Boys, possibly, of the place around which their memories would naturally cluster, there are other considerations which perpetuate them. More fortunate are their successors in the splendid Institution at Deer Park, which gives such evidence of permanent endurance. Around it happy recollections already begin to cling. May its promises be fulfilled. The Boys issuing from Upper Canada College, like their predecessors, must bear a most important share in the public life of Canada. They may be depended on to carry into that life the self-reliance, broad-mindedness and spirit of toleration learned in the boys' republic of their Alma Mater. They will be the heralds of these qualities to others and be bulwarks of loyalty, truth and manliness, impressing those qualities upon the life they mix in wherever their lot may be cast.



The End

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

75th Anniversary Year
1904

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