

Year Book
OF THE
University of Toronto.

1886-87.



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THE
YEAR BOOK

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

*PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE
OF THE UNIVERSITY.*

EDITED BY
J. O. MILLER AND F. B. HODGINS.

FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION,
1886-87.

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PREFACE.

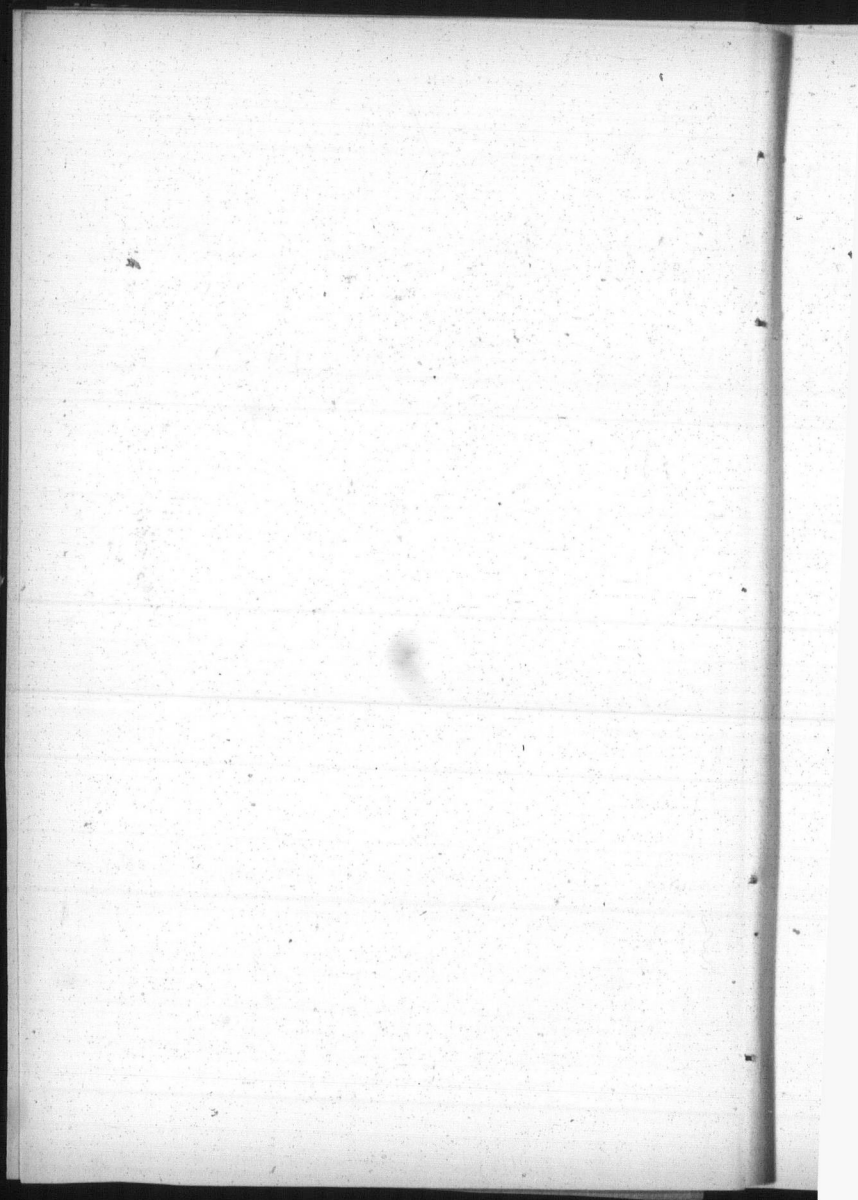
Herewith is presented to the graduates and friends of the University of Toronto the first issue of the "UNIVERSITY YEAR BOOK." The need of some book of the kind has long been felt. It is hoped that this publication will assist in keeping the work and needs of the University of Toronto before its graduates and friends.

If it SUCCEED in maintaining an active interest in University affairs among those who look back with pleasant memories upon their undergraduate days, and who desire to see their *Alma Mater* flourish and grow great, its mission will be accomplished.

The "YEAR BOOK" is not a monetary speculation; the work has been undertaken solely in the interest of the University. The publication of future numbers will, therefore, depend upon the amount of favour with which the first volume is received.

A complete list of graduates, with their post office addresses, is appended. The preparation of the list of addresses has entailed a good deal of work; and, though there are doubtless errors to be found, the list is more correct than any other at present in existence.

It is the intention of the editors to insert, in future volumes, accounts of scientific discoveries, and essays and papers of exceptional merit which may, from time to time, have a special interest, as the work of members of this University, for the members of the University.



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BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

ALMOST from the first moment of the permanent acquisition of Canada by Great Britain, visions of Colleges and Universities to be in due time established therein, modelled after patterns in the British Isles, began to loom up in the minds of the contemplative and far-seeing. Thus we have a versifier in Oxford, in 1760, forecasting the future in the following manner :—

“The time may come when Peace,
Diffusing wide her blessings, on thy banks,
Romantic Erie, or Ontario's meads,
Where nature revels most, may build a Fane
To Science sacred ; snatch the murderous knife
From the grim savage, tame his stubborn heart
With arts and manners mild, and gently bind
In true Religion's golden bands, the states
Of lawless, hapless wanderers. There may rise
Another Oxford on the Atlantic shores,
Still fond, a thousand ages hence, to chant
Some future hero born of Brunswick's line.”

These are sentiments occurring in a kind of official threnody on the death of George II. Hence the sudden allusion to “Brunswick's line.” The apostrophe to “romantic Erie,” and reference to “Ontario's meads,” show, in all probability, that the writer had been reading the letters of Charlevoix ; while the expected collateral effect of a “fane sacred to Science” on the surrounding Indian population may have been suggested by certain well-known day dreams of Bishop Berkeley. Some eighty years or more, however, were to elapse before an institution of the kind contemplated was to come into existence within the territory just acquired by Great Britain.

Soon after the war which led to the independence of the United States of North America, many families of great respectability had taken refuge, as is well known, in Canada, so as to enjoy the satisfaction of being still under British rule. But the heads of these fugitive households soon began to feel alarm at the entire absence of schools and seminaries of higher education, for the training of their growing sons, in the region which was now to be their home ; institutions

with which they had been fairly supplied in the parts where they had hitherto dwelt, where, it will be remembered, even "in the old colony days," Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, King's College, New York, and other establishments of learning had for many years been doing excellent work.

As early as 1789 representations on this subject were made by the immigrant loyalist families to Lord Dorchester, the Governor-in-Chief of the day. Shortly afterwards, the Province of Upper Canada was set off for the more especial benefit of the English-speaking inhabitants, and John Graves Simcoe appointed its Lieutenant-Governor. In the mind of this gentleman, who by the way, had been an alumnus of the venerable Merton College at Oxford, a university to be speedily established within the bounds of his government, was a fixed idea. Before his departure from England, when giving to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, an outline of his scheme for the organization of the new province, we have him expressing his conviction that "a college of a higher class would be eminently useful, and would give a tone of principles and manners, that would be of infinite support to Government." It might in due progress, he thinks, acquire such a character as to become the place of education to many persons beyond the extent of the king's dominions. In a later letter to another eminent person, he refers to Bishop Berkeley's project, evidently considered by him somewhat visionary, of a university in Bermuda having in view the civilization of the North American Indians, and he observes that a university in Upper Canada, of the kind he desired, and placed in the part which he meditated, viz., at the forks of the River Thames where he expected the capital of his new province to be, which capital he intended to name Georgina, in honour of the then king, George III., "would, in its turn, really have great influence in civilizing the Indians — and, what is of more importance, those who corrupt them," he drily adds.

The home authorities may not have been prepared to go forward in educational matters, as fast as the Lieutenant-Governor; and he seems to have met with some discouragement at their hands in regard to his scheme.

In 1795 we have him writing again to the same correspondent, in the following strain: "My views in regard

to a university are totally unchanged. They are on a solid basis, and may or may not be complied with, as my superiors may think proper, but shall certainly appear as my system to the judgment of posterity."

And again in 1796, the year of his departure from Upper Canada: "I have scarcely the smallest hope," he writes, "of this government being supported in the manner which I cannot but think proper for the national interests and commensurate with its established constitution. In particular, I have no idea that a university will be established, though I am daily confirmed in its necessity."

Nevertheless, in the following year, something practical in regard to education in Upper Canada was really done. The Hon. Peter Russell was then in power as President, or acting Lieutenant-Governor, and he received authority from the home government, to have set apart for educational purposes in Upper Canada, five hundred thousand acres of the "waste lands of the Crown," one half to be applied to the establishment of a university.

But as a good deal of time must elapse before the allotment could be made to produce funds adequate to the support of such an institution, the actual establishment of a university was to remain in abeyance for the present, and four Royal Grammar Schools were to be set up to meet the more immediate wants of the Province, at Kingston, Newark (Niagara), Cornwall, and Sandwich, respectively.

The Report to the home authorities on which the instructions sent to Mr. Russell were based, was drawn up by the Executive Council of Upper Canada assisted by the Judges and law officers of the Crown. It was signed by Chief Justice Elmsley, and as the first person is several times used therein, the document was no doubt mainly from his pen. As to the site of the future university, the Report sets forth that the town of York is entitled to it, "both as being by far the most convenient spot in the Province for all general purposes, its situation being nearly central, and, besides its accessibility by water, the proposed highway [Dundas Street] from the one end of the Province to the other, being necessarily to pass through it or near it."

After 1800, an anxious interval ensued. Progress in every direction was greatly checked by the prospect of a

war sooner or later with the United States, arising out of certain claims on the part of the naval authorities of Great Britain to a right of search on the high seas, which war actually broke out in 1812, and raged for about three years.

And then, after the restoration of peace in 1816, it was not until 1825 that the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Sir Peregrine Maitland, induced the home authorities to permit an exchange of some of the wild lands given for educational purposes in Upper Canada for other lands still vested in the Crown, which had begun to acquire some value from having been partially improved by settlers purchasing under lease. Such an exchange was effected and an available fund was at last created for the sustenance of a university. In 1826 Royal Letters patent were issued for "establishing at or near the town of York in the Province of Upper Canada, of a college with the style and privilege of a university, for the education and instruction of youth in Arts and Faculties, to continue forever, to be called King's College."

It happened that the next Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, had come to Upper Canada straight from the island of Guernsey where he had distinguished his administration by the successful revival and reconstruction of a local royal foundation which had fallen to decay, Elizabeth College. The new Governor favoured some further delay in acting upon the charter just granted to King's College, and preferred to develop and improve the Royal Grammar School which he found in existence at the capital of his government, somewhat as he had recently done with Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

In his first speech to the Assembly in 1829 Sir John Colborne expressed the hope that measures would be adopted "to reform the Royal Grammar School and to incorporate it with the university recently endowed by his Majesty." The out-come of the new Governor's theories was the establishment of Upper Canada College, the Minor College as it was for some time popularly called, in the belief that the immediate educational necessities of the country were sufficiently met by such an institution.

The following Lieutenant-Governor, on the other hand, Sir Francis Head, was of the opinion that action should imme-

diately be taken on the charter of 1829: and it is probable that had the political troubles of 1837 not occurred, King's College, through his instrumentality, would have been then put in operation.

The union of the two Canadas now followed, with Lord Sydenham as Governor-in-Chief. In his judgment many things in the charter of 1829 rendered it ill-adapted to the circumstances and character of the people of the country. Had he lived, it is almost certain that no action on the basis of that charter would have been permitted, his political principles being strongly those which have since prevailed among most modern statesmen, in regard to institutions of a national character.

Lord Sydenham's death occurred unexpectedly in September, 1841, and Sir Charles Bagot came out as his successor. Sir Charles, like Governor Simcoe himself, was a man of old-fashioned public school and University predilections, and readily assented to the commencement of the long contemplated College, in the constitution of which the lines of the old charter, somewhat modified by local statute, were to be followed.

Lord Metcalfe also, Sir Charles Bagot's successor within a year or so, though not a University man, was a worthy Etonian, and heartily concurred in the same views. Until the new buildings, the foundation stone of which had been laid with great ceremony by Sir Charles Bagot, on the 23rd of April, 1842, should be ready for occupation, the work of King's College began in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto, which now, under the Union Act of 1840, were not wanted. The Chamber of the Lower House became a Convocation Hall, and the Chamber of the Upper House, a Chapel fitted up in the usual way. In other parts of the building lecture-rooms were provided for the several Professors, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Mr. Potter, Mr. Croft, several local lecturers in medicine and surgery, and the Bursar, Dr. Boys.

In little more than a twelvemonth the structure at the head of the Queen street Avenue, was ready for occupation. The professors and their classes were accordingly transferred thither. This again was understood to be only a temporary arrangement, as the building now taken possession of, was

but a fractional part of a vast collection of edifices expected, as time went on, to cover sporadically the whole of the University Park ; and the ultimate destination of the portion now finished was different. For the accommodation of the Medical faculty a separate "School" was built in the grounds close by.

In the quarters thus secured the work of tuition went on with considerable success for the space of six years and a half. Students to the number of three hundred attended lectures, seventy-five degrees of various kinds were granted, and a number of well-grounded scholars of a good type were sent forth to take up positions in the Canadian world.

The public mind, however, was not satisfied. That the religious interests of only a portion of the Canadian community were guaranteed within the walls of the institution, was palpable to all. In an arrangement which involved such an inequality as this, it was irrational to imagine at any future time a general acquiescence. So it fared with the University question, as a few years later it fared also with the allied question of the ecclesiastical lands of Western Canada. The remedy of secularization was applied. In both cases the trouble had sprung out of the "Church and State" theory of government prevailing in Great Britain in 1791, when the constitutional Act for Upper Canada was constructed—a theory, as perversely interpreted in modern times, occasioning frequent embarrassment to rulers in every country of Europe and in the colonies derived from them in different parts of the globe.

The Legislature of Western Canada made bold to relieve itself from immediate and prospective difficulties, by this expedient. In 1849 it passed an Act reconstructing the provincial University, changing its name, and determining that there should no longer be in it a faculty of Divinity, and that no "professorship, lectureship, or teachership of Divinity" should ever hereafter be attached to it ; at the same time, however, it was enjoined that "every facility should be given for the religious instruction of the students by their respective ministers or religious teachers." The preamble of the Act likewise gave expression to the Legislature's conviction that "a University for the advancement of learning, established on principles calculated to conciliate

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the confidence and ensure the support of all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, would, under the blessing of Divine Providence, encourage the pursuit of Literature, Science, and Art, and thereby greatly tend to promote the best interests, religious, moral, and intellectual, of the people at large." The Act, embodying and framed on these ideas came into operation January 1st, 1850, and on that day King's College, Toronto, ceased to be.

To the vigorous prelate, the Right Reverend John Strachan who, from the earliest moment that a University for Upper Canada become probable and possible, charged himself with the task of bringing such an institution into existence, all honour is due, and on every side has been rendered. All honour, too, is due, and has likewise on every side been rendered, for the undaunted courage with which he strove to the last for its preservation in the form which, as he believed, the "faith of the Crown," had secured to it. In the spirit of a non-juror of the era of William III he did his duty, in the line of action adopted by him. But the forces upheaving the social world everywhere, were, as they still are, irresistible. Posterity will record of him with a kind of pathetic admiration, as of many another valiant soul emerging to the view in important transition periods,

Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

The non-perception of changed and changing times, in respect of governmental policies, educational methods and aims, external ways and means in religion, and many other respects, is, in such cases, curious to contemplate, but intelligible, and even capable of defence on grounds which it would be alike tedious and unprofitable now to discuss.

It is somewhat singular, it may be remarked, in conclusion, that in the Act of 1849 there was no recognition of the modicum of vested right which the Anglican communion undoubtedly had in the University as originally constituted, and consequently there was no compensatory scheme devised as was done in the final settlement of the ecclesiastical lands question in 1853. There was simply a direction in clause 81 of the Act that certain books which had been presented to the defunct institution by a benevolent society in England, should, on demand, be handed over to persons properly authorized to receive them.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

IN his graceful narrative of the history of the University of Toronto, in its first stage as King's College, the Rev. Dr. Scadding referred to "the present University College, as the concrete presentment of the somewhat abstract entity—The University of Toronto." A University independent of its teaching faculty is, in truth, little more than a mere administrative board, performing with more or less efficiency, certain functions which are valueless, apart from the instruction and training supplied. But the College and University are complementary parts of one national institution, the history of which would be defective indeed without that interesting chapter which has thus been furnished by Dr. Scadding's scholarly pen.

The heraldic bearings of the University and College tell their story very lucidly to those who are familiar with the venerable art of blazonry. The Crown, the symbol of King's College, is borne in chief on the University shield; and, as indicative of subordination, on a chevron on that of the College. The open books need no interpretation; and the beaver, emblem of Canada, aptly completes the symbolic presentment. When the two shields are impaled, as in the beautiful carving over the main doorway of the University buildings, the University and College are presented as bound in sacred and indissoluble union. The burning lamp, the College symbol of intellectual illumination, with its apt motto: *parum claris lucem dare*, is more familiarly known than the University crest, though they are both sculptured on the dedicatory tablet at the head of the grand stair in the tower. The crest of the University is an umbrageous Maple, with the motto: *crescit velut arbor ævo*; which, with the supporters, Minerva and the Dolphin of Arion, are blazoned on the memorial window in Convocation Hall. If the restless spirit of change do not end in uprooting it, there is no reason why the symbolic tree should not fulfil its motto, under the fostering guardianship of successive generations of graduates. But it will demand constant vigilance,

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and a loyal devotion to their Alma Mater; for already, in the first sixty years of its existence, there have been more than one uprooting of this tree of knowledge; and few things are so calculated to retard the true progress of a nursery of learning, as the instability engendered by frequent changes in its organization. Universities have ever been, in the best sense, conservative; and can only effectually accomplish their highest purpose as the centres of intellectual progress, when protected from the reckless spirit of innovation, and left free to mature the seeds of knowledge to ripened fruit.

The hearty coöperation of all friends of liberal education in the development of a National University was unhappily prevented at the outset. The terms of the original Charter of King's College were a fruitful source of controversy; and, as stated in the official account of "The Educational System of the Province of Ontario," prepared for distribution at the recent Intercolonial Exhibition: "In consequence of a feeling of discontent, engendered by its exclusive character, the Charter was amended in 1834." Some of the most objectionable denominational restrictions were abolished; but it retained its Faculty of Divinity and other features of a denominational college; and every student who was not a member of the Church of England, occupied the position of a dissident, and had to obtain exemption from the regular requirements of the College. The inevitable result followed in the organization of rival denominational Colleges.

In 1828, the very year after the granting of the first Royal Charter, the Wesleyan Methodists started the movement for their Academy at Cobourg; which by 1841 had developed into the University of Victoria College, with Rev. Dr. Ryerson for its principal. In 1835 steps were taken for establishing a Roman Catholic College at Kingston, under the name of Regiopolis College. In 1841 Queen's College was founded there, with its faculties of Arts and Theology, in connection with the Presbyterian Church; and so the whole higher education of Canada was decreed to be denominational in its character.

It cannot be in the interests of a free community that its citizens shall be educated from youth upwards in sectional jealousy or antagonism; nor is that the only evil which

results from divided councils. The friends of higher education begin to realize clearly the unsatisfactory nature of the present efforts to accomplish with four or five poorly equipped institutions, what can only be thoroughly done by united action. That this should be carried out once for all is much to be desired; for the processes of reconstruction of the Provincial University, necessitated by the errors of its founders, have been a frequent source of embarrassment both to teachers and students; and have been dealt with by successive governments with little heed to the leisure usually deemed indispensable for the success of any seat of learning. The statement appended to the Calendar of University College thus briefly indicates the modifications resulting in the present organization. In the year 1827, a Charter was granted by his Majesty George IV., for the establishment of a University at York (now Toronto), under the designation of "King's College;" and in the following year the Institution was endowed, by patent, with a portion of the lands which had previously been set apart by His Majesty George III. for educational purposes. Under this Royal Charter, as modified by subsequent Statutes of the Legislatures of Upper Canada and of the Province of Ontario, the University of Toronto and University College are now constituted. The University prescribes the requirements for Degrees, Scholarships, and Prizes; appoints Examiners; and confers Degrees in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts, and in Civil Engineering. University College gives instruction in the Departments of Arts and Science prescribed by the University for the Degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B.; and, in conjunction with the School of Practical Science, for the Degree of C.E.

The name of University College dates no farther back than 1853, though that of King's College disappeared under the Act of 1849. So early as 1843, the Hon. Robert Baldwin introduced a bill into the Legislature "for opening the University of King's College to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects." But it was not till 1849 that it was transformed into "the University of Toronto" by an Act which changed the composition of the Senate, abolished the Faculty of Divinity, and put all denom-

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inations on a perfect equality. The provisions of this Act, however, failed to satisfy the requirements and conditions aimed at; and in 1853 the University was separated from the College, and reorganized as a distinct corporation. The Act declares: "There shall be no professorship or other teachership in the said University, but its functions shall be limited to the examining of candidates for degrees in the several faculties." It also provided that, "in order to extend the benefits of Colleges already instituted in this Province for the promotion of literature, science, and art," all Colleges from which, by various clauses, students were to be admitted to examinations for degrees were affiliated.

As to the Senate, it was to be nominated and appointed by the Governor of the Province; and so His Excellency the Earl of Elgin forthwith nominated the heads of Victoria, Queen's, Trinity, Regiopolis, Knox, Bytown, and Upper Canada Colleges, and the Toronto School of Medicine. Dr. McCaul represented University College; and to those were added the Hon. Chancellor Blake, the Hon. Justice Draper, Mr. John Langton, Dr. Hayes, the Hon. J. C. Morrison, the Hon. Adam Fergusson, Mr. David Christie, the Rev. Adam Lillie, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, along with the Hon. Robert Baldwin, Sir William Logan, Mr. Cumberland, the architect, and one or two others who took no part in the work.

Such was the constitution of the Board to which the University had been reduced. It was forbidden to have any professor, or to meddle with the work of instruction, but was given full control of all requirements for examinations and degrees; in the hope that the denominational Colleges would accept the affiliation assigned to them, along with a share in the control of the University, and so unite as independent Colleges under a common University Senate.

The all-important function of teaching was assigned to a distinct corporation, consisting of the professors, who, with the lecturers and teachers, were "constituted a collegiate institution by the name of University College." They had full power and authority given them for discipline and instruction; but with the single exception of the president, neither they nor the graduates of the University were assigned any voice in determining the requirements for

degrees, or the apportioning of subjects, authors, or text books for the College. This all-important duty was left to be settled by the heads of rival colleges, with such aid or check as the other nominees of the Governor-General might render. Of those, the Honourable Chancellor Blake was appointed Chancellor of the University, and devoted himself with unwearied fidelity to carry out the system of national university education of which the Hon. Robert Baldwin and himself were consistent champions. With them must also be associated Mr. John Langton, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who both then, and subsequently as Vice-Chancellor, rendered invaluable services to the University.

Had such a spirit of wise liberality been manifested in 1827, there would have been no rival Colleges to conciliate. But they were not only forced into existence, but irritated into bitter antagonism; and the success of the liberal scheme on which the University was remodelled depended largely on the willingness of their representatives to ignore past rivalries and cooperate in a national scheme for higher education. Without this, under the newly constituted senate, the University and College could not possibly work in harmony so as to carry out the true purposes for which they were called into being. The new Act did indeed proclaim the various denominational colleges to be affiliated; and, had they accepted this relationship to the University all might have worked successfully. But the heads of the denominational Colleges assumed the government of a University with which the institutions they represented would have nothing to do. As for the Provincial College, its old staff of Dr. McCaul, Dr. Beavan, Dr. Croft and Professor Buckland, had been augmented by Professor Cherriman, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Forneri, and Professors Chapman and Hincks; but they had no voice in determining the system of study on which their whole teaching depended. The ideas involved in that scheme continue even now to hamper the University. The Province possesses in the present College staff men selected for special efficiency in their various departments, appointed by the Crown, and removable if incompetent. They are all University-bred men, with the experience of Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Berlin, Leipsic, and Toronto. In any European University their seat on the

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Senate would be the natural accompaniment of their office ; whereas here the share assigned to them in the work in which they are so specially qualified to advise, is too slight and intermittent to be of much practical avail.

The Act of 1853 refers to "the principles embodied in the charter of the University of London" as the model followed therein. In reality, Sir Francis Hincks, by whom the measure was mainly framed, was more familiar with the Queen's University of Ireland, from one of the colleges of which his brother was transferred to the new professorship of Natural History in University College. To the Irish model, accordingly, and not to that of London University, the abortive affiliation scheme was due, which to a large extent handed over the government of the institution, at a most critical period of its history, to the heads of rival denominational colleges. That University College survived the experiment may well be regarded as a marvel. It had no building provided for its accommodation. The Canadian Parliament had already, at that early date, cast covetous eyes on the site in the University Park, which the Local Legislature has now taken possession of ; and the reorganized College began work in 1853 in the old Parliament buildings, which are about to be superseded by those in process of erection on the site of King's College. But the tenancy by University College of its new quarters was of brief duration : and when, at a later date the expenditure on permanent buildings was brought under review before a Committee of the Canadian Parliament, the representative of the College remarked : "In defence of the necessity of the building, I will only say that during seven years in which I have been a professor of University College, I have witnessed five removals. Since the Act of 1853 was passed we have been turned out of the old King's College building, and established in the Parliament buildings, on Front street. Parliament returning to Toronto, we were sent back to the old building ; Government requiring that, we were thrust into a little brick edifice originally built for a medical school ; and before we at length moved into our present buildings, we had been compelled to waste thousands of dollars on removals, fittings, and temporary makeshifts, as distasteful to us as they were wasteful and extravagant."

The magnificent building which now constitutes the local habitation of the University and College, is already straitened in the accommodation which it furnishes for the hundreds of students in attendance. How difficult, therefore, must it be for the present generation to realize the fact that there was a time, within the recollection of more than one of the present staff, when the whole work both of the College and the School of Practical Science was carried on within the walls of what is now the College Gymnasium.

Fortunately at this critical stage in the history of the Institution the Governor-General and Visitor of the University was Sir Edmund Head, an old Oxford professor; a man of eminent scholarly attainments; and sincerely bent on furthering the scheme for a national University. He took the liveliest interest in every detail. Plans for the present building were prepared, and under his countenance matters were pushed on so effectually that the contracts had been signed, and the work was far advanced, before the public were aware that it was even under consideration. Happily, there were funds available for the work: but they constituted a surplus—so called,—to which the friends of denominational Colleges, and their representatives on the University Senate, looked with anxious hope, as a prize to be apportioned for themselves.

Under such circumstances nothing was less advisable than any repetition of what Dr. Scadding has so graphically described as "that memorable, but very illusory pageant," enacted in the University Park on St. George's Day, 1842, with colours flying, bands playing, and all that public ceremonial and display could contribute to give *éclat* to the laying of the foundation stone of King's College. The architectural aspect was not such as to awaken regret at its demolition during the present year. The corner stone of the beautiful building that now forms the appropriate home of University College, was quietly laid on the morning of the 4th of October, 1856, by three members of the committee, with no other ceremonial than the cordial wishes for the success of the undertaking in which Vice-Chancellor Langton, Dr. Croft, and Dr. Wilson united. But the hour of triumph was only delayed. On the same date, exactly two years later, His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, the

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steadfast friend of the institution through all its early difficulties, placed the top stone on the summit of the turret at the north-east angle of the great tower, after depositing beneath it a glass cylinder containing various documents connected with the history of the institution, and a plate recording the dedication of the building to the use of the University and College. A banquet followed, in the apartment destined for the library. Sir Edmund Head presided; and in the speeches that followed, it fell to Dr. Wilson, as a member of the building committee, to propose the health of the architect. One passage in his speech is historical. He said: "In the choice of this day for the inauguration of our new building, the committee were guided by the fact that upon the same day, two years ago, we laid the foundation of this structure. We did not then invite Your Excellency to aid us in that work. We rather proceeded in it like the returned captive Jews of old, with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. Secretly, as though it had been a deed of shame, we laid that stone; full of hope; yet not without apprehension. Perhaps it was well and wisely that it was so done."

The expenditure for this purpose of funds which eager expectants had destined for such different uses naturally led to adverse criticism; but the investigations of a hostile commission showed that the building had been most economically executed; and experience has proved that instead of being on too large a scale, the opposite fault may rather be suggested. The demand already is for increased accommodation, and a greatly larger Convocation and Examination Hall. The students of to-day know what Moss Hall is. They can imagine the change for the men of that olden time, from its small, low-ceiled, ill-lighted rooms, which then furnished the whole accommodation for both University and College, to the present lecture rooms, library, and hall of their Alma Mater.

But indispensable as it was to provide adequate accommodation in a fitting building; other changes were no less imperative. One important step had been gained when the University and College were safely housed in their new home. But so long as the University Senate consisted to so large an extent of the representatives of institutions, whose

interests were opposed to those of University College ; while both the graduates, and the professors of the College were excluded ; it was impossible that harmonious coöperation, or true confidence could exist. But here again, Sir Edmund Head, the intelligent friend of the University, interposed, and in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Act of 1853, he, in 1857, named as members of the Senate, three of the Professors, Croft, Cherriman, and Wilson ; and to those were subsequently added Dr. Larratt W. Smith, T. Helliwell, Judge Boyd, Adam Crooks, Dr. McMichael, T. E. Thompson, J. D. Armour, and J. K. Kingsmill, all old graduates of the University. With this important change the hopes of the friends of the University and College revived.

From accounts given by old members, the Senate must have been a very different body then from the sober matter-of-fact board that now conducts the routine of University business. In those days it was as clearly divided into two parties as the House of Commons at Ottawa. They had their leaders ; and fiery discussions were prolonged at times far into the morning. With Dr. Ryerson, the skilled tactician, bent on winning for Cobourg a liberal share of the endowment ; and not without influence in filling up vacancies on the Senate ; it took constant vigilance on the part of the professors and graduates to hold their own. Mr. Langton was elected to succeed Dr. McCaul as Vice-Chancellor, and did good service, till the removal of the Parliament to Quebec carried him away from the field of action. But happily, he still held office when the memorable onslaught of 1860 brought the conflict to an issue. The history of that struggle is to be found in the "Proceedings and Evidence of the Select Committee on the petition of the Rev. Joseph Stinson, D.D., &c., &c., in relation to the University of Toronto" ; but at the request of the Senate a brief statement was prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Wilson, including their addresses before the committee, with illustrative notes and extracts from the evidence.

Upwards of a quarter of a century has elapsed since that Quebec Committee of 1860 ; and a new generation has grown up since the exciting conflict came to an end. It is very doubtful if the men of our own day realize how narrowly

their University escaped extinction. For the most part, neither its friends nor its opponents adequately appreciated the requirements of a properly equipped Provincial University and College. The breaking up of the endowment, and its division among various denominational Colleges was acknowledged without the slightest disguise as the object aimed at. This may be concisely indicated by a passage from Mr. Langton's address before the Quebec Committee: "It is argued," he said, "that the Collegiate Institutions supported by the different denominations, have, by the Act, an equitable, if not a legal, right to an apportionment of the University endowment. Dr. Cook supports this view upon what he conceives to be the well known and easily proved policy of the framers of the University Amendment Act; Dr. Stinson upon what he considers 'the plain letter and obvious design' of the Act."

This was the contention of the assailants of the University from first to last. Nor was there any mystery as to the purpose of the Government, if the petitioners could only succeed in making out their case against the University. Their policy was, long subsequently, set forth explicitly by Sir John A. Macdonald, on his return from England, at the close of 1884, with the distinguishing mark of royal favour as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He was welcomed by an enthusiastic assembly of the citizens of Toronto, in the Grand Opera House, and in reviewing his whole policy, explained what his plans for educational reform had been. They corresponded precisely with those current at Quebec in 1860. "It was proposed," he said, "that the University should remain a Church of England institution. That an endowment should be given out of the same fund to Victoria College as representing the Methodists; to Queen's College, as representing the Presbyterian body; and to Regiopolis College, as representing the Roman Catholics;" and to show how little idea even an eminent Canadian statesman then had of the financial requirements of a thoroughly equipped University, he added: "and the balance—and there would have been a considerable balance, if it had been well administered,—was to have been given to the support of Grammar and Common Schools!"

It is an instructive evidence of the more adequate estimate that has since been formed of the requirements needed for the proper equipment of a University, that the authorities of the leading denominational Colleges are now at one with those of University College, in affirming the necessity for large additions alike to the staff of teachers, and to the general equipment of the College.

It was very different, as has been seen, in 1860. The parliamentary enquiry of that year was followed by a Royal Commission in 1861, setting forth that, "whereas many of our loving subjects believe, and have represented to us, that the current expenses of University College are much greater than is necessary for its efficient working; and that, in consequence thereof, a large amount of the University income fund is annually wasted and misapplied; and other academical institutions in Upper Canada are deprived of the benefit of any surplus;" therefore, the Hon. James Patton, who had succeeded Mr. Langton as Vice-Chancellor, Dr. John Beatty, of Cobourg, and John Paton, Esq., of Kingston, were appointed, with full power to cite as witnesses the Bursar and officers of the University; along with the President, Professors, officers and servants of the College, and to make the most searching enquiry into their affairs. The report fills a Blue Book of 206 pages, with an appendix.

The following up the work of the Quebec Parliamentary Committee by this appointment of three Commissioners, two of whom were members of the corporations of Victoria and Queen's Colleges, with full authority to make the most searching enquiry into the affairs of the Provincial University and College, was not very reassuring. The aim clearly set before them was to prove "that a large amount of the income fund was wasted and misapplied," and that by the exposure of this a surplus would be secured for the other academical institutions of the Province. Nothing, however, could have been more fortunate than the appointment of a commission so constituted. There was certain to be no concealment by them of any abuse; and no lack of zeal in revealing the amount of resources. The result was, that the most careful economy was shown to have been exercised in relation to the erection of the new buildings; and as to the revenues, they proved to be little enough for the one University.

Till the publication of their Report the University endowment was a fabulous *el dorado* on which the fancy of every educational reformer drew at will; so that even so experienced an educationist as Dr. Ryerson contemplated the possibility of providing ten competing Colleges with adequate staffs of professors out of the endowment which has already proved insufficient for one. The Commissioners issued their Report in 1862. From that date the representatives of the denominational colleges ceased to take any active share in the administration of the provincial University; and by the later Act of 1872, the graduates at length acquired the right of electing representatives on the Senate. The abortive scheme of affiliation, set forth in the previous Act, came to an end; and the institution was left in peace to grow and prosper, till its success led to the demand for additional funds to extend the College and supply instruction in important departments hitherto unprovided for. The outcome of this later movement is the new scheme of University Confederation, the final results of which must be left to the pen of some future historian.

The beautiful and well furnished buildings, which now accommodate the University and College, are in themselves a valuable element of education for the students, who carry away from their halls a sense of pride no less than of loyal affection for their Alma Mater. But the University, if it is to prove worthy of the admiration and fostering care of Canada, must be built up with living stones. Sixty years have elapsed since the Royal Charter was granted by his Majesty, George IV., but it remained a dead letter for fifteen years; and when at length brought into operation, it proved to have been framed without adequate appreciation of the wants and circumstances of the young country that was then fashioning itself in the wilds of Western Canada. Nevertheless, amid many difficulties and impediments, the work has gone on. The friends of University College now look back on thirty-four years of growth and progress. Distinguished men have filled its chairs; and among those who availed themselves of their instructions we already reckon some who have risen to highest distinction on the Bench, at the Bar, and in the Legislature; who occupy chairs in other Universities; or fill the post of Principals and Head Masters in the

Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of this and other Provinces. In the Churches and the Theological Colleges of leading denominations others have taken a distinguished place; nor have its graduates proved less successful in the active fields of trade and commerce. The symbolic lamp of University College has not been lighted in vain; the Maple Tree, fitting emblem of our Canadian seat of learning, has put forth vigorous branches; and its alumni repeat with pride, as well as with brightest anticipation, the prayer of its motto: *crescit velut arbor ævo.*

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THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH AT COMMENCEMENT.

BY THE HON. E. BLAKE, M.A., Q.C., M.P.

IT becomes my duty to refer to those occurrences of the academic year which are of interest to the University, and to give some figures illustrative of the progress of the institution. The figures with reference to the Department of Medicine were given the other day at a special Convocation. Comparing the last decade with the one which preceded it, evidences of marked growth are found. For instance, the number of matriculants and graduates between the years 1866 and 1876 and the number between 1876 and 1886 were as follows:—Matriculants, 1866 to 1876, law, 20; medicine, 289; arts, 461; total, 770. From 1876 to 1886, law, 136; medicine, 341; arts, 1,628; total, 2,105. Graduates from 1866 to 1876—Law, 27; medicine, 200; arts, 292; civil engineering, 0; total, 519. From 1876 to 1886—Law, 47; medicine, 256; arts, 561; civil engineering, 2; total, 866. The last decade was a period of very exceptional progress, and it was hardly to be expected that we would continue progressing at that rate; but it was found that the end of the decade compared very favourably with its commencement. In 1877 the number of candidates for matriculation was 83; in 1878, 114; in 1879, 152; in 1880, 132; in 1881, 176; 1882, 184; in 1883, 160; in 1884, 189; in 1885, 203; and in 1886, 216. This year we have had more candidates in arts than ever before, and more candidates in medicine than since 1878. The number of degrees conferred does not compare so favourably. There were 96 this year and 99 last year. The numbers attending examinations are as follows:—1885—Medicine, 72; Law, 31; May Arts Examinations, 253; June Matriculation, 203; total, 659. 1886—Medicine, 91; Law, 48; May Arts Examinations, 388; June Matriculation, 216; total, 743, while the total number of candidates examined during the academic year was 868. There is another voluminous set of figures which I will not give—the melancholy record of the pluckings. Last year it was the good fortune of the Vice-Chancellor to preside when the degree of B. A. was awarded to two of the children of one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the University,

the late George Brown. On this occasion it has been my good fortune to confer the same degree on three brothers, grandsons of Robert Baldwin, a man known by many noble titles to the Canadian people, and dear to the friends of this University for the part which he took in liberalizing it and placing it practically on its present foundation.

During the year the extra mural examinations have been arranged on a permanent principle. Arrangements have been made upon a suggestion from the Minister of Education, and the experiment is now being tried of joining these extra mural examinations with the examination for teachers. In these examinations honours are awarded, but necessarily neither scholarships nor relative standing. Teachers' second-class certificates are accepted *pro tanto* for equivalent subjects. The result of this change has been that out of 216 candidates last year, 123 presented themselves at 37 different local points, and 44 availed themselves of the teachers' certificates. Obviously this plan accomplishes great saving of time, great convenience, and considerable economy in money to candidates, but it will require great strictness, attention, and caution to prevent irregularities. The wide range from which the University draws its students will appear from the fact that out of 216 candidates in matriculation only 28 came from Upper Canada College, and the Toronto Collegiate Institute. The remainder hailed from 66 other Institutions, 60 of which were High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The partial local examinations which were established some years ago for women have been continued and extended to men, and provision has been made for examinations in single subjects as well as in groups. There were 33 who took these examinations, as against 71 last year, a falling off which I attribute to the fact that many of those who would otherwise have presented themselves intend to take the full matriculation under the other arrangement to which I have referred. Medals and relative standing have been abolished in the fourth year. The first class minimum has been raised from 66 to 75 per cent.; the second class minimum has been raised from 50 to 66 per cent., and a third class minimum of 50 per cent. has been established, giving rank of class to all above the minimum. This plan has been pursued in an institution of great renown, and I believe it will be found conducive to sound scholarship.

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Some changes have also been made in the curriculum, notably with reference to modern languages. In regard to this subject I may remark that we have been perhaps a little too ambitious. It is better to do a little less and do it thoroughly, than to attempt imperfectly a great deal. Some changes have been made in the system of options. We must never forget that options should be applied with care so as to ensure the elements of a liberal education and culture. It has been arranged that the affiliated Colleges shall take all the examinations in the second and third years in the subjects which they teach, consequently the University scholarships disappear in those years. There are two principal reasons for this—one is, that it was thought there were too many examinations, and the other, that it was thought to be essential that those engaged in the work of tuition should have a more important part in the examination of those whom they taught. This plan is now working in University College in all subjects; and in St. Michael's College in logic and mental and moral science. Another important step has been the creation of formal relations of affiliation with three Theological Institutions—Knox College, McMaster Hall, and Wycliffe College. All true friends of the University must rejoice to find that by degrees a system, not symmetrical indeed, but capable of great good, has been evolved to carry out practically the intentions of the Legislature by affording, at the public cost, secular training on truly unsectarian principles, with every safeguard and facility in respect of religious training by the denominations. There are now, formally represented on the Senate, Colleges of the Presbyterians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and the Church of England. In this connection facilities have been given to students who were preparing for the ministry by a system of theological options, under which undergraduates in the pass course in the third and fourth years may, in lieu of certain subjects, take Biblical Greek, Biblical Literature, Church History, and Apologetics. Of course no instruction was given in these subjects, nor were any examinations had in the State University, but certificates of attendance on lectures, and of the satisfactory passing of examinations in the Theological Colleges are accepted, on the stipulation that

the minimum of proficiency is to be that adopted for the time being in the University examinations. The result is, that that part of the culture which was special to the training for the sacred office is accepted as an equivalent for part of the culture required in other students. Our institution, though not denominational or sectarian, has been in truth always Christian, not, as in times past it had been misrepresented, godless. We have been able lately to set this in a clearer light, at the same time making practical improvements; and no longer can malignity itself urge this objection. I am glad in this connection to advert to that tangible evidence of an earnest Christian spirit which must have been observed by those who passed through the park to this hall, the handsome building of the Y. M. C. A., which has been recently erected. While speaking on this subject I may refer to the suggestion which I made two years ago, as to the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools. Much has been done, something requires still to be done. What I then suggested was, not merely that the passages should be read, but that they should be learned at home, and repeated at school, and that thus far the work of of the minister and the Sunday school teacher should be lightened.

I now wish to advert to another subject connected with the question of higher education. I mean the condition of the secondary system of education. We have watched with honest pride the growth of the system of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes in this country. We see that they have been steadily working up to a higher standard; and the question will soon arise whether that system has not now, or may not soon, have reached such a point as to enable us to re-arrange that which some regard as an anomaly at present—I refer to an institution very dear to many of us, dear to myself from the recollection of early days—Upper Canada College. No man can doubt the wisdom which prompted its establishment, or deny that in the then conditions of the Province it was necessary—no man can doubt of the great and good work which it has wrought for very many years. It has warm friends all over Ontario who remember the instruction they received, the benefits they enjoyed within its walls; but the question is, whether the

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time has not arrived at which the whole system of secondary education may be re-considered. If we look at Toronto, with its great wealth, with its very large population, we find that our Collegiate Institute expenditure is a little less than that of the city of Hamilton; we find that the number of pupils is less than that of Hamilton. That is a state of things not very creditable to the city of Toronto. My opinion is, that the city of Toronto can well support, and that as the centre and head of this Province it ought to support, at least two Collegiate Institutes—one in the east, and the other in the west; that great gain would ensue from there being two instead of one; that there would perhaps be a natural tendency towards useful specialization—in the case of one towards languages, in that of the other towards science—I do not mean that in one science should be ignored, and in the other languages—but that the tendency of each should be rather towards special excellence in one of the two departments. I should hope for the old institution, which is so dear to many of us, a future more glorious than the past, if we were to find her placed as the first of the Collegiate Institutes under her old name in the front rank of our secondary system of education, but dependent for her support and maintenance upon the same conditions, with reference to local support and public aid, as other institutions of a like class in the Province. Some of these observations may no doubt be distasteful to those who think that an institution like this, which has done great good in its day, should live unchanged forever. But we must not forget that, specially in these latter days, the old order changeth, and giveth place to the new. For my part, I believe that if it be not now true yet the old line will soon apply, "Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus." I shall be very glad to see this subject discussed in good season, so that under altered conditions, and with the increased efficiency of the old institution, we may remove that which is regarded as an anomaly, and at the same time increase the strength of the whole system of education, and the efficiency of this institution, from which the endowment of Upper Canada College was taken, and to which, in case it be no longer devoted to the College, it should return.

On the great question of the confederation of the Universities of the Province, in its present state there is little definite to be said. The authorities of each institution were invited to a conference, as you know, to bring about an interchange of ideas as to the formation of a plan on which some approach might be made to a union. Certain results were obtained by that conference. I do not know that it was claimed for them that they were results which fulfilled any ideal which might have been set up. There were some things which were objectionable to each, nor can I regard the scheme in many of its parts as logically defensible, but it seemed to be the only scheme on which practically it was possible to create a union or federation. The question, then, that a practical man should ask is, whether, notwithstanding the defects which may exist in the opinion of each, the scheme is or is not good as a whole. The Senate of this University and its Convocation both accepted and endorsed the scheme as a whole, acting, I believe, in that spirit of practical discussion and consideration as to whether, such as it is, it would be an improvement on existing conditions. The University of Queen's College seems almost unanimously to have declined the plan. The sentiment of the University of Trinity College I judge to be adverse, although I have been told that there is a large and influential minority which holds a different opinion, and that the cause may not be considered hopeless. The Board of Regents of Victoria and certain of the subordinate church authorities have, as well as I can gather, conditionally approved of the scheme, but they have made certain suggestions as to modifications in the basis, while the final authority of the Methodist Church has not yet spoken, and is expected to do so in the coming General Conference to be held in the month of September. It will be for all concerned to consider any modifications, if any are asked for, in a fair, liberal, yet prudent spirit. Doubtless the Government will, when, it finds which is the mind of the authority to which I have referred, submit that mind for the views and consideration of this University, and probably also for the views other Universities, unless they have definitely and absolutely declined to enter upon the scheme. The first question will be, whether we shall go on,

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even although Trinity and Queen's decline? As my individual opinion, and speaking for myself alone, I say yes, we should go on. It will not be a final step, but it will be a very important step, and we must remember that our progress in the past towards our ideal has been but gradual, and that if we are obliged to proceed step by step instead of *per saltum* that is no reason for our declining to take the step, if it is one in advance. The question is, "What is the mind of the University on the subject now?" I cannot say. My own remains favourable to confederation substantially on the basis agreed. But I hold myself free to discuss any proposed changes, and in case changes are proposed, to make certain counter proposals. It is premature to enter into details in regard to changes, as we know not what or how many changes may be proposed. For myself, while I have always been free to express my opinions, and press for the adoption of the absolute best, I have always been willing to agree to the best practicable plan if that should be an improvement on the existing condition of things, even though it might fall short of the absolute best. We must first secure a basis on which all will be willing loyally to work; and, secondly, a basis which possesses the elements of stability combined with reasonable elasticity. Thirdly, in that basis proper strength must be given to those elements both of Victoria and of the State College in which there is to be separate life and action. Each must have security for its work and life going on free and untrammelled, the State supplying the financial needs of the State College and the Church those of the Church Colleges. Fourthly, the basis must involve a large measure and sphere of common action which shall give to the whole the cohesive force calculated to result in strength and co-operation, harmony and progress. Fifthly, the basis should give adequate financial strength to the State institution in all its parts both to the professoriate and to the College staff.

No man can possibly, with honesty, accept this plan with destructive intent. If a denominational College, such as Victoria, prefer to maintain a considerable staff, and do a considerable part of the arts teaching under her own roof, we may differ in opinion as to the wisdom of that condition, but we must bow to the decision; and if we do bow to the

decision we must accept the plan with that element of the plan; honestly determining that so far as we are concerned it shall succeed if our good will may help it on. We cannot honestly accept and then try to weaken this part of the plan either by removing to the University professoriate the subjects stipulated to be taught in the College; or, on the other hand, by depriving Victoria of the advantages of the aid given by the large number of subjects to be taught by the University professoriate. For my part I have always been anxious to see as many subjects as possible taught by the University professoriate, and so taught in common, and to provide that no changes shall be made save such as, by general assent, experience shall have shewn to be for the common good, and I would deprecate some expressions which have been used and which seem to indicate an apprehension that an effort might be made to hinder the successful discharge by the denominational College of the function which she is to retain. No such effort can honestly be made. Her success will depend upon the strength of her staff, as the success of University College will depend upon the strength of its staff. The financial arrangements to give that strength to University College staff are of prime importance, and the Government must look to them. The financial arrangements of Victoria College are her own concern, and we can only say that we wish her well. I shall heartily rejoice if, by the ultimate success of this plan, we may create both a formal and a substantial relation between the Provincial University and that great denomination, and thus add strength to the cause of higher education by the adoption, on national and absolutely unsectarian principles, of united and concentrated effort to produce the best results. Should we fail, we know our duty. We are determined, I trust, whether the scheme fails or succeeds, to move onward and upward, and to discharge, with what sympathies we can attract—and I believe the area, and the extent, and the depth of those sympathies are increasing—to fulfil, I say, with what sympathies we can attract, the task which has been entrusted to us of maintaining, aye, and of elevating year by year the standard of the highest education in the Province of which we are proud to be sons.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT CONVOCA-
TION.

BY DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

ONCE more it is our privilege at the Annual Convocation of University College to welcome this reunion of old classmates ; and no less heartily to greet the fresh company of youthful aspirants who press forward to fill the gap left by those who now carry away with them well-won academic honors. It is with no less gratification that, at this important juncture in the history of the University and College, I am able to congratulate the friends of national education on the continued success of the Provincial College. The numerous band of matriculants admitted to-day—the largest number that has ever entered as undergraduates to pursue their studies here, and proceed to a degree,—affords to myself and my colleagues the best incentive to renewed zeal in the responsible duties entrusted to us.

It is impossible for any one to whom the future of our young country is of value to look otherwise than with the deepest interest on those who to-day enter this arena as candidates for the priceless award of a liberal education. Among them, we doubt not, are those for whom the highest rewards are destined as the meed of honourable toil ; and, as in past years, men have gone forth from this College who have filled high offices in the State, have been promoted to the chief rank among our Judges, and entrusted with the most responsible duties in our colleges and schools ; so now we look with brightest anticipation on those who may be destined to render still greater services to this Province and country. For them the future is radiant with hope ; and its realizations will in no slight degree depend on their turning to wise account the advantages now placed within their reach. And here I am tempted to allude to an old cry at present reiterated with more than usual zeal : that we are over-educating the people, and tempting the rising generation to forsake the desk, the forge, and the plow for the learned professions. There lies at the foundation of this the mischievous error which confounds culture with professional training. The aim of all true education is mental breadth,

moral elevation, and such a mastery of the great truths that furnish the best antidote to sloth and ignorance as shall awaken the dormant intellect and kindle it into living power. Of all the solecisms of our day, this cry of over-education seems to me one of the most foolish; as though the hope of Canada's agriculture depended, like that of Egypt with its degraded fellahs, or of Cuba with its prædial negroes, on the ignorance of the tillers of the soil. Over-educated! Why it is a common thing for the sons of Lothian farmers to take their place among the students of the University of Edinburgh, and there to master the sciences which they are afterwards to turn to practical account. Perhaps a little more training of the like kind for the Irish farmer might not be wholly unavailable in the present perplexing crisis: for which, at any rate, over-education is not at fault. Doubtless the thews of the sturdy backwoodsman have sufficed to fell the virgin forest, and let in the sunlight on its first clearings; but our annual Provincial displays give the best proof that the aspirations of the Canadian farmer reach toward something higher.

With our well-organized school system we are prone to over-estimate results. Admirable as these are, there is abundant room for the elevation of the whole standard of popular education. When the rich treasure house of knowledge has been thrown open to all, the relative difference will remain between the gifted and highly cultured few and the well educated commonality; while among the latter, knowledge will reveal its economic worth in every branch of industry. Nor can it be doubted that, in the great social revolution on which the nations are now entering—traceable as it is, in no small degree, to the industrial resources of our New World's virgin soil,—the victory will be won, as in the past, by intellectual supremacy. The great centres of industry, the workshops of the world, have not been found heretofore, nor are they now, estranged from the seats of learning. Metaphysics, indeed, will not much help the agriculturist; nor can the Georgics of Virgil be specially commended to his study, though they are the work of a Mantuan farmer. But science and scholarship have widened their bounds, and include knowledge for every class. Coleridge, and the sanguine poets of the Lake

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school, dreamt in their bright youth of a home in our New World where the tilling of the soil and the culture of the mind should prove in no degree incompatible; and many a sanguine dreamer has since yielded to the same seductive fancy. This idea has indeed been incorporated in the scheme of Cornell University, which provides "for instruction in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life"; and at its inception the experiment was tried of combining profitable mechanical industries with the pursuit of learning. The aim, at least, was a generous one; devised in the same spirit which here, in other ways, endeavours to render intellectual wealth available to the gifted aspirant of every rank. Let us not discourage the idea that in the world's future, and above all in this home of freedom and industry, the good time is coming—though doubtless for us of the elder generation "far on in summers that we shall not see,"—when intellectual capacity shall not be thought incompatible with mechanical toil; when another Burns, dowered with all that culture can lend to genius, "may wake to ecstasy the living lyre" while following the plough; another Watt or Stephenson, trained in the mysteries of statics and dynamics, may revolutionize the economic service of mechanical forces; another Hugh Miller, rich in all the latest revelations of science, may interpret more fully to other generations the testimony of the rocks. Meanwhile we may look forward, without any dread of the fancied ills of "over-education," to a widely diffused culture, broad and thorough, with its few eminent scholars and specialists rising as far above the general standard as the most cultured of our own day excel the masses. For, after all, the highest education is but a relative thing. To the author of the "Principia," all that he had achieved seemed but the work of a child, when compared with the vast ocean of truth still unexplored; while to the rustic admirers of Goldsmith's village schoolmaster:—

Still the wonder grew

That one small head could carry all he knew.

The pastoral valleys of ancient Greece and modern Switzerland, the fens of Holland, and the rugged soil and ungenial

climate of Scotland, tell what mental culture can accomplish when placed within reach of all. We need be in no fear that Canadian Bacons and Newtons, Porsons and Whewells, will multiply unduly; and for the rest we may safely leave the chances of an excessive crop of lawyers, doctors, or teachers, to the same laws of supply and demand which regulate the industry of the manufacturer and the produce of the farm. But of this we may feel assured that in the grand struggle of the nations in the coming time, the most widely educated people will wrest the prize from its rivals on every field where practical science and the power which knowledge confers are brought into play. For after all what is science, knowledge, *Scientia*, but the whole accumulated experience of the past.

I had occasion at last Convocation to congratulate the students and every friend of higher education, on changes in the University scheme which tended to substitute to a large extent for a system of paper examinations, very partially dependent on the instructions in the lecture room and laboratories: *bona fide* examinations on the actual work of the year. Prolonged experience must determine the wisdom of the change; but thus far, the results confirm its value. In the ever widening compass of academic requirements, it becomes more and more difficult to harmonize the demands of true scholarship and science with the possibilities of the most diligent student. Everywhere the friends of higher education are seen marshalled into rival camps contending about the relative value of classical or scientific training, of ancient or of modern languages. The contest originated in the attempt to graft the ever-increasing demands for scientific education on the old academic scheme of classics and mathematics. Nor, so far as a mere paper programme is concerned, is there much difficulty. It is an easy matter to prescribe a scheme of encyclopædic proportions, such as may be found in the calendars of Colleges whose graduates are to be the "admirable Crichtons" of the new era: masters of all conceivable learning! But the old classic aphorism, *ars longa vita brevis*, has a force undreamt of when it was uttered. The Chancellor of the University of London, when recently addressing the friends of the newly founded School of Science

at Birmingham, referred to the importance assigned to scientific education in the London requirements; and added: "it gives no degree without insisting on a solid, though not, of course, extensive knowledge of the foundation and methods of science." In this statement the practical limits are sufficiently indicated; the diffuse study ranging over the ever widening fields of science, as of letters, necessarily ends in a superficial smattering: the "shallow draughts" which intoxicate the brain with their froth and fumes! This is the danger to which the modern student is exposed. Selection is indispensable; and here I touch upon a problem for which some of our educational reformers are ready with a very simple solution. The plan most favored is that of "eclectic courses of study" arranged for the student at his own sweet will, in which he is to eliminate from the undergraduate course all that is distasteful to him; give diligent attention to whatever subjects please him best; and graduate on the requirements of a standard of his own. This charming ideal, if fully carried out, would convert student life into one long kindergarten holiday; though, I fear, to most, with an unpleasant wakening from dreamland.

If I do not misinterpret the workings of two rival systems now in operation in the neighbouring States, Yale and Harvard, are at the present time at variance on this very question. The one insists on the time-honoured idea of the undergraduate period as one in which the student "is under tutors and governors," and constrained in his own highest interests to pursue a specified course, which is no royal road of pleasant dalliance up the hill of knowledge; but rather one which incites him:—

To scorn delights and live laborious days.

The other, along with liberal provisions in a wide range of studies, issues its "elective pamphlet," and leaves the choice of work to the undergraduate's own taste. I doubt if any earnest student looks back in later years with regret on the compulsory studies imposed on him; or resents the academic restrictions which compelled his adherence to a strictly defined course. The eminent preacher, Robertson of Brighton, himself an Oxford graduate, when pressing on a young friend the advantages of a rigidly prescribed course,

dwells on the lasting benefits resulting from the pursuit for three or four years of a distant but well-defined aim ; and adds : " I defy any young man to create this for himself. At College I attempted this, and now I feel I was utterly, irreparably wrong. Now I would give £200 a year to have read even on a bad plan chosen for me, but steadily." In this confession I am sure not a few will join, and those most strongly who, with exceptional gifts not unwisely used in later years, look back on opportunities irretrievably lost, not by idleness, but by the evasion of distasteful studies. For be it ever remembered, it is education in its true sense, and not a mere University diploma you have in view. The academic honours and rewards which lie before you are worthy incentives to exertion ; but the very last idea to be encouraged is that which recognizes a University degree as in any sense the final goal. The honours a man wins at College will count for little afterwards if he fail to redeem the promise of his outset. They are rather memorials of talents turned to no account. He has been sent forth armed and equipped, and has failed in the battle of life ; or at best, has gone down to the battle, and tarried with the stuff. Severe, systematic study is of inestimable value in its moral discipline. I have had the assurance of merchants, bankers, and the heads of leading legal firms, that three years' service of a well-trained graduate are worth more than five of an ordinary youth. A systematic honour course, even though in itself defective, might have rescued the vagrant genius of the greatly gifted Coleridge, and redeemed the promise of its dawn ; might have consecrated the life of Shelley to all that was noble and pure ; and instead of squandering the rare gifts of DeQuincey on ephemeral essays and reviews, might have linked his name with a work that posterity would not willingly let die. A systematic honor course in mathematics and physics, for which Carlyle showed no inconsiderable aptitude, might have constrained the volcanic impulses of his exceptional genius within such self-control as would have brightened his own domestic hearth, and rendered more beneficent his influence on his age.

But no system of academic training can ignore the marvellous expansion of the sum of human knowledge, or the impossibility of the most gifted student mastering all its

varied treasures. The old Oxford "double first," who attained to the ideal of academic preëminence by superadding to the culture of the classical scholar the excellence of the mathematician, is a thing of the past. An elective system in some form is indispensable. But while in this neither the aptitudes of the student nor his aims in life should be lost sight of, education must not be confounded with professional training. All options and honour departments are valuable in so far as they are consistent with a thorough general education of some sort: the foundation on which alone true professional training can be based. This idea has accordingly guided the Senate in the determination of prescribed requirements in the several honor departments, and to these an important addition is now made. Since last Convocation we have had the pleasure of welcoming a distinguished oriental scholar, Dr. McCurdy, as a member of our college staff; and with the increased facilities thus furnished, the oriental languages have been placed on a par with the ancient and the modern languages as a special honor department. In so doing the Senate has recognized not only the claims of the Affiliated Theological Colleges, but also the important place which the study of the oriental languages must occupy in relation alike to all early Asiatic history and to comparative philology. The influence which Arabian science and learning exercised on the first great reawakening of Western Europe after the fall of the Roman empire is still traceable in the terms and formulæ of astronomy, algebra, and chemistry. The growth of the science of language itself is due in no slight degree to the modern study of Sanskrit and other Indo-Iranian languages in their relation to the great Aryan family; while the tracing out the separate genealogies of the Aryan and Semitic tongues reveals the remarkable fact that the two groups of inflected languages, with alphabets of common origin, have distinct roots and essentially diverse formative elements, with no recognizable traces suggestive of descent from any common mother tongue. For this new honour department, as for those of the ancient and modern languages, of mathematics and physics, the natural sciences, and the mental and moral sciences, additional subjects are prescribed, with a view to combining with the thorough knowledge of the specialist

such adequate breadth of study as shall enable him to turn it to best account. But it is not to be imagined that this or any other university scheme assumes that its graduates go forth at the end of a four years' course endowed with all the needful acquirements. Much has been said in the past, and perhaps even more in recent discussions, about the necessity of providing amply equipped post-graduate courses of instruction ; and along with this it has been made a subject of reproach that some of our ablest graduates go elsewhere in search of special advantages. It is not to be denied that the graduates of our own, as of many another University, have looked with envious eyes on the ample revenues of the Cornell University at Ithaca, and on the still more magnificent endowment of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. I trust the day will yet come when from the generous liberality of its own graduates and friends, far more than from any State aid, this University shall be endowed with revenues adequate to its needs ; and constitute a still greater centre of attraction than it is now for Canada's most ardent students. But I cannot sympathize with those who regard it as an unalloyed evil that some of our best men, after completing their undergraduate course and winning our highest honours, aspire to a fellowship at the Johns Hopkins University, or a degree in science or philosophy, at Edinburgh, Berlin, or Leipsic. On the contrary, there are few gifts that I more earnestly covet for us than the endowment of travelling fellowships, such as at other Universities both in Europe and on this continent, not only encourage, but furnish the means to enable the young graduate to visit foreign seats of learning, and avail himself of the culture and moral training which travel supplies.

Already the alumni of this College have won for it an honourable name, and given the best evidence of the high training furnished in our own class-rooms, by the rank they have taken in the open competition for the Johns Hopkins fellowships. So far from their going to Baltimore tending to discredit us, one of its most distinguished professors has publicly expressed the opinion that our mathematical and physical departments are second to none on this continent. In Edinburgh I found, in like manner, that the sound culture of the graduates we have sent there was no less heartily

recognized. In Leipsic, Heidelberg, and Berlin, the name of this University is honourably known through good work done there by graduates from this College, whose love to their old Alma Mater is not lessened by such tests of the value of the training here received. In truth, had I a son to train in the knowledge that is to be available for any noble career, I should assuredly when his undergraduate course was completed, send him abroad to seek among the scholars of other lands that breadth of culture which no single University fully supplies. The Englishman, trained in the imperial centre of a dominion on which the sun looks in all its course, finds, nevertheless, that he has to be emancipated from many an insular prejudice; and though our lot is cast on this broad domain, stretching from ocean to ocean, we, too, are not without provincial prejudices which it is well we should be rid of.

But while I thus invite you to view with complacency the resort of our students to other seats of learning in the prosecution of their post-graduate studies: it is our privilege to-day to welcome to our Convocation the representatives of another University which, as we are now assured, is prepared to enter into hearty confederation with us for the more thorough promotion of higher education: and the rendering of our common University still more efficient than it has already proved in all the functions of a national seat of learning.

When we assembled here a year ago, I referred to what was then an uncertain element of hope or of apprehension. The confederation of all denominational and other Colleges of this Province, aimed at more than once in previous legislation, had anew been proposed; and the results of protracted deliberations had been reported to the Provincial Executive, and submitted to the corporations and churches represented at the previous conferences. Now we are able to look upon the scheme from a wholly different point of view. Some who shared in the deliberations, and thereby encouraged the hope of arriving at a basis of union acceptable to all, have withdrawn. But to-day we welcome, in the Chancellor and other members of Victoria University, the representatives of a large and influential denomination which proposes to join forces with us in a united effort for the advancement of higher education in Ontario. A competition of rival Uni-

versities for the conferring of degrees can never be favorable to a high standard of education, whatever benefits may result from Colleges seeking to rival one another in the educational advantages they offer. It was inevitable that in the early stages of our conference with them, the representatives of denominational Colleges should regard this institution with jealousy, and that demands made by them under such feelings should be distasteful to us. So long indeed as their attitude was one of antagonism this was inevitable. But now that the representatives of Victoria College, acting with the full authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, cordially entertain the proposal of union, it assumes an entirely new aspect; and we can look forward to a reconsideration of details without apprehension. They will find, I doubt not, that the view is wonderfully changed on looking at things from within instead of from without. It may indeed be likened to the conflicting perplexities in the schemes of older astronomers, when compared with the simplicity which Copernicus introduced, by directing their view to the true centre of the solar system. Nor will it perhaps be without a seasonable lesson for ourselves to recall what reception was extended by the theologians of his day to his grand disclosure.

It is well that science and religion go hand in hand in advancing the progress of the world. Some of the noblest names on the golden roll of letters and science are of those who have most largely contributed to the harmonizing of their truths. But neither is benefited by being placed in undue subjection to the other. We take from the inspired page our motto: "Let there be light," and whenever science seems to conflict with revelation: let there be more light! Denunciations of doubt and repression of inquiry may impede research and retard discovery; but truth will triumph in the end, and when it does so all seeming conflict vanishes. Universities have ever been conservative; yet also they have been the centres of liberal thought, and of the most potent agencies for advancing knowledge and emancipating it from error. It is in this spirit that we desire to promote the confederation of the State University with denominational Colleges. Their interests and ours will henceforth be one. The secular education which the State upholds by means of the University endowments has no sectarian char-

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acter. In so far as it maintains the high standard which the Province has a right to exact from its teachers, it must prove equally acceptable to Catholic and Protestant, to Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist. When it falls short of that high standard it will be the interest of all alike to have it reformed. Already our University confederacy embraces, with one exception, representatives of the leading denominations. To-day we welcome those whose presence in our Convocation gives the assurance that this exception is no longer to exist. To the representatives of Victoria College, accordingly, we tender our cordial greetings. We are prepared to welcome the transfer of Victoria College to Toronto with as full an equipment in the faculty of Arts as experience shall prove to be desirable. We have no wish to hamper them in their desire to exercise every function of an independent affiliated College, in the same way as is already fully accorded to Woodstock and St. Michael's Colleges. We only need the completion of this union in the same spirit as has characterized previous steps, to present to the younger provinces of Canada, and to the world at large, a national university system of which Ontario may well be proud. Whether, henceforth, the teaching staff maintained by national endowment be designated a University or a College professoriate, the entire compass of its instruction must be equally accessible to all who are willing to avail themselves of it; and the interests of the whole people require that it shall be sustained in thorough efficiency in every department of a liberal education. There are no such things as denominational diversities in classics or mathematics, in the modern languages or the natural sciences. Now, as heretofore, this institution—under whatever name,—must be able to place the highest educational advantages within reach of all, whether as students or instructors, without distinction of party, race, or creed. But along with this the religious convictions of a Christian people receive their just recognition in the part assigned to the representatives of denominational Colleges in the University Senate. Questions of creed or church government, on which they differ, can play no part in our deliberations. But we are at one with them in recognizing that without moral culture mental breadth is unattainable,

and intellectual acquirements are of little avail. Still more, we unite in the conviction that the one standard of moral excellence worth aiming at is that which we owe to the Great Teacher, even Christ.

It cannot be doubted that the hearty union of all Colleges in this Province in an honorable rivalry for the education of their students as competitors for the honors of one common national University would furnish a healthful stimulus to higher education ; and, by the very diversity of interests involved, must widen the aims of the representative board constituting its Senate. It would be scarcely less beneficial in removing prejudices which have tended to beget jealousy and misrepresentation ; and so to alienate those whose aims as teachers in the highest branches of liberal culture ought to constitute a bond of sympathy. The recognition of moral culture as an indispensable accompaniment of intellectual training is no novelty in the system of national education which this University represents ; and which every successive affiliation of a denominational College has confirmed. As to our own College, its undenominational character is not only essential to the system of which it forms an important feature ; but is eminently in accord with the progressive spirit of the age. Nor has it failed to commend itself to the people of Canada. It has stood the test of time sufficiently to prove that it is acceptable to them ; and those best qualified to judge have given the most practical manifestation of their approval. The sons of our first graduates have followed in their father's steps. It has been my privilege to witness the best of all evidence of approval of the work done in this College, by seeing two generations, in ever increasing numbers, enter and proceed to their degree. In that period we have advanced in all ways : in healthful progress and in increasing efficiency. We have been met with bitter opposition, and assailed in forms best calculated to enlist the blind forces of unreasoning prejudice against us. Yet to-day we welcome the largest number of new entrants ever admitted to this College ; while our influence has been owned in the elevation of the whole standard of higher education, not in this Province only, but throughout the Dominion ; and while we have resolutely maintained its strictly national and unsectarian system, we rejoice to find it more than ever

recognized as one in which the largest and most influential bodies of Christians can heartily coöperate. To visitors from other Provinces and from foreign lands, I am accustomed to point with pride to the affiliated Colleges and Theological schools of different denominations that surround the University Park ; and I shall look with no less cordial feelings on the stately building which the friends of Victoria College propose to rear alongside of us, as a crowning feature in our scheme of national unsectarian education.

When the union which that building shall symbolize has been fully accomplished ; and University College has been merged in a University professoriate, with ample educational advantages available for every student ; we shall require only the alteration of a single word in the petitions of our daily college service, while we still implore the Divine blessing on this University, its professors, teachers, and students, praying that it may be made a fountain of learning, virtue, and piety, continually enriched with heavenly benedictions ; and that all who go forth from it may have grace to use wisely and rightly the knowledge here acquired, and ever to employ their talents in the cause of righteousness, justice, and truth.

Affiliated Colleges.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Visitor:

HIS HONOUR THE HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

FACULTY.

President:

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Professors, &c.:

<i>Physics and Mathematics</i>	{ *JAMES LOUDON, M.A., Professor. *ALFRED BAKER, M.A., Tutor. W. J. LOUDON, B.A., Demonstrator in Physics.
<i>Mineralogy and Geology</i>	{ *EDWARD J. CHAPMAN, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor.
<i>Natural History</i>	*R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc., Professor.
<i>Chemistry</i>	{ WILLIAM H. PIKE, M.A., Ph.D., Professor. WILLIAM H. ELLIS, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry in the School of Pr. Science.
<i>Engineering</i>	{ JOHN GALBRAITH, M.A., Professor in School of Practical Science.
<i>Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics</i>	{ *GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M.A., LL.D., Professor.
<i>History and Ethnology</i>	*DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor.
<i>Classical Literature</i> ..	{ *MAURICE HUTTON, M.A., Professor. WILLIAM DALE, M.A., Lecturer.
<i>Rhetoric and English Literature</i>	{ DAVID R. KEYS, B.A., Lecturer.
<i>Oriental Literature</i> ..	{ JACOB M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq., Lecturer. J. F. MCCURDY, Ph.D., Tutor.
<i>German</i>	W. H. VANDERSMISSEN, M.A., Lecturer.
<i>French</i>	JOHN SQUAIR, B.A.
<i>Italian</i>	DAVID R. KEYS, B.A.

Registrar:

WILLIAM DALE, M.A.

Bursar:

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.

Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer:

Mr. H. ROWSELL.

[For historical account of University College, see page 18.]

*Members of the College Council.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Seven Fellowships, of the value of \$500 each, are open for appointment each year, on the recommendation of the College Council. The selection is made immediately after the publication of the result of the University Examinations in May, from among the graduates of the University of Toronto.

FELLOWS FOR 1886-87.

Classics	W. P. Mustard, B.A.
Physics	L. H. Bowerman, B.A.
Mathematics	J. H. McGeary, M.A.
French and German	J. H. Cameron, B.A.
Mineralogy and Geology	H. R. Wood, B.A.
Chemistry	F. T. Shutt, M.A.
Biology	A. B. McCallum, B.A.
Mental and Moral Science and Logic ..	T. M. Logie, B.A.

The Statute requires that each Fellow shall be appointed annually; but he may be reappointed for a period not exceeding in all three years.

Each Fellow is required to assist in the teaching and practical work of the Department; to pursue some special line of study therein; and to devote his entire time during the College Terms to the work of the Department, under the direction of the Professor or Lecturer.

MEDALS.

The following Medals will be awarded in the Fourth Year to Undergraduates in actual attendance as Students in the College:

1. *Mathematics.*

The Governor General's Medal (Silver). The gift of His Excellency, The Marquis of Lansdowne.

2. *Physics.*

Medal (Silver).

3. *Classics.*

The McCaul Medal (Gold). The gift of W. H. C. Kerr, M.A. Gold Medallist in Classics of 1859.

4. *Modern Languages.*

Medal (Silver). The gift of the President.

5. *Natural Sciences.*

The McMurrich Medal (Silver). The gift of W. B. McMurrich, M.A., Gold Medallist in Natural Sciences of 1863.

6. *Mental and Moral Sciences.*

Medal (Silver).₁

As awards of honour the medals are to be considered as ranking of equal value, and as the highest rewards conferred in the College course.

 SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships have been founded and endowed in the College :

THE MACDONALD SCHOLARSHIP.

Of the value of \$50. The gift of John Macdonald, Esq.

THE WILLIAM MULOCK SCHOLARSHIPS.

Founded by the Vice-Chancellor. One in Classics, of the value of \$60; and one in Mathematics, of the value of \$60.

THE GEORGE BROWN SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded in honour of the late Hon. George Brown, Senator, of the value of \$60.

THE BLAKE SCHOLARSHIP.

Founded by the Chancellor, the Hon. Edward Blake, of the value of \$100; is open to all Undergraduates of the Third Year.

THE WYLD PRIZE.

Founded by Frederick Wyld, Esq., of the value of \$25 in books. To be given for the best English Essay. Open to students of the Third and Fourth Years.

THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

FACULTY.

Chairman of the Board :

D. WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Members of the Board :

Prof. of Mineralogy and Geology . . . E. J. CHAPMAN, Ph.D., LL.D.
Prof. of Mathematics and Physics . . . JAMES LOUDON, M.A.
Prof. of Biology R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc.
Prof. of Engineering J. GALBRAITH, M.A., C.E.
Prof. of Chemistry W. H. PIKE, M.A., Ph.D.
Prof. of Ethnology D. WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Prof. of Applied Chemistry W. H. ELLIS, M.A., M.B.

Secretary of the Board :

W. DALE, M.A.

Assistant Instructors :

Mathematical Tutor A. BAKER, M.A.
Demonstrator in Physics W. J. LOUDON, B.A.
Fellow in Mathematics J. H. MCGEARY, M.A.
Fellow in Physics L. H. BOWERMAN, B.A.
Fellow in Biology A. B. MCCALLUM, B.A.
Fellow in Chemistry F. T. SHUTT, M.A.
Fellow in Mineralogy and Geology . . . H. R. WOOD, B.A.
Fellow in Engineering D. BURNS, Esq.

PRIOR to the year 1871 there was no institution in the Province for practical instruction in the industrial sciences. In 1870 the Government of the Province issued a commission to Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, and to Dr. Machatti, of London, directing them to proceed to the United States for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon any Technical or Science Schools or Colleges there established, as to their buildings, departments of study, and general appliances. On their return a Report was submitted to the Government, with full details as to the cost of the proposed institution. The Government acted upon

the information contained in their Report, and with a grant of \$50,000 established a "College of Technology" in Toronto. The location was found to be unfavorable, and the building defective. Consequently, in 1877, the Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C., Minister of Education, had the building sold, and a suitable one was erected close to the Provincial University. In this way the services of four of the University Professors were engaged in the following Departments of the School, viz., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural History and Botany. The new building was opened for students in September, 1878.

The course of study embraces three departments: 1. Engineering—Civil and Mining. 2. Assaying and Mining Geology. 3. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

A special course in Biology, for the benefit mainly of Medical Students, is conducted partly by Lectures in University College, and partly by practice in the School.

Diplomas are issued in each of the three Departments on a student's completing a regular course of three years. Certificates of attendance and standing are, on certain conditions, issued for any separate course or group of courses. In the Department of Engineering, the University of Toronto confers the Degree of C.E. on holders of the School's Diploma who have practised their profession for three years after receiving such Diploma.

Books to the value of \$45 are awarded as prizes in each year of the course.

The Physical Laboratory is furnished with a large collection of apparatus for Lecture experiments in the Departments of Mechanics, Sound, Light, and Heat. It is also well supplied with instruments for individual work in the same Departments. In addition, there are special laboratories which offer unusual facilities for conducting experiments in Sound and Heat. There is also a special Optical room.

KNOX COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

<i>Prof. of Exegetics and Bib. Crit.</i>	}	WILLIAM CAVEN, D.D.
<i>Appointed 1866 (Principal in 1873)</i>		
<i>Prof. of Apologetics and Church History. Appointed 1872</i>	}	WILLIAM GREGG, D.D.
<i>Prof. Syst. Theology. Appointed in 1873</i>		
<i>Lecturer on Homiletics and Church Government. Appointed 1867. ..</i>	}	J. J. A. PROUDFOOT, D.D.
<i>Lecturer on O. T. Introduction. Appointed 1886</i>		
		R. Y. THOMSON, M.A., B.D.

KNOX College was established in 1845, as the Theological School of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. In the previous year the Presbyterian Church of Canada was found in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland, though not an independent body, and one of its first acts was to create an institution for the education of its ministry. The College opened in the house of one of its teachers, but the original part of the building, which is now the Queen's Hotel, was soon secured as its home. In 1855 Elmsley Villa, the residence of Lord Elgin, (while he was in Toronto,) was purchased by the Presbyterian Church, and with the addition of a wing, became the habitation of the College for twenty years. The present College building on Spadina Avenue, which was erected at the cost of \$120,000, was opened in October, 1875.

The first professors came from Scotland, and held temporary appointments. The late Rev. Dr. Burns, who was minister of Knox Church, Toronto, became also Professor of Theology in Knox College in 1846; in which year the institution received its name. In the following year the Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., was brought from Scotland as Professor of Systematic Theology, and remained at the head of the College till his retirement in 1870. The Rev. Henry Esson, M.A., who had received appointment as Professor of Theology and Literature shortly after the organization of

the College in 1853, and was succeeded by the Rev. George Paxton Young, LL.D., now of University College. Professor Young's connection with the College finally terminated in 1872, when he was appointed to his present position.

At an early period a Literary Academy was opened in connection with the Theological School, at the head of which, for several years, was the Rev. A. Gale, M.A. When University College received its present constitution the Academy was discontinued, and most of those who study Theology in Knox College take their Arts course in University College; but in Knox College instruction is still given in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, to certain students who are not taking the complete course of the University. The Tutors for the present year in the Preparatory Department are Charles W. Gordon, B.A., and Donald McGillivray, M.A.

During its history Knox College has been much indebted to lecturers under temporary appointment; among whom may be named the Rev. Dr. Ure, the late Rev. Dr. Topp, the Rev. Prof. Campbell, M.A., now of Montreal, and the late Dr. Inglis. Dr. Inglis, after serving as lecturer for one session accepted regular appointment as Professor of Systematic Theology, and served for another year: he went to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1873.

Knox College was incorporated by the Parliament of Canada in 1858. It received in 1881, from the Legislature of Ontario, the power of conferring degrees in Theology.

At the union of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the United Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1861, the Theological School of the latter Church was amalgamated with Knox College, and since the union of the several Presbyterian Churches in Canada, in 1875, Knox College stands in the same relation to the United Church which it previously sustained to the Canadian Presbyterian Church.

The Theological course extends over three sessions of six months each.

The Senate of Knox College has the power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, and has adopted the following regulations respecting the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.):

1. Candidates for the degree of B.D. must be graduates in Arts of some approved University.

2. Candidates must have completed a course of Theological study in this College, or in some Theological School approved by the Senate.
3. The degree of B.D. cannot be conferred earlier than one year after the completion of the ordinary Theological course.

Knox College is governed by a Board of thirty-five members, who are appointed annually by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Its strictly academic interests are under a Senate which consists of the Professors and Lecturers, and twelve other members appointed by the General Assembly.

The College is affiliated with the University of Toronto, and has a representative on the University Senate. In consequence of affiliation, the scheme of "Theological Options," adopted by the University of Toronto, is operative in regard to Knox College.

The number of students for the present session is: (a) in Theology, 50; (b) in Preparatory Course, about 20. The majority of students preparing for Theology are regular students in University College.

The Endowment Fund of the College amounts to \$166,000. About \$40,000 additional is subscribed, but not yet paid.

The Library contains about 9,000 volumes.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

<i>Exegetical and Biblical Theology</i>	REV. JAMES P. SHERATON, D. D., PRINCIPAL.
<i>Systematic Theology</i>	THE PRINCIPAL.
<i>Ecclesiastical History and Liturgics</i>	} REV. G. M. WRONG, B. A.
<i>Practical Theology and Christian Ethics</i>	
	} REV. F. H. DUVERNET.

LECTURERS.

<i>Homiletics</i>	VEN. ARCHDEACON BODDY, M. A.
<i>Apologetics</i>	} REV. HARTLEY CARMICHAEL, M. A. REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, M. A.

VISITORS.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.	
“ “ “	HURON.
“ “ “	ALGOMA.
“ “ “	SASKATCHEWAN.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

COL. GZOWSKI, A. D. C. TO THE QUEEN.

THE work of this institution, then called the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, began in a very quiet and unassuming way, October 1st, 1877. The lectures were given in the school-house of St. James's Cathedral, kindly placed at the disposal of the council. The College originated in the prayerful deliberations of a number of lay and clerical members of the Church of England, principally residents of Toronto, who were strongly impressed with the necessity for taking active measures to advance the cause of theological education in connection with their communion.

They were convinced that to do this upon an efficient and enduring basis, the special work in theological education must be brought into line with the Provincial system of education, and into close and vital connection with the Provincial University. In this way they sought to utilize for the general literary training of theological students the ample resources of University College, and to throw out every inducement to theological students to take, whenever it was possible, the complete course of study in Arts, and where this was not possible, at least to avail themselves of the opportunities which University College furnishes for instruction in Classical and Oriental Literature, Philosophy and Mental Science.

Moreover, this connection with the Provincial University was sought upon another ground. The founders of Wycliffe College were convinced that if the branch of the Church, with which they were connected, was to be successful in doing Christ's work in Canada, its system of theological education must be rooted in the national life and in sympathy with the national spirit. For the isolation of theological education is an anachronism, and must prove in the future, as it has been in the past, an utter failure. Theological students should receive their education where they can associate with those among whom their life-work is to be carried on, and where they can feel the stimulus of contact with the thought and aspiration of the age. This is one of the two distinctive positions upon which the work and methods of Wycliffe College are based. The other is theological, and relates to the distinctive principles which underlie the theological education in Wycliffe, as a College identified with the Evangelical section of the Church of England in Canada.

The staff consists at present of three professors, and it is proposed to add a fourth as soon as the right man can be secured. In addition, three lecturers give instruction in two of the departments of study.

The building, as planned, is not yet completed. Two portions have been erected—the first completed October, 1882, the second January, 1886. It comprises the principal's residence, residence for 32 students, lecture-rooms, reading room, refectory, and library, with all necessary attachments. The library, a magnificent room, is dedicated

to the memory of the Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, formerly Chancellor of the University of Toronto. It contains already upwards of 7,000 volumes, about 2,000 of which were the gift of the family of the late Very Rev. Dean Grasett.

Students, if not graduates in Arts, are required to take the first year's work in University College, the course in Hebrew, and selected lectures in logic and mental and moral science. The course of study extends over three years, and is designed to lead up to the degrees of Licentiate and Bachelor in Theology.

The government of the College is vested in a board of Trustees and a Council. The Board of Incorporated Trustees consists of fifty members, and perpetuates itself by electing members to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. The Council is annually elected by the Trustees, and either immediately or by means of special committees performs all the functions of government and supervision.

The building, as far as completed and furnished, has cost \$53,000. The nucleus of an endowment fund has been formed, amounting at present to about \$70,000. The annual income is upwards of \$9,000, derived partly from endowment and partly from annual subscriptions. The College has sent out twenty-seven graduates, besides students who have taken a partial course. The present number of students is thirty-two.

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TORONTO BAPTIST COLLEGE,

MCMASTER HALL.

FACULTY.

<i>Professor of Systematic Theology and Pastoral Theology.....</i>	}	JOHN H. CASTLE, D.D., President.
<i>Professor of Apologetics, Didactics, and Biblical Interpretation (English).</i>		
<i>Professor of Church History and Comparative Religion</i>	}	ALBERT H. NEWMAN, LL.D.
<i>Professor of New Testament Interpretation.....</i>		
<i>Professor of Old Testament Interpretation.....</i>	}	DANIEL M. WELTON, Ph.D.
<i>Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature</i>		
<i>Professor of Homiletics</i>	}	THEODORE H. RAND, D.C.L., Acting Principal of Woodstock College.
<i>Librarian</i>		
		DONALD A. MCGREGOR, B.A.
		A. H. NEWMAN.

THIS is one of the very few theological institutions that have entered upon its career somewhat fully equipped. It was founded in 1881 by the Hon. William McMaster, who erected the elegant and commodious building known as McMaster Hall, at an expense of \$100,000, and who has up to the present time contributed largely towards the expenses of the College. In 1883, by the closing of Prairie College, Manitoba, and of the theological department of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, and by the votes of the Conventions of Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces, Toronto Baptist College became the theological institution for the Baptists of the entire Dominion of Canada. During the same year the faculty of the College was increased from three to five. In 1885 two additional professors were appointed. Six of these professors devote themselves entirely to theological teaching. The seventh is at present acting Principal of Woodstock College. The library of the College has been most carefully selected, and consists of nearly 7,600 volumes.

It is particularly rich in sources, embracing the entire set of Migne's Greek and Latin Patrology, the works of the German, Swiss, English, Scotch, and Polish reformers, etc. It is supplied also with the latest important works in all departments of theological science. The reading room is furnished with the best reviews and papers. The equipment of the College embraces a well-furnished gymnasium.

Candidates for the degree of B. D. must be graduates in arts, and pass examinations on a prescribed course of reading at least one year after the completion of the College course. Those who have secured the degree of B. D. may after an interval of five years proceed to the degree of D. D. on examination. Students support themselves by missionary work performed under the direction of the faculty during vacation and in term time, the compensation received on their fields of labour being supplemented to a certain minimum amount. Those that do the full amount of mission work prescribed receive at present \$200 per annum, clear of travelling expenses and board, while on the mission fields. Room rent, including fuel, light, and care of rooms, is free, the only charge being \$3 per week for board, and ordinary rates for washing.

The number of students pursuing theological studies during the present session is about forty. Besides these, a considerable number of students for the ministry who are pursuing University studies, are enrolled among the students of the College and are under the care of the faculty.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE.

THIS College, formerly "The Canadian Literary Institute," was founded in 1857 by the Baptists (principally through the exertions of Rev. Dr. R. A. Fyfe and Prof. J. E. Wells, M.A.) and has been maintained principally by them. Before the establishment of McMaster Hall, Toronto, this College was the Baptist Theological School, and is now recognized as the College for the literary preparation of candidates for the ministry. There are three separate structures: the main building occupied by men students; another is occupied by the ladies, under the care of a Lady Principal; the third is the commercial building. The cost of grounds and buildings was \$100,000. The principle of co-education of the sexes is here fully illustrated.

The curriculum is comprehensive, embracing not fewer than six different courses besides that pursued in the Commercial College.

In connection with the College there are several Societies. These are: The Philomathic, a literary Society, the exercises of which are debates, essays, etc.; the Judson Missionary Society; the Excelsior Society, and the Gleaner Society, the latter composed exclusively of ladies. Each of the two latter Societies has a library of its own. There is also an Association of the Alumni and Alumnae. Two reading-rooms, well supplied, complete the College equipment. Prizes are given in the various subjects taught.

Though founded and maintained by the Baptist denomination, the College is not sectarian. None of the peculiar tenets of that body are taught.

The Principal is Theodore H. Rand, D. C. L. There are also fifteen assistants.

The College is affiliated with the University of Toronto.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

FACULTY :

<i>Superior and Professor Natural Science</i>	REV. D. CUSHING.
<i>Prof. of Theology</i>	REV. L. BRENNAN.
<i>Prof. of Metaphysics</i>	REV. F. HOURS.
<i>Prof. of Mathematics</i>	REV. J. J. GUINANE.
<i>Prof. of Classics</i>	MR. W. D. HEENAN.
<i>Assistant Professor of Classics</i>	MR. P. LANGAN.
<i>Prof. of Modern Languages and History</i>	REV. A. P. DUMOUCHEL.
<i>Instrumental Music</i>	REV. E. MURRAY.
<i>Vocal Music</i>	REV. P. CHALANDARD.
<i>Commercial Department</i>	REV. L. E. CHERRIER.
<i>Masters of Discipline</i>	{ REV. M. J. MULCAHY.
	{ REV. P. L. BUCKLEY.
<i>Elementary Department</i>	MR. J. O'TOOLE.

This College was established in 1852, by the Basilian Fathers from Annonay, France, at the request and under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Charbonnel, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto. It was incorporated in 1855. In 1861 the College was affiliated with the University of Toronto, on a basis similar to that of the affiliation of the Roman Catholic Colleges of England and Ireland with the University of London. The students are considered as matriculated upon passing the University Examination. At the end of the first and third year, certificates from the College are accepted in lieu of the University Examiners. Throughout the course, all the Lectures in Mental and Moral Science, Civil Polity, and History, are given at St. Michael's College. The course comprises, besides an Elementary Department, two others—Commercial and Classical.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THIS Medical School, recognized by the several Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain, was established as the Rolph School in 1843, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1851. It is in affiliation with the University of Toronto, and Victoria University, of which it may be considered the Medical Faculty. The Staff of Lecturers is composed of seventeen physicians. The School is in close proximity to the General Hospital. The students have also access to the various public charities of the city.

The Course of Study as fixed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario extends over four Winter Sessions of six months each.

A Summer Session is held in the General Hospital. The teaching is entirely practical and demonstrative, and is intended to supplement the Winter Session.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THIS School was organized in 1850 by Drs. Hodder, Bovell, Badgley, and Bethune, and then became a Faculty of the University of Trinity College. In 1855-6 it ceased to be a Faculty of the University. In 1871 it was re-organized under a Faculty differently constituted, but with many of the original Professors. In the year 1877 the School, instead of being one of the Faculties of the University of Trinity College, became an affiliated body.

The curriculum embraces all the subjects required by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; and besides these, Lectures on Medical Psychology, Biology, Zoology, etc., are provided for those students who desire to graduate at the University of Toronto, or wherever else these courses are demanded.

This School is in affiliation with the Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Manitoba, and is recognized by the leading English, Scottish, and Irish Medical Colleges.

A Summer Session of eight weeks, consisting of Didactic and Clinical Instruction, Lectures, and Demonstrations, is given at the Toronto General Hospital by the Professors of this School, conjointly with the Professors of the Toronto School of Medicine.

The Dean is Walter B. Geikie, M. B.

Student Societies.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—T. C. MILLIGAN, B.A.

1st Vice-President—T. B. PHILLIPS-STEWART (*resigned*).
J. A. FERGUSON.

2nd " J. O. MILLER.

3rd " G. C. BIGGAR.

Recording Secretary—H. A. AIKINS.

Corresponding Secretary—F. A. C. REDDEN.

Treasurer—F. H. SUFFEL.

Curator—M. V. KELLY.

Secretary of Committees—J. H. MOSS.

Councillors.

4th Year—J. A. GARVIN.

3rd Year—J. N. ELLIOTT (*resigned*); W. A. BRADLEY; C. MARANI.

2nd Year—J. H. RODD; W. P. THOMPSON.

1st Year—G. LOGIE.

THIS ancient and honourable Society, the parent of all others in connection with University College, was established thirty-three years ago.

On the 22nd of February, 1854, in a small chamber of the present Parliament Buildings, occupied by Dr. Wilson, then Professor of English Literature, now President of University College, were assembled a scant few of the undergradu-

ates of that time. The Society owes its organization entirely to undergraduates, and amongst its founders were: Adam Crooks (its first President), W. W. Baldwin, C. E. English, T. Hodgins, E. Crombie and A. Macnabb, gentlemen since well known in the professional world. It may be added that the staunchest friend of the Society in its earliest days was Dr. Wilson.

The Society, for want of a suitable place, was for a time compelled to hold its meetings in the Normal School buildings. Afterwards its members met in Professor Croft's old lecture room. As a historian of the Society tells us, "its home at that time (1854), and a year later, when it assembled in the old Medical School (now Moss Hall), was no scene either of substantial comfort or of fairy magnificence; but since the time when the columns of our goodly University building were fashioned in enduring strength, and varied symmetry, its dwelling has been in all respects a fair part of that beautiful atom on the broad bosom of mother earth, and which, by its position between the halls of the Academy on the one hand, and the Residence, the scenes of both cloistered study and joyful merriment, on the other, seems to indicate that the Society is a link between scholastic control and manly sociability, and that here the busy untrained intercourse of men is to be chastened into a just harmony with the quiet dignity and learned seriousness of the lecture room."

During the session of 1854-5, the Society's Reading Room was established by Thomas Hodgins, Esq., M.A., Q.C., at that time Secretary, and afterwards President. This is one of the most important and highly-prized institutions in connection with the Literary Society, and has steadily gained in character every year, having now many Canadian, American, English, and European periodicals on its fyles.

The Society used to grant prizes yearly for Public Speaking, Reading, and Essay Writing. But in 1884 those for Reading and Speaking were abolished.

The annual elections for offices in the Society take place on the last Friday in March, and are by ballot. At the last election over 600 ballots were cast. The membership of the Society includes graduates and undergraduates of King's

College and the University of Toronto, and students of the School of Practical Science. The number of members of the Society is now about eighteen hundred.

The regular meetings of the Society during term, are held on Friday evenings. Public debates are usually held once a month. The Annual Conversazione of the Society takes place in February of each year, and is an event of great importance in Toronto society.

The medal annually given by W. B. McMurrich, Esq., M.A., for the best essay on some scientific subject, used to be under the control of the Literary Society. It is now controlled by the Natural Science Association.

The constitution of the Society thus defines its objects: The encouragement of literary and scientific pursuits among its members, by discussions and essays on subjects suitable for that purpose. No controverted point in religion or Canadian party politics is admitted for discussion in the Society. Alterations in the constitution must be submitted to the College Council, the members of which body are, *ex-officio*, patrons of the Society.

The traditions and archives of the Society amply bear out the truth of its motto, as applicable to its members, *omnium regina rerum oratio*.

THE VARSITY.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—W. F. W. CREELMAN, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President—W. H. BLAKE, B.A.

Editor-in-Chief—F. B. HODGINS.

Associate Editors { W. H. HUNTER.
J. O. MILLER.
W. J. HEALY.

Secretary—J. S. MACLEAN.

Treasurer—T. A. GIBSON.

Business Manager—J. A. GARVIN.

Directors.

T. NATTRESS.

B. M. AIKINS.

A. A. MACDONALD.

F. A. C. REDDEN.

A. T. HUNTER.

H. E. T. HAULTAIN.

J. E. JONES.

J. H. MOSS.

WHEN the *White and Blue* had been in existence for a year, and had proven a successful experiment in College journalism, it was thought by those who were familiar with the management of that paper, and knew the success which it had achieved, that the time had come for the establishment of a University journal of greater pretensions, and on a firm and permanent financial basis. This was in the spring of 1880. And when the term of 1880-81 opened, no time was lost in the formation of a joint-stock company, and the issue, on the 7th of October, of the first number of *The Varsity*,—"a weekly review of education, University politics and events." The first officers of *The Varsity* Publishing Company, as the new company was called, were mainly undergraduates,—the intention being to keep the paper as largely as possible an undergraduate institution,—and were as follows :—Editor, G. S. Macdonald; Treasurer, G. G. S. Lindsey; Secretary, E. P. Davis; Committee, W. F. Maclean, D. Armour, and W. F. W. Creelman.

From the first *The Varsity* was well received. It experienced at the beginning the usual difficulties incident to

every new journalistic venture with a somewhat doubtful future. But with the generous support of graduates and undergraduates, and a liberal share of advertising patronage, the treasurer was able to show, at the end of a year of hard and conscientious work, a result which guaranteed, under ordinarily favourable circumstances, a successful continuance of life. The opposition, expected and unexpected, which sprang up in various quarters, was gradually turned into sympathy and coöperation, when it was found that the aim and endeavour of those concerned in the paper's management were really in the direction of promoting the best interests of the University whose organ it desired to be. *The Varsity* now, after seven years of existence, seems to be recognized as a fair representative of the political and literary activity of the University. It has always had a decided opinion on every important question that has come up for discussion in the various departments of University government; and though that opinion may not always have been universally acceptable, the columns of the paper have ever been open to those who desired fair discussion. But its main usefulness has undoubtedly lain in its affording an opportunity for the formation and indulgence of journalistic and literary tastes. This advantage, as the large number of names represented in its columns shows, has been liberally appreciated; and many have thus been encouraged in the development of literary abilities which would otherwise, in all probability, have remained totally unrecognized.

The Varsity is now established on a firm financial basis, and is supported by both graduates and undergraduates in a manner that promises a much improved and still more useful future. A change which was effected, about three years ago, in the holding of the capital stock of the company, has borne good results. The stock, instead of being held by a few, as formerly, was then so distributed that there are now about eighty shareholders among the undergraduates, all thus interested, to a certain extent, in the material prosperity of the company.

In 1885, a *Varsity* Book of Prose and Poetry was published, a volume of 200 pages, containing the best literary productions of the past five volumes. This book is certainly

one of the neatest that has yet appeared in Canada, and contains some of the choicest specimens of Canadian literature. It was favourably received by Canadian and United States critics, and is a fit monument of five years' University literary labour.

Another noteworthy feature of *The Varsity*, for some years, has been the issue of special Midsummer and Christmas numbers, devoted solely to literature, and giving a creditable symposium from the pens of some of our best representative writers.

The Varsity holds a deservedly high place among the University and College journals of this continent. But it is recognized that its field of labor is too extensive for the successful development of a single journal, and the hope is entertained by many of those most interested in the maintenance here of a worthy type of journalism, that *The Varsity* may soon grow into a magazine of greater literary pretensions, being, in fact, the recognized embodiment of the best Canadian thought, and providing (what cannot now be said to exist), a purely Canadian magazine of a high order. There will then be left ample room for a purely undergraduate journal, devoted solely to College interests, as *The Varsity* necessarily was, almost exclusively, during its early years.

With a set of rooms of its own in Moss Hall, *The Varsity* has long since come to be looked upon as one of the fixed institutions of the University.

THE GLEE CLUB.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

Honorary President—M. S. MERCER, B.A.

President—A. H. YOUNG.

Secretary—F. B. HODGINS.

Treasurer—T. NATTRESS.

Councillors.

J. G. HUME.	J. W. HENDERSON.	R. J. GIBSON.
J. W. GARVIN.	W. H. GRANT.	J. O. HONSBERGER.
R. L. JOHNSTON.	F. H. MOSS.	J. J. FERGUSON.

Leader—J. E. JONES.

Conductor—W. ELLIOTT HASLAM, R. A. M. (Eng.)

THE University College Glee Club was founded in the month of November, 1879. The object of the Club, as stated in its constitution, is "the cultivation of musical tastes by the study of songs and choruses, and the promotion of good fellowship among college men."

It was chiefly owing to the exertions of Messrs. W. A. Shortt, M.A., W. F. Maclean, B.A., J. W. Laidlaw, B.A., D. J. G. Wishart, B.A., M.D., W. J. Loudon, B.A., W. S. Milner, M.A., and some few others that the Club was founded. The first conductor was Mr. H. Guest Collins, of Toronto.

During its existence the Club has done good service in the cause of music at University College. It has furnished since its foundation, a portion of the programmes of almost every public debate of the Literary and Scientific Society, and has during the current academic year, extended its usefulness, and its members assist at the regular weekly meetings of the Literary Society.

The Club, also, always appears at the annual *Conversazione* of the Literary Society, and has given concerts at different places and institutions in Ontario, besides assisting at various entertainments in the city.

The Club assisted in the performance of "Antigone," in 1882, by singing the incidental music thereto, written by Mendelssohn.

At the *Conversazione* of 1885, the Club produced, for the first time in Canada, Max Bruch's Cantata, *Frithjof*, with full orchestral accompaniment. In 1886 the Club rendered Köschat's "Holiday Scenes in Karinthia," at the *Conversazione*.

The present membership of the Club is about 78 voices, distributed as follows: 11 first tenors; 9 second tenors; 17 first basses, and 30 second basses.

This year the Club has devoted itself entirely to the production of Choruses and Glees.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—Professor W. H. PIKE, M.A., Ph.D.

1st Vice-President—C. P. CLARK, B.A.

2nd " —F. G. WAIT.

Secretary—W. L. MILLER.

Treasurer—E. L. HILL.

Curator—G. BOYD.

Committee:

J. R. HAMILTON.

J. A. GIFFIN.

J. MUNROE.

ON the afternoon of the 4th of December, 1879, a meeting of undergraduates in the honour course of Natural Science was held to present an address to Professor Croft, on the occasion of his retirement from the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Toronto. The meeting also appointed a

committee to consider the advisability of forming a Natural Science Association in connection with University College. The following week the committee reported that such an Association was in every way desirable for the encouragement of original scientific investigation, and for mutual assistance in the study of the Natural Sciences, by discussions, lectures, papers, and critical readings; also by the supplying of periodicals and other literature bearing on the work. A draft of the constitution of the young Society was prepared, and the University College Natural Science Association began its existence with a membership of twenty-six.

At first houseless, the accumulation of periodicals and the donation from its first president, Dr. Ellis, of a large collection of Canadian plants, induced the Society to look for a room of its own. This was obtained from the Board of the School of Practical Science, which granted the use of their library. In this apartment, till its conversion into a draughting room in 1885, committee meetings were held and the Society's property stored. In the fall of that year, however, the College Council granted a room in Moss Hall, which has been fitted up and is now used as a reading-room. As the result of arrangements now being made with the University Library and the Canadian Institute, it is hoped that the number of magazines will be largely increased next year.

The McMurrich Medal, originally presented through the Literary Society, has since 1880 been in the hands of the Natural Science Association, and during that period has been awarded but twice—once to Mr. F. T. Shutt, M.A., for his "Notes on the Anatomy of Oniscus;" and once to Mr. C. Brent, B.A., for his account of the "Birds of Trinidad." In addition to this, a prize was given in 1881 to Mr. S. Phelps for his collection of vertebrate skulls, which collection has since been deposited in the museum.

During the year 1881, the meetings of the Society were devoted to a discussion of the then existing state of the Honour Course in Natural Science. After several meetings a petition was drawn up and presented to the Senate of the University, embodying very nearly the same reforms which have since been effected, including compulsory French and German, the substitution of Logic for Political Economy, and the subdivision of the department in the fourth year.

The further suggestion that the Honour Course should include the first year has, however, not as yet been acceded to.

This year, following the example of the other college clubs, the meetings have been held in the afternoon, with the result of largely increased attendance; the number of active members for the current year being thirty-four.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—T. MULVEY, B.A.

Vice-President—J. A. MCGOWAN.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. DUFF.

Corresponding Secretary—J. G. WITTON.

Committee.

W. MONTGOMERY. J. W. McMILLAN.

W. McTAGGART. H. R. MOORE.

THE Mathematical and Physical Society was founded in the beginning of the year 1882. The original promoters of the Society were: Professors Loudon, Galbraith, and Ellis, and Alfred Baker, M.A., Mathematical Tutor. A meeting of the Mathematical students was called by Professor Loudon, at which a constitution was adopted, and the Society placed upon a permanent basis.

The object of the Society, as stated in the constitution, is: "The encouragement of original research in Mathematics and Physics." While this main object is kept in view, the progress of the Society shows that other important aims, such as the cultivation of good fellowship and the mutual study of the general work of the course, have not been overlooked.

In the early history of the Society the meetings were held once a month, but latterly once every two weeks.

The principal features of the regular meetings of the Society are: 1. The reading of a paper on some subject of mathematics or physics, which in most cases is the result of original work and investigation. 2. Physical experiments. 3. A paper on the life and works of some prominent Mathematician or Physicist, followed by a discussion of the paper; and, 4. The discussion and solution, by members of the Society, of difficult problems.

During the year 1885-6 the most noteworthy papers read before the Society were: *On the Theory of Thick Lenses*, by Professor James Loudon, M.A.; and *The Solution of Quintic Equations*, by Professor George Paxton Young, M.A., LL.D.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

Honorary President—J. SQUAIR, ESQ., M.A.

President—A. H. YOUNG.

Vice-Presidents— { F. J. STEEN.
MISS H. CHARLES.

Corresponding Secretary—F. MCLEAY.

Recording Secretary—W. C. FERGUSON.

Treasurer—J. E. BIRD.

Committee.

T. LOGIE.

J. A. FERGUSON.

E. C. JEFFREY.

H. J. CODY.

J. E. JONES.

T. C. DESBARRES.

A. A. MACDONALD. W. H. GRAHAM.

ON the 11th of April, 1881, a meeting of undergraduates was held in Monsieur Pernet's (now Professor Young's) lecture-room to discuss the advisability of forming a club

which should supplement the instruction given in the College in Modern Languages. A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution. On their recommendation a short constitution of ten articles was adopted.

The club, however, was not regularly organized until October 22nd of the same year, when officers were elected. Mr. Squair, the present Honorary President, to whom is due the honour of originating this scheme as well as that of the lately formed Modern Language Association of Ontario, was the first President, and was re-elected in the following year. Mr. Charles Whetham, B.A., now Fellow in Johns Hopkins, was the first Secretary.

Feeling the necessity of tutorial assistance, the members asked the Professors and Lecturers to make suggestions, to be present at the meetings of the Club, and act as critics. This request was acceded to, and President Wilson and the Lecturers in French and German were made honorary members.

At first it was decided that the programme should consist of essays, readings, and debates: the meetings being devoted to English, French, and German in turn. The subject for debate was the only part of the programme fixed by the committee, essayists being free to choose their own subjects.

This year the English programme included Byron, Ruskin, Lowell, Burns, Poe, and Matthew Arnold; the French—Hugo, Mérimée, Gautier, Daudet, Labiche, de Musset, and some French-Canadian authors; and the German—Heine, Richter, Schiller, Heyse, and Rückert.

Existing as it does, to supply what is, and must be, lacking in the class-room so long as the staff is small, the Club has done good work, particularly in the line of French and German conversation.

Taking everything into consideration, the prospects of the Club are good, and the membership is large. Much benefit has been derived by having addresses given by the Honorary President, President Wilson, Mr. Houston, and Mr. G. Mercer Adam. This custom should not be allowed to die out.

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HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—WM. HOUSTON, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—J. G. HUME, J. A. SPARLING.

Recording-Secretary—N. H. RUSSELL.

Corresponding-Secretary—G. CROSS.

Treasurer—J. W. GARVIN.

Councillors :

J. McP. SCOTT.

T. M. HIGGINS.

W. McMURCHIE.

R. HARKNESS.

AT a meeting of the Undergraduates of Toronto University in Moss Hall, December 1st, 1885, it was decided to organize a society to be called "The University College Historical and Political Science Association," whose object should be, to quote the following clause from its constitution: "the encouragement of the study of Historical and Political Science, by the discussion of subjects prescribed in that department of the University curriculum and by original essays and researches." The Society grew out of the desire of the students to study together and discuss these subjects which were of primary interest to them, and the fact that no assistance was received in this department from the College lecturers, created all the more enthusiasm in the movement.

Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A., to whose deep interest the formation of the Association was mainly due, was elected President, and surrounded with an able staff of officers. A programme of subjects was drawn up, speakers and essayists appointed, and regular weekly meetings proceeded, with. The form of meeting usually pursued was the introduction of a subject by two essays from different stand points, followed by an open debate by the members. Among the subjects thus discussed were "The place of Historical and Political Science in a Liberal Education;" "Definition and Method of Political Economy;" "Taxation;" "Money;"

“ Parliamentary Representation ; ” “ The Rise of Local Institutions in England ; ” “ Natural and Positive Law ; ” “ Federalism, Ancient and Modern ; ”

At the opening of the present year a disagreement with the College Council regarding the programme, caused a temporary severance of connection with the College, in consequence of which the meetings have been held this term in McMillan's Hall. The work of the Society, however, has advanced with as much vigour as heretofore, and many able papers have been read on numerous subjects.

The Society has reason to congratulate itself upon a large measure of success in dealing with the subject of Political and Social Science ; the papers have shown serious study and careful preparation ; the discussions have brought into prominence many able speakers and close reasoners, whose labours, together with the wide range of the subjects discussed, have been of material benefit to the members. All these have combined to stir up a great interest among the students in social and economical questions. Nor has the interest been confined to the undergraduates. At the meetings and as essayists many prominent graduates and friends of the University have taken part. And the messages received from other Colleges have been an evidence that the good work done by the Society has not been confined to our own halls, but that others have heard and will join in this great work of enlightening the people. The Society looks forward during the coming year not only to a closer union with University College, but to becoming a strong link in the chain which is to unite the different Universities of the Province.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—Professor J. GALBRAITH, M.A., C.E.

Vice-President—J. C. BURNS.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. APSEY.

Corresponding Secretary—F. A. MARTIN.

Committee :

A. E. LOTT.	J. L. LEASK.
C. H. C. WRIGHT.	D. BURNS.
J. H. FAWELL.	

THIS Society was established on February 6th, 1885, by the students in the Engineering department, Messrs. H. J. Bowman (3rd year) and T. K. Thomson (2nd year) being among the most prominent and enthusiastic promoters of the undertaking.

A general meeting of the Engineering Students was called on the above date, and a temporary committee was appointed and Officers elected to hold office till the end of the current academic year.

The objects of the Society, as laid down in the constitution (article 1, clause 3), are as follows: (a) The encouragement of original research in the science of Engineering; (b) The preservation of the results of such research; (c) The dissemination of these results among its members; (d) The cultivation of a spirit of mutual assistance among the members of the Society in the practice of the profession of Engineering; (e) And finally, the bringing about at some future time of a closer union of Canadian Engineers.

The Society consists of graduates, undergraduates, and special students of the School. The membership this year is considerably over one hundred.

The first *special* meeting of the Society was held on March 3rd, 1885, at which the first paper was read by Mr. H. J. Bowman, the subject being, "The System of Land Survey in the Canadian North-West."

Meetings of the Society are held once every two weeks, on Tuesday, in the School of Science. The programme generally comprises a couple of papers by members, followed by a general discussion of some Engineering subject. The average attendance of members is thirty-three. Twenty meetings of the Society have been held since its organization.

Twenty-nine papers have been read before the Society, beside the general subjects discussed, and include—five on surveying, seven on railroading, and seventeen on miscellaneous subjects.

This year the Society intends to publish some of the papers, the selection of which is to be made by a special committee. This will be the first publication of the Society, and it is expected that it will be continued annually.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—T. H. ROGERS.*1st Vice-President*—N. H. RUSSELL.*2nd* “ —W. A. BRADLEY.*Recording Secretary*—J. H. HUNTER.*Treasurer*—E. C. ACHESON.*General Secretary*—A. J. McLEOD, B.A.

IN 1873 this Association was organized as the result of the deliberation and prayer of Christian undergraduates. Though small at first, it has continued to grow till now the Association has a membership of something over 220, and counts among its members many men holding prominent positions in other Societies, in athletics, and in the class lists. F. W. Wallace, an honor classical man, and afterwards University Examiner, was one of the foremost in the work. The first officers were: President, J. C. Yule (afterwards Professor of Exegetics and Moral Philosophy at Woodstock.) Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. M. Aikins (now of Winnipeg,) and Directors, Messrs. Amos, Johnston, McDiarmid, and Eakins.

Early in its history the Association received aid in conducting meetings from Ministers in the city. Usually the International Scheme for Sunday Schools was used as the basis of remarks. For a considerable time the Association met in one class room or another till finally it betook itself to Moss Hall, a step which marks a new era in its history.

In 1880, the Constitution was so amended as to bring it into harmony with that drawn up in Convention for College Associations. In 1882, a change in the time of meeting was made from Saturday to Thursday at 5 o'clock, thus enabling a larger number to attend: a general committee was chosen, and on it were representatives from each of the four

years. In the next year it was decided to undertake part of the work of the Newsboys' Lodging and Hospital visiting. But of all years in the history of the Association, 1884 was perhaps the most important, for it was then decided to erect a building for the Association. A site was provided free of cost, and liberal subscriptions were given by the Senate, Faculty, Undergraduates, and outside friends.

Building was commenced in July of 1885, and finished in the following spring. The Building Committee in November, 1886, was able to close the account with a surplus of about sixty dollars. Though begun with some degree of fear and hesitancy, the outcome has shown that these fears were groundless. To those who objected to the scheme on the ground that there was no need for such a building, the present position of the work is a sufficient answer.

Classes for Bible study have been formed, and meet weekly in the rooms of the Association. The membership of each class is limited to ten. Fundamental truths are studied—a scheme drawn up by the International Committee being used. Avoiding anything like mere theorizing, the aim is, by means of comparing Scripture with Scripture, to get a practical knowledge of the Book so as to be able to deal with the unconverted.

Besides these meetings, a prayer meeting is held on Thursday afternoon, to which all undergraduates are cordially invited. The meeting is generally led by a student, who chooses his own subject before the programmes are printed. The service, which lasts only three-quarters of an hour, is opened with singing, a short passage of Scripture is read, two or three short prayers follow, then comes a short address by the leader, after which the meeting is open to all who wish to speak on the subject of the address.

Since moving into its own comfortable building, profitable Missionary meetings have been held, at which intelligence with regard to Missions in China, India, France, and Quebec, has been given. Over fifty dollars have been contributed towards the support of a Mission Station in Paris. A Missionary box, whose contents are to be devoted to the China Inland Mission has been procured by the Missionary Committee, who also intend to secure a library of Missionary books which shall be second to none in the city. Several

contributions in money have been received, as well as of books donated by their authors.

There are other sides to the work. A very important one is the social side. The rooms are open to all. In the Reading-room may be found a good collection of religious papers, the daily papers, as well as a few good secular magazines. The Rooms Committee would gladly add to the list, if funds permitted. Chequer and Chess boards have lately been placed in the rooms, and prove to be a great attraction. The Parlour is a comfortable place for a friendly chat, an appointment, or a committee meeting.

Besides trying to promote the social life of the Undergraduates, the Association is of service in securing for them good boarding houses. A long list of houses is secured, information regarding price and accommodation obtained, and where possible, an inspection made. Last June a similar list was provided for Matriculating Students.

It may naturally be asked "How are the expenses paid?" In the first place, there are fees. Active members (who are members of some evangelical church) pay \$1.00, associates pay a smaller amount. The weekly use of the rooms is granted for a consideration to another Society. There is also the Sustentation Fund to which friends of the Association are asked to contribute. Last spring cards were printed, each member who took one pledging himself to collect five dollars. Viewing the work as a whole, the outlook of the Association is exceedingly bright.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

Honorary President—PROFESSOR G. P. YOUNG, M.A., LL.D.

President—J. G. HUME.

Vice-President—J. E. JONES.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. W. C. SHORE.

4th Year Councillor—M. V. KELLY.

3rd “ —W. H. GRANT.

2nd “ —J. H. SENKLER.

1st “ —F. V. MASSEY.

ON October 22nd, 1883, a number of Undergraduates, amongst whom the most prominent were, Messrs. W. H. Smith, J. H. Bowes, J. M. Baldwin, S. W. Broad, A. M. MacMechan, W. E. Willmott, T. C. Robinette, and G. M. Wrong met in Moss Hall for the purpose of organizing a Temperance League in connection with the University.

The object of the League is the promotion of the Temperance cause among the students.

Members consist of the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University, and the Students of the School of Practical Science who have signed either of the pledges.

There are two kinds of pledges, a Total Abstinence Pledge, and a Temperance Pledge.

Although the League is only completing its fourth year, there are on the membership roll :

Graduates who have signed the	Total Abstinence Pledge.. 100
“ “	Temperance Pledge..... 12
Undergraduates “	Total Abstinence Pledge.. 327
“ “	Temperance Pledge..... 13
Making a total of Graduates 112, Undergraduates 340—of the latter number about 90 have joined this year.	

In the Temperance Pledge the student binds himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and neither to treat, nor to be treated, and also to abstain from drinking in public places.

The expenses of the League do not amount to very much, and are met by an equal assessment on each member. A Canvassing Committee, consisting of representatives from the various years, is appointed by the Executive Committee.

Public meetings are held during College term, at which the following gentlemen have already spoken: Rev. H. M. Parsons, John Macdonald, Esq., Dr. W. B. Geikie, Hon. S. H. Blake, Dr. Aikins, Hon. G. W. Ross, Henry O'Brien, Esq., N. W. Hoyles, Esq., Dr. Oldright, J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., Rev. E. A. Stafford, The Bishop of Algoma, Rev. J. J. McCann, F. S. Spence, Esq., and Hon. Lou. Beauchamp.

THE UNIVERSITY RIFLE COMPANY,
NOW K. CO., QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

FORMER OFFICERS.

H. H. CROFT.....	Captain 1861-67.
J. B. CHERRIMAN.....	Lieutenant 1861-67 Captain 1867-73.
ADAM CROOKS	Ensign 1861-65.
W. C. CAMPBELL.....	Ensign 1865.
W. F. DAWSON.....	Lieutenant 1866-67. [tain 1872-75-
W. H. ELLIS.....	Ensign 1867 Lieutenant 1867..Cap-
T. D. DELAMERE	Ensign 1867 Lieutenant.
W. H. VANDERSMISSEN	Lieutenant 1872 .. Captain 1875-78.
R. E. KINGSFORD.....	Ensign 1872.
THOS. LANGTON.....	Ensign 1872 Lieutenant 1875-78.
ALFRED BAKER.....	Lieutenant 1875 .. Captain 1878-80.
F. F. MANLEY	Lieutenant 1878.
GEORGE ACHESON.....	Lieutenant 1878.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

CAPTAIN—J. M. DELAMERE.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—E. F. GUNTHER.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—M. S. MERCER.

THIS company was formed during the excitement caused by the *Trent* affair in 1861, which may be said to have given birth to the present volunteer system of Canada. At the news of the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States, offers of military service came from all parts of the country, reminding one of the armed men that sprang from the teeth of the Cadmeian dragon. Among the companies then formed, was one consisting of professors and students of University College. The meeting at which the resolutions for the organization of such a company were passed was held in the Convocation Hall, and was addressed by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, then President, Professors Wilson, Croft, and Cherriman, and by some of the undergraduates. The first officers chosen were Professor H. H. Croft, as

Captain, Professor J. B. Cherriman, as Lieutenant, and Mr. Adam Crooks (afterwards Minister of Education for Ontario), as Ensign; Mr. W. A. Stewart, of the Observatory, was the first Colour Sergeant; and among the privates enrolled were Professors Wilson and Buckland, Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, then Principal of Upper Canada College, and Mr. W. Mulock, now Vice-Chancellor of the University. The first uniform chosen was light gray, the company being then independent. In the year 1862 the company was incorporated with the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, when the present uniform was adopted.

In the year 1864 the Company obtained the first prize, offered by Col. Mountain, Inspecting Officer, for the most efficient and complete Company in Canada, amounting to \$100.

When the soil of Canada was polluted by the Fenian invaders in June 1866, the company sent to the front forty-nine officers and men, of whom, however, only twenty-nine were present at the skirmish which took place at Limeridge on the 2nd of June, the greater portion of the members having left Toronto when their Examinations were over. They were gallantly led into action by the late Lieutenant Whitney, and advanced farther towards the enemy than any other portion of the force in action, driving the left flank before them, and only retreating when the order to retire reached them at a comparatively late hour. In consequence of this, they suffered heavily, losing three killed, four wounded, and three prisoners, as shown in the following list:

Killed—Malcolm Mackenzie, J. H. Mewburn, William F. Tempest.

Wounded—Privates W. H. vanderSmissen, R. E. Kingsford, E. G. Patterson, E. T. Paul.

Taken Prisoners—Corp. T. D. Delamere, Lance-Corp. W. H. Ellis, Pte. David Junor.

The prisoners not wounded were taken to Fort Erie, where they were abandoned on the approach of the troops.

The following is a list of members of the University Rifles who took part in the action at Limeridge, in addition to those mentioned above: Acting Lieut. Davison, Staff-Sergts.

Alex. Brown and J. H. Hughes; Sergts. Shaw and G. Bryce; Corp. E. H. Smythe, Lance-Corp. A. C. Hill; Ptes. H. E. Clarke, J. Crozier, H. M. Deroche, Dowsley, J. Goodwillie, T. M. Grover, Hughes, MacMurchy, A. Malcolm, J. Robertson, C. A. Steele, J. Taylor; W. Watt, A. Williams, A. H. Wright.

Sergt. John Campbell (now Rev. Prof. Campbell, of Montreal), an undergraduate and former member of the Company, was in the action as Sergeant of No. 6 Company.

The following members joined the Company after the action: Capt. H. H. Croft, Lieut. J. B. Cherriman, Sergt. R. R. Baldwin, Corp. R. Carney, Ptes. H. L. Anderson, C. W. Bell, C. Curry, J. E. Farewell, J. Loudon, M. C. Moderwell, J. A. Paterson, A. G. Rennie, C. E. Ryerson, P. M. Barker, E. P. Crawford, F. Duggan, C. B. Jackes, G. A. Mitchell, W. Mulock, G. A. Radenhurst, J. E. Robertson, F. R. Yokome; Capt. Croft, Lieut. Cherriman having been detained in Toronto at the express orders of the General commanding the forces.

In the year 1872 an attempt was made to establish a second University company of the Queen's Own, but was abandoned after a year's trial.

On the 30th of March, 1885, no fewer than thirty-six graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto took part in putting down the rebellion in the North-west Territories, as the following list will show; Lieut.-Col. W. E. O'Brien, 35th Simcoe Foresters; Lieut.-Col. Wm. deRae Williams, 7th Fusiliers, London; Adjt. E. G. Ponton, Midland Batt.; Adjt. F. F. Manley, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Lieut. Hugh J. Macdonald, 9th Batt. of Winnipeg; Lieut. A. Y. Scott, Q. O. R.; Lieut. H. Brock, Q. O. R.; Lieut. E. W. H. Blake, Q. O. R.; Lieut. J. A. V. Preston, 47th Batt.; Lieut. E. F. Gunther, Q. O. R.; Lieut. R. S. Cassels, Q. O. R.; Lieut. H. W. Mickle, Q. O. R.; Sergt. H. B. Cronyn; Corp. G. H. Needler; Corp. A. B. Thompson.

Privates in "K" Company.—Acheson, E. C.; Blakely, F., Bowman, A., Bruce, H. B., Creasor, J. A., Crooks, A. D., Crystal, R., Dougan, R. P., Duff, J. A., Lloyd, G., Marshall, T., McKeown, P. W. H., Morphy, A. G., Nesbitt, W., Owen, C. C., Patterson, G., Patterson, J. C., Ridden, F. A. C., Ross, F. H., Smith, A. G.

Privates in other Companies.— R. Baldwin, "H." ; J. A. Boyd, "F." ; J. L. Boyd, "F." ; G. S. Macdonald, "G."

Of these, Adjutants Manley and Ponton, Lieutenants A. Y. Scott and Preston were in action at the capture of Batoche, and Lieutenant Macdonald was on the steamer *Northcote*. The officers and men, with other companies of the Q. O. R., formed part of the column dispatched, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Otter, for the relief of Battleford. On the 1st of May, Colonel Otter took a flying column, including 100 men of the Queen's Own, to attack the rebel Indian Chief, Poundmaker, on his reserve. After marching all night, they came upon the enemy, well ambushed, at Cut Knife Creek, at five o'clock in the morning. The column, after inflicting a decisive defeat upon the Indians, during a fight which lasted seven hours, returned to Battleford by the night of the 2nd, accomplishing, besides the seven hours' fight, the double march of 80 miles in 30 hours. In this fight Private George Lloyd of K Co. was severely wounded in attempting to rescue the body of a fellow comrade. The following members and ex-members of K Co. took part in the engagement: Lieut. Cassels, Sergt. Brock, Sergt. Cronyn, Ptes. Blakely, Lloyd, and Acheson.

The company has been a nursery for officers in all parts of Canada, and there is scarcely a battalion in Ontario which has not among its officers former privates of the University Rifles.

Most of the particulars as to the earlier history of the Company have been obtained from a manuscript chronicle, partly in the handwriting of the late Prof. Croft, and still preserved in the Company's Armory.

THE FOOTBALL CLUBS.

Football is *the* game of Toronto University. The season for cricket and lacrosse is over when College meets in the fall, and examinations occupy the attention of all in the spring. Originally, the only football game played at Toronto University was known as the "old University game." In it charging from behind, hacking, and tripping were prominent features, and although players were not allowed to carry the ball, they might bounce it along the ground with the hand. No other club played the game, and consequently no matches could be arranged, and dissatisfaction arose. Various attempts were made to arrange a uniform set of rules, until finally, in 1876, the representatives of a number of different clubs met and adopted the Scottish Association rules, entire. The College club commenced practising under the new rules but owing to the want of proper organization, made little progress. The supporters of the Rugby Union game called a meeting early in the season of 1877 before many of the students had returned, at which the Rugby rules were adopted, and organized what was called the "University College Football Club." The Association football players held a meeting shortly afterwards, at which the "University College Football Association" was formed. At first considerable ill-feeling existed between the two clubs, but when it was found that each had a sufficient number of supporters, this passed away. Since then the two clubs have been among the first in the Province.

RUGBY.

OFFICERS FOR 1886.

President.—C. MARANI.

Secretary-Treasurer.—D. FERGUSON.

Captain.—J. S. MACLEAN.

Committee :

4th Year.—A. H. O'BRIEN; H. MACLAREN; E. G. FITZGERALD

3rd Year.—W. MCKAY; G. RICHARDSON; G. BOYD.

2nd Year.—J. S. JOHNSTON; J. E. MILL; F. W. ROBERTSON.

1st Year.—G. B. MCCLEAN; I. SENKLER.

The Rugby Club was organized in 1877, under the name of the "University College Football Club," which was changed in 1881 to "Toronto University Football Club."

Until the season of 1885 the team was chosen by the Committee. In that year an amendment to the Constitution was made, under which the team was to be chosen by a Team Committee of three, consisting of the Captain and two others. At the same time the fee was raised to \$1.00. The following scheme will show the condition of the Club since its start :

TORONTO UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CLUB,

Year.	Captain.	Matches.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Members.
1877—	J. H. M. Campbell ..	No record kept.				
1878—	C. C. McCaul	3	2	0	1	23
1879—	W. D. Gwynne.....	4	2	1	1	65
1880—	W. D. Gwynne.....	5	4	1	0	85
1881—	C. G. Campbell.....	3	2	1	0	66
1882—	A. H. Campbell.....	9	7	2	0	62
1883—	E. S. Wigle	7	4	2	1	67
1884—	H. B. Cronyn	9	4	3	2	67
1885—	J. S. MacLean	7	5	1	1	67
1886—	J. S. MacLean	7	5	1	2	52

The record for 1886 is as follows :

Date.	Against	Won.	Lost.
Oct. 9—	Upper Canada College	52	0
16—	Ontario Agricultural College	55	1
23—	Upper Canada College	38	0
27—	Trinity College	66	0
30—	Ottawa College	2	2
Nov. 4—	Ottawa College	1	12
13—	McGill College	1	4
20—	Toronto.....	14	5
Total		229	24

The team of 1886 was composed of :

Position.	Name.	Weight.
Forward	W. B. Nesbitt	188
	E. A. Sullivan	171
	H. MacLaren	171
	R. McDowall	164½
	E. G. Rykert	161
	A. H. O'Brien	157
	W. Cross	145
	J. S. MacLean	142
	A. G. Smith	155
	D. Ferguson.....	154

Quarter	..... E. C. Senkler	152
	..... G. B. McClean	170
Half	..... F. X. Mill	143
	..... J. H. Senkler	155
Full	..... W. P. Mustard	171

Average weight of Forwards, 162½.
Average weight of Team, 160.

ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—J. T. JACKSON.

Vice-President—W. A. LAMFORT.

Corresponding Secretary—W. P. THOMPSON.

Recording Secretary—W. J. CRAWFORD.

Treasurer—E. O. SLITER.

Committee.

R. J. CHRYSTAL.	W. PRENDERGAST.	G. A. BALL.
W. J. McDONALD.	A. T. HUNTER.	F. LANG.
J. N. DALES.	C. WRIGHT.	

Captain of First Eleven—R. J. CHRYSTAL.

Captain of Second Eleven—R. J. GIBSON.

The Association Football Club, under its present constitution, was organized in March, 1879, Mr. James Chisholm being its first President. It was then the largest Football Association in the Dominion.

During the season of 1879 nine matches were played, including three cup ties; in the latter the Club was defeated by Knox College.

In 1880-81 there were five matches played, of which the Club won four, the other being a draw.

In 1881-82, out of ten matches the Club lost only one.

In 1882-83 the Club scored five wins and six drawn games.

In November of 1883—season of 1883-84—there occurred a circumstance, unique perhaps in the annals of Football.

In the College cup tie series the Varsity and Knox played four successive draw matches, the number of goals obtained by both teams being only eight. The deadlock was terminated by Varsity defaulting to Knox.

In 1884-85 the Club scored five wins and two draws.

In 1885-86 the Club won the Central Championship. It played eleven matches, winning ten and losing one.

The season just closed (1886-87) has been the most successful in the history of the Association. The Club won the Central Championship again, and the first eleven has preserved a record unbroken by defeat. The first eleven of the Club played eleven matches, of which ten were won, none lost, one drawn. The second eleven played seven matches, of which four were won, two lost, and one drawn.

The following is a detailed record of the Club for 1886-87, thus far :

FIRST ELEVEN.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Goals</i>	
	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>
Oct. 8—Normal School	3	1
" 15—Knox College	5	0
" 25—Toronto Medical	5	1
" 29—Victorias, of Cobourg (at Cobourg)	3	1
Nov. 3—Normal School	4	0
" 9—Toronto Medical	5	0
" 16—Toronto and Trinity Medical	7	0
" 18—Woodstock College (at Woodstock)	9	0
" 20—Torontos (Cup Tie)	0	0
Dec. 11—Torontos (Cup Tie)	3	1
" 18.. Victorias, of Cobourg (Final Cup Tie)	3	1
Total	47	5

SECOND ELEVEN.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Goals</i>	
	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>
Oct. 30—Etnas	1	2
Nov. 3—Weston H. S.	1	0
" 5—Trinity Medical	1	0
" 8—Toronto Collegiate	4	0
" 13—Weston H. S. (at Weston)	1	2
" 18—Hamilton Collegiate (at Hamilton)	3	1
" 27—Bradford H. S. (at Bradford)	0	0
Total	11	5

In the International match this season, played at Newark, N. J., six out of the eleven players belonged to the Varsity Club. In the Central Association *vs.* Western Association match, for the Caledonian Cup, several Varsity players took part.

The members of the first eleven, who took part in the cup ties this season, are:

Goal—A. N. GARRETT.

Backs—C. WRIGHT; J. T. JACKSON.

Half-Backs—E. O. SLITER; W. MALCOLM; W. P. MUSTARD.

Forwards.

<i>Right.</i>	<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
F. McLEAY.	W. P. THOMPSON.	W. A. LAMPORT.
J. ELLIOTT.	R. J. CHRYSTAL.	E. C. SENKLER.
J. S. JOHNSTON.	(<i>Captain</i>).	

The membership is over sixty.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.

OFFICERS FOR 1886-87.

President—DR. WILSON.

1st Vice-President—PROFESSOR W. H. PIKE, M.A.

2nd " —G. MICKLE, B.A.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. J. HUGHES.

Captain—R. G. MACDONALD.

Curator—E. C. SENKLER.

THE Toronto University Cricket Club was founded in the year 1869. Since that year the Club has met with varying fortunes, and has been kept alive by the energetic efforts of a few of the enthusiasts of the noble old game. Within the past few years the Club has picked up again, and is now decidedly popular and successful. Notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which it labours,—the shortness of the season, the difficulty of keeping members together, and the want of regular practice,—the Cricket Club of Toronto University has developed into a very flourishing organization.

The Club played matches during the last season with the following Clubs :

Toronto C. C.	T. C. C. won.
Guelph C. C.	Varsity C. C. won.
Upper Canada College C. C.	Varsity C. C. won.
Hamilton C. C.	Hamilton C. C. won.
Trinity College C. C.	Trinity C. C. won.
Upper Canada College C. C.	Varsity C. C. won.

Total : won 3 ; lost 3.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Athletic Sports in connection with University College were revived in 1886, after a lapse of five years.

The Committee in charge of the Sports were :

President—J. N. McKENDRICK.

Secretary—F. B. HODGINS.

Treasurer—F. H. MOSS.

Committee.

J. S. MACLEAN.	J. A. GARVIN.	J. T. JACKSON.
H. MACLAREN.	H. B. FRASER.	E. C. SENKLER.
D. FERGUSON.	J. S. JOHNSTON.	J. H. SENKLER.
J. H. MOSS.	A. A. MACDONALD.	L. BOYD.

The Sports took place on Thursday, October 21st, 1886.

The following is the list of events and winners :

Putting the Shot (16 lbs)—1st, A. N. Garrett, 34 ft. 4 in.; 2nd, A. McNally, 33 ft.

Running Long Jump—1st, A. N. Garrett, 18 ft. 3 in.; 2nd, G. B. McClean, 18 ft. 2½ in.

220 Yards Race—1st, E. O. Silter; 2nd, J. H. Senkler.

Half-mile Race—1st, A. A. Macdonald; 2nd, G. B. McClean.

100 Yards Race—1st, J. H. Senkler; 2nd, J. N. McKendrick.

Sack Race (75 yards)—1st, W. A. Lampport; 2nd, W. P. Thomson.

High Jump—1st, J. H. Senkler, 5 ft. 6 in.; 2nd, A. N. Garrett, 5 ft. 5 in.

Quarter-mile Race (Undergraduates)—1st, E. O. Silter; 2nd, L. Campbell.

Final Tug of War—Freshman Team, G. B. McClean, A. Campbell, A. McNally, and G. H. Watt.

One Mile Race—1st, A. A. Macdonald; 2nd, W. A. Lampport.

Quarter-mile Race (Graduates)—W. P. Mustard.

Hurdle Race (120 yards)—1st, E. O. Silter; 2nd, J. H. Senkler.

Quarter-mile Race (open)—1st, H. E. Sewell, Toronto Lacrosse Club; 2nd, R. B. Coulson, T. L. C.

Heavy Marching Order Race (half-mile "K." Co.)—H. B. Bruce.

The championship medal was awarded to J. H. Senkler, who scored 17 points. Firsts counted 5 points, seconds 3 and thirds 1.

The following gentlemen assisted the Committee in carrying out the Sports :

Judges—ALFRED BAKER, M.A. ; PROF. PIKE, M.A., Ph.D. ;
F. F. MANLEY, M.A.

Starters—E. W. H. BLAKE, B.A. ; H. T. BROCK, Esq.

Time-keeper—J. F. BROWN, B.A.

On Monday afternoon, 22nd of November, 1886, the first Cross Country Race in connection with University College took place. The course was a trifle over five miles, and was from the Rosedale Athletic Grounds, *via* the Don Flats, to Oulcott's Hotel, Eglinton.

The names of the winners of prizes are as follows :

1. G. B. McClean, 44 min. ; Medal and "Windrum" Cup (held for the year.)
2. A. A. Macdonald, 45 min.
3. E. C. Senkler, 45 min. 15 sec.
4. J. B. Pyke, 45 min. 30 sec.
5. H. MacLaren, 46 min.
6. L. E. Skey, 46 min. 30 sec.

There were 16 starters.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

103

A.

Date of Admission.		
1873 M.B.	Armstrong, Francis Robert	Markham.
1879 M.B.	Armstrong, George Samuel	Chatsworth.
1875 B.A.	} Armstrong, Thomas Clinton Little	Toronto.
1877 M.A.		
1881 LL.B.		
1876 B.A.	Armstrong, John	Owen Sound.
1870 M.B.	Arnott, Henry	London.
1878 M.B.	Ashby, Thomas Henry	Woodbridge.
1868 B.A.	Atkinson, Charles Theodore	Louisville, Ky.
1874 B.A.	} Aylesworth, Allan Bristol	Toronto.
1875 M.A.		

B.

1878 M.B.	Baines, Allan Mackenzie	Toronto.
1877 B.A.	} Baird, Andrew Browning	Edmonton, N. W. T.
1880 M.A.		
1882 B.A.	Baird, James	Toronto.
1885 B.A.	Bain, Andrew	Toronto.
1881 B.A.	} Baker, Johnson Jacob	Belleville.
1882 M.A.		
1869 B.A.	} Baker, Alfred	Toronto.
1878 M.A.		
1885 B.A.	Bald, Mary Bell	Brantford.
1880 B.A.	Balderson, John Hewet	Ottawa.
1884 B.A.	Balderson, James Morris	Toronto.
1846 B.A.	} Baldwin, Edmund	(Ob.)
1849 M.A.		
1866 B.A.	Baldwin, Robert Russell	Toronto.
1886 B.A.	Baldwin, James Macqueen	Toronto.
1886 B.A.	Baldwin, Robert	Toronto.
1886 B.A.	Baldwin, William Warren	Toronto.
1874 M.B.	Ball, Jerrold	Toronto.
1880 B.A.	Ballantyne, James	London.
1870 B.A.	Ballantyne, William Douglas	Pembroke.
1873 B.A.	} Ballantyne, Francis	Wilton Grove.
1874 M.A.		
1871 B.A.	} Ballard, William Henry	Hamilton.
1875 M.A.		
1873 M.B.	Balmer, John Stephen	Princeton.
1883 B.A.	Balmer, Robert	Kingston.
1886 B.A.	Balmer, Eliza	Brantford.
1870 B.A.	} Baptie, George	Ottawa.
1871 M.A.		
1850 B.A.	} Barber, George Anthony	(Ob.)
1857 M.A.		
1869 B.A.	Barber, Joseph Mark	(Ob.)
1866 B.A.	Barker, Peter McGill	Orangeville.
1882 M.B.	Barkwell, Richard Herbert	

B.

Date of Admission.			
1859 M.B..	Barnhart, Charles Edward	Owen Sound.	187
1876 M.A..	Barnhart, William. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)		187
1849 B.A. .}	Barrett, Michael	Toronto.	184
1853 M.A..			186
1885 B.A. .}	Barron, Alexander Robertson	Toronto.	181
1845 M.A..			187
1867 B.A. .}	Barron, Frederick William	(<i>Ob.</i>)	187
1881 B.A. .}			Barron, James	(Ob.)	186
1873 B.A. .}	Barron, Robert Armour	Port Dover.	186
1874 M.A..			188
1884 B.A. .}	Barwick, Walter	Toronto.	186
1860 M.B..			187
1879 B.A. .}	Bartlet, Alexander Robert	Windsor.	186
1872 M.B..			187
1878 B.A. .}	Bascom, Joseph	Uxbridge.	187
1854 B.A. .}			Bates, Joseph Ivimey	Woodstock.	187
1845 B.A. .}	Bates, Sidney Lawrence	(<i>Ob.</i>)	188
1884 B.A. .}			Bates, Samuel Stuart	Toronto.	188
1875 B.A. .}	Bayley, Richard	Toronto.	188
1876 M.A..			188
1877 B.A. .}	Beadle, Delos White. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	St. Catharines.	188
1880 M.B..			188
1850 M.D..	Beattie, Andrew	Blair.	188
1881 M.B..	Beattie, Francis Robert	Brantford.	187
1875 B.A. .}			186
1877 B.A. .}	Beattie, Daniel McKinley	Goble's Corners.	187
1880 M.B..			187
1850 M.D..	Beattie, William	Dow City, Iowa.	187
1881 M.B..	Beaumont, William (<i>Hon.</i>)	(<i>Ob.</i>)	187
1875 B.A. .}	Beck, Geoffrey Strange	Orillia.	187
1877 M.A..			188
1881 LL.B..	Beck, Henry Thatcher	Toronto.	187
1873 M.B..	Beck, Nicholas D.	Peterboro.	186
1874 M.B..			187
1863 LL.B..	Beeman, Milton Ira	Centreville.	188
1866 M.B..	Beemer, Nelson Henry	London.	188
1886 B.A. .}	Begue, Theophilus Henry Alexis	Dundas.	188
1861 M.B..			188
1864 B.A. .}	Beith, Alexander	Bowmanville.	188
1866 M.A..			188
1882 M.B..	Bell, Gordon	Toronto.	188
1885 B.A. .}	Bell, John	Listowel.	188
1864 M.B..			188
1866 B.A. .}	Bell, James Francis	Toronto.	188
1877 B.A. .}			Bell, John Johnston	Port Rowan.	186
1878 B.A. .}	Bell, William H.	Logansport, Ind.	187
1865 B.A. .}			Bell, Charles Wallace	(Ob.)	188
1866 M.A..	Bell, James Washington	Boulder, Col.	188
1881 M.B..	Bell, Andrew James	Breslau, Germany.	184
1865 B.A. .}	Bemiss, David	Manistee, Mich.	188
1866 M.A..			184
1875 M.B..	Bennett, John Henry	Jarvis.	188
1860 LL.B..	Benson, Richard Lowe	Peterboro'.	188
1880 M.B..	Bentley, Frank	Toronto.	188
1881 M.B..	Bentley, Lafayette	Toronto.	184
1868 M.B..	Bentley, Thomas Brigham	Sutton West.	188
1876 M.B..	Bentley Richard Irvine	New Westminster, B. C.	187

LIST OF GRADUATES.

105

B.

Date of
Admission.

1878 M.B.	Bentley, William Hincks	Newmarket.
1858 B.A.	Bernard, Richard Barrett	(Ob.)
1845 B.A.	Bethune, Norman	Toronto.
1861 LL.B.	Bethune, James	(Ob.)
1853 B.A.	Bettridge, William	Strathroy.
1874 B.A.	Betts, Frederick Pimlott	London.
1878 B.A.	Beynon, George William	Minnedosa.
1869 B.A.	Bickford, William Atkinson	Shelly Co., Tenn.
1886 M.B.	Bigelow, Arthur Wellington	
1868 B.A.	Bigg, Edmund Murney	Parkhill.
1870 M.A.		
1869 B.A.	Biggar, Charles Robert Webster	Toronto.
1873 M.A.		
1872 B.A.		
1884 M.B.	Biggs, Samuel Clarke	Winnipeg.
1884 M.B.	Bingham, George Arthur	Toronto.
1881 M.B.	Bingham, George Sheldon	Hamilton.
1880 B.A.	Birchard, Isaac James	Brantford.
1883 M.A.		
1878 B.A.	Bitzer, Conrad	Berlin.
1867 B.A.	Black, Davidson	(Ob.)
1873 B.A.	Black, Fergus	Goodwood.
1871 M.B.	Black, William Steele	Uxbridge.
1877 B.A.	Black, William Ross	Carberry, Man.
1876 B.A.	Blackadar, Alfred Kimball	Ottawa.
1885 B.A.	Blackstock, Joseph	Toronto.
1874 B.A.	Blackstock, Thomas Gibbs	Toronto.
1860 LL.B.	Blain, David	Toronto.
1870 LL.D.		
1881 B.A.	Blain, Thomas J.	Brampton.
1882 B.A.	Blair, Archibald	Dromore.
1854 B.A.	Blake, Dominick Edward	Toronto.
1858 M.A.		
1884 B.A.	Blake, Edward William Hume	Toronto.
1858 B.A.	Blake, Samuel Hume	Toronto.
1882 B.A.	Blake, William Hume	Toronto.
1880 B.A.	Blatchford, Thomas	London.
1862 M.B.	Bolster, John	(Ob.)
1878 M.B.	Bonnar, John Duncan	Kingston.
1881 M.B.	Bosanko, Samuel Arthur	Leadville, Col.
1883 B.A.	Boulton, Frank	New York.
1845 B.A.	Boulton, Henry John	Toronto.
1882 B.A.	Boulton, Christopher Robinson	Toronto.
1848 B.A.	Boulton, John	Toronto.
1854 B.A.	Boulton, James Forster	(Ob.)
1857 M.A.		
1884 M.B.	Bourke, Edward	
1848 M.D.	Bovell, James. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	(Ob.)
1884 B.A.	Boville, Thomas Cooper	Ottawa.
1876 M.B.	Bowerman, Albert Claude	Pictou.

B.

Date of Admission.		Date Admis
1865 B.A.	} Bowers, Jacob Eton Rochester, Min.	1868
1866 M.A.		1866
1877 B.A.	Bowes, Edward Addison Emmet (Ob.)	1871
1884 B.A.	Bowes, Joseph Hetherington Toronto.	1877
1879 M.B.	Bowlby, David Adam Simcoe.	1878
1856 B.A.	} Bowlby, Ward Hamilton Berlin.	1867
1858 M.A.		1868
1858 LL.B.		1878
1860 LL.B.	Bowlby, John Wedgwood Brantford.	1884
1886 B.A.	Bowerman, Lindley H. Toronto.	1876
1880 M.B.	Bowman, George Penetanguishene.	1877
1867 M.B.	Bowman, James Walter Kansas City, Neb.	1880
1879 B.A.	Bown, John Campbell Ferrie Calgary.	1862
1848 B.A.	} Boyd, John Toronto.	1865
1850 M.A.		1864
1854 B.C.L.		1867
1853 B.A.	} Boyd, William Thomas Toronto.	1869
1856 M.A.		1865
1853 M.D.	Boyd, Walter Forest.	1871
1860 B.A.	} Boyd, John Alexander Toronto.	1879
1861 M.A.		1888
1875 B.A.	Boyd, Francis Leith England.	1853
1844 M.D.	Boys, H. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>) (Ob.)	1857
1861 LL.B.	Boys, William Fuller Alyes Barrie.	1875
1886 B.A.	Bradford, Samuel Hugh Toronto.	1881
1884 B.A.	Bradley, William Inglis Montreal.	1870
1884 M.B.	} Bray, James Toronto.	1885
1885 M.D.		1886
1882 M.B.	} Bremner, William Wilson Minesing.	1864
1885 M.D.		1867
1880 B.A.	Brennan, Hugh Scott Hamilton.	1869
1886 B.A.	Brent, Charles Ridgeway.	1873
1873 M.B.	Brewster, Nathaniel Toronto.	1865
1883 B.A.	Bristol, Edward James Toronto.	1883
1875 M.B.	} Britton, William Toronto.	1886
1876 M.D.		1871
1885 M.B.	Britton, Carson Henry London.	1866
1884 B.A.	Broad, Samuel William (Ob.)	1857
1885 B.A.	Brown, Catharine Edith Germany.	1884
1877 B.A.	Brown, Edward Betley Toronto.	1879
1854 B.A.	} Brown, James Toronto.	1881
1856 M.A.		1870
1884 B.A.	Brown, James Farquharson Toronto.	1878
1881 B.A.	Brown, John Hyslop Winnipeg.	1881
1868 M.B.	} Brown, John Price Galt.	1881
1869 M.D.		1876
1885 B.A.	Brown, Margaret Nelson Germany.	1881
1874 M.B.	Brown, Owen Campbell Acton Vale, P. Q.	1876
1871 M.A.	Browning, Thomas Blair. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>) Toronto.	

B.

	Date of Admission.		
Min.	1868 B. A.	Bruce, George	St. John, N. B.
(Ob.)	1866 B. A.	} Brunel, George	Ottawa.
onto.	1871 M. A.		
noe.	1877 B. A.	} Bryant, John Ebenezer	Toronto.
	1878 M. A.		
erlin.	1867 B. A.	} Bryce, George	Winnipeg.
	1868 M. A.		
	1878 LL.B.		
ford.	1884 LL.D.	} Bryce, Peter Henderson	Toronto.
onto.	1876 B. A.		
ene.	1877 M. A.		
Neb.	1880 M. B.		
gary.	1862 B. A.	} Buchan, John Milne	(Ob.)
	1865 M. A.		
onto.	1864 B. A.		
	1867 M. B.	} Buchan, Humphrey Ewing	Toronto.
onto.	1869 M. A.		
	1869 M. D.		
orest.	1865 M. B.	Buchanan, Charles William	Cookstown.
onto.	1871 M. B.	Buchanan, George	Zurich.
	1879 M. B.	Buchner, Denis Christopher	Delhi.
land.	1880 B. A.	Builder, Joseph	Mhow, India.
(Ob.)	1853 B. A.	Bull, Samuel James	Belleville.
arrie.	1857 B. A.	Bull, Thomas Henry	North Toronto.
onto.	1875 B. A.	Bull, Bartholomew Edward	Toronto.
treal.	1881 B. A.	Bunting, Thomas Balmer	(Ob.)
onto.	1870 M. B.	Burgess, Thomas Joseph Workman	London.
	1885 LL.B.	Burgess, William	Port Eigin.
esing.	1886 B. A.	Burkholder, Charles Eddington	
ilton.	1864 B. A.	Burkitt, Thomas H	
eway.	1867 M. B.	Burnett, David	Cobourg.
onto.	1869 B. A.	} Burnfield, George	Brockville.
	1873 M. A.		
	1865 M. B.	Burnham, Elias LaFontaine	Hilsburg.
onto.	1883 B. A.	} Burnham, John Hampton	Peterboro.
	1886 M. A.		
ndon.	1871 B. A.	Burnham, William Rufus	(Ob.)
(Ob.)	1866 M. B.	Burns, James Hepburn	Toronto.
many.	1857 B. A.	Burns, Nelson	Toronto.
onto.	1884 B. A.	Burt, Arthur William	Brockville.
	1879 M. B.	Burt, Franklin	Norwalk, O.
onto.	1881 M. B.	Burt, John Crombie	Toronto.
onto.	1870 M. B.	Burt, William	Paris.
nipeg.	1878 M. B.	} Burton, William Henry	London, Eng.
	1881 M. D.		
Galt.	1876 M. B.	Byam, John Wesley	Campbellford.

C.

Date of Admission.			
1856 B.A. . .	} <i>Ad eundem</i>	Cambie, Charles	(Ob.)
1856 M.A. . .			1885
1883 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, Alfred Buell	Toronto.
1881 LL.B. . .			1879
1883 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, A. D	Hamilton.
1879 B.A. . .			1875
1882 M.A. . .	}	Cameron, Duncan Ontario	Toronto.
1886 B.A. . .			1878
1860 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, Edward Robert	London.
<i>Ad eundem</i>			1883
1860 M.A. . .	}	Cameron, George Alexander	Woodstock.
1879 B.A. . .			1878
1885 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, Hector	Toronto.
1868 B.A. . .			1863
1869 M.A. . .	}	Cameron, John Donald	Winnipeg.
1874 M.B. . .			1866
1875 M.B. . .	}	Cameron, John Home	Toronto.
1876 M.D. . .			1871
1876 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, Robert	Denver, Col.
1881 B.A. . .			1865
1883 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, Irving Heward	Toronto.
1883 B.A. . .			1868
1865 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, Kenneth Hugh Lochiel	Cayuga.
1866 M.A. . .			1869
1866 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, John	(Ob.)
1875 M.A. . .			1858
1873 B.A. . .	}	Cameron, John William	(Ob.)
1874 M.A. . .			1879
1873 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Alexander Urquhart	Comber.
1883 M.A. . .			1882
1883 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Archibald Hamilton	Toronto.
1865 B.A. . .			1886
1866 M.A. . .	}	Campbell, John	Montreal.
1866 B.A. . .			1881
1875 M.A. . .	}	Campbell, Archibald Frederick	(Ob.)
1873 B.A. . .			1886
1874 M.A. . .	}	Campbell, James	Toronto.
1873 B.A. . .			1865
1883 M.A. . .	}	Campbell, John	Toronto.
1874 M.B. . .			1879
1877 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Aaron Jesse	Gravenhurst.
1881 B.A. . .			1872
1878 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Peter Sinclair	Hamilton.
1879 M.A. . .			1879
1882 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Archibald Gilchrist	Harriston.
1883 B.A. . .			1879
1883 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, John Henry Mayne	Toronto.
1883 B.A. . .			1885
1884 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Colin Graham	Edinburgh.
1885 M.B. . .			1865
1883 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, John L.	Nyack, N. Y.
1883 B.A. . .			1868
1883 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, John Lachlan	Gore Bay.
1883 B.A. . .			1872
1884 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, John S.	St. Catharines.
1883 B.A. . .			1865
1884 B.A. . .	}	Campbell, Thomas Glashan	Whitby.
1885 M.B. . .			1877
1883 B.A. . .	}	Cane, George Filmore	Toronto.
1870 B.A. . .			1879
1886 M.B. . .	}	Cane, Frederick Warren	Toronto.
1876 B.A. . .			1883
1883 M.B. . .	}	Canniff, Henry Thorpe	Toronto.
1883 M.B. . .			1886
1869 M.B. . .	}	Carlyle, Alexander	Toronto.
			1851
	}	Carlyle, James Cochrane	Toronto.
			1854
	}	Carey, Robert Dobree	(Ob.)
			1886
	}	Carleton, William Hall	Markham.
			1880
	}	Carney, Richard	Windsor.
			1882
			1884

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C.

	Date of Admission.		
(Ob.)	1879 B.A.	Carroll, William Edward	Streetsville.
	1885 M.B.	Carr, Leeming	Ancaster.
	1880 B.A.	Carruthers, Adam	Kingston.
	1879 B.A.	Carruthers, John	Tilsoaburg.
	1875 B.A.	Carscadden, Thomas	Galt.
	1878 M.A.		
	1883 B.A.	Carswell, Albert	Toronto.
	1878 M.B.	Carthew, Charles Edward	Teviotdale.
	1881 B.A.	Carveth, George Henry	Toronto.
	1863 M.B.	Cascaden, John	Iona.
	1866 M.D.		
	1871 B.A.	Casey, George Elliott	Fingal.
	1868 B.A.	Cassels, Allan	Toronto.
	1879 B.A.	Cassels, Richard Scougall	Toronto.
	1865 B.A.	Cassels, Walter Gibson Pringle	Toronto.
	1868 M.B.	Cassidy, John Joseph	Toronto.
	1869 M.D.		
	1856 B.A.	Cattanach, Alexander John	Toronto.
	1858 M.A.		
	1879 M.B.	Caughlin, John William	Bay City, Mich.
	1882 B.A.	Caven, John	Toronto.
	1886 M.B.	Caven, William Proudfoot	Toronto.
	1881 B.A.	Cayley, Hugh St. Quentin	Calgary.
	1881 B.A.	Chaffey, Benjamin Elswood	Winnipeg.
	1886 B.A.	Chamberlain, Alexander Francis	Toronto.
(Ob.)	1886 B.A.	Chambers, Graham	Toronto.
	1865 M.B.	Chapman, O. W.	
	1879 M.B.	Chappel, Walter Franklin	St. Catharines.
	1882 M.B.	Charlton, William Joseph	Toronto.
	1870 B.A.	Chase, George Ambrose	Ridgetown.
	1851 M.D.	Chewett, William Cameron	Toronto.
	1872 LL.B.	Chisholm, Duncan	Port Hope.
	1879 B.A.	Chisholm, James	Hamilton.
	1879 M.B.	Chisholm, Thomas	Arthur.
	1885 B.A.	Chisholm, William Craig	Port Hope.
	1865 B.A.	Christie, Alexander James	Ottawa.
	1868 LL.B.		
	1872 B.A.	Christie, James Douglas	Chatham.
	1865 M.B.	Chrysler, William Henry	New Durham.
	1877 B.A.	Clapp, David Philip	Harriston.
	1879 M.B.	Clapp, Robert Edwin	Mildway.
	1883 M.D.		
	1886 LL.B.	Clark, Alfred Henry	
	1851 B.A.	Clark, Alister McKenzie	Guelph.
	1854 M.A.		
	1886 B.A.	Clark, Charles Patten	Toronto.
	1880 LL.B.	Clark, James Bond	Toronto.
	1882 B.A.	Clark, John Murray	Toronto.
	1884 M.A.		

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1878 M.B..	} Clarke, Charles Kirk	188
1879 M.D..		Portsmouth.
1879 B.A..	Clarke, Donald Kenneth	187
1866 B.A..	Clarke, Henry E.	187
1846 Mus. B	} Clarke, James Paton	187
1856 Mus. D	 (Ob.)	187
1882 B.A..	Clarke, Lawrence J.	187
1876 B.A..	Clark, Malcolm Sinclair	188
1876 B.A..	Clarkson, Charles	188
1879 B.A..	Cleaver, Solomon	188
1882 M.B..	Cleland, Gawn Shaw	188
1880 M.B..	Clemens, George H.	188
1880 M.B..	Clemens, Levi Rowman	188
1871 M.B..	Clement, John James	188
1886 B.A..	Clement, Robert Vercoe	187
1878 B.A..	} Clement, William Henry Pope	187
1881 LL.B..	 Toronto.	186
1879 B.A..	Clements, Edgar Nourood	188
1867 LL.B..	Clerke, Alfred Atheling	188
1867 M.B..	Clerke, Charles H	187
1883 M.B..	Clerke, Harvey Shaw	186
1884 M.B..	Clerke, John Wesley	187
1883 B.A..	Cline, William Henry	187
1873 M.B..	Close, James Alexander	187
1886 B.A..	Coates, Daniel Harsum	184
1886 LL.B..	Coatsworth, Emerson	18-
1885 B.A..	Cochrane, Robert Rutherford	18-
1860 LL.B..	} Cochrane, Samuel H	18-
1870 LL.D..	 (Ob.)
1870 B.A..	Cockburn, Edward	18
1872 M.A..	} Cody, William Stephen	184
1883 B.A..	 Kemptville.
1879 B.A..	Cole, Addison	18-
1871 M.B..	Cole, Henry James	18-
1881 B.A..	Collier, Henry Herbert	18-
1885 B.A..	Collins, Arthur	18
1885 B.A..	Collins, James Albert	18
1879 B.A..	} Congdon, Frederick Tennyson	18
1883 LL.B..	 Halifax, N. S.
1867 B.A..	} Connon, Charles Henry	18
1868 M.A..	 Regina, N. W. T.
1864 B.A..	Connor, James William	18
1864 M.B..	} Constantinides, Petros Constance	18
1865 M.D..	 Toronto.
1875 M.B..	Cook, Allan Buchner	18
1880 B.A..	Cook, William	18
1880 B.A..	Cooke, Charles Henry	18
1862 B.A..	} Cooper, George	18
1864 M.A..	 Philadelphia.	18

C.

	Date of Admission.	
mouth.	1881 M.B. . .	Cooper, Robert Edmund
dstock.	1882 B.A. . .	Corbett, Lewis Christopher Arnprior.
hicago.	1879 B.A. . .	Corcoran, Thomas Patrick (Ob.)
.. (Ob.)	1874 M.B. . .	Corman, John Wesley Beech Ridge N. Y.
nnipeg.	1878 M.B. . .	Cornell, Sanford Augustus London.
getown.	1878 M.B. . .	Cornell, Warner Thedford.
aforth.	1884 B.A. . .	Cosgrove, Henry J. Lincoln, Neb.
rritton.	1874 M.B. . .	Cotton, James Henry Mount Forest.
'oronto.	1881 M.B. . .	Cotton, James Milton Lambton Mills.
'erry.	1881 M.B. . .	Cotton, Robert
reslan.	1882 M.B. . .	Coulter, Robert Aurora.
Sarnia.	1880 B.A. . .	Courtice, Andrew Cory Port Perry.
'oronto.	1885 M.B. . .	Courtney, John Dickson Morriston.
'oronto.	1884 B.A. . .	Coutts, John Chatham.
'oronto.	1875 M.B. . .	Covernton, Theodore Selby Toronto.
'oronto.	1877 M.D. . .	
'oronto.	1863 M.B. . .	Covernton, William Hutchins Buenos Ayres, S.A.
'a, N. S.	1868 M.D. . .	
nati, O.	1884 B.A. . .	Cowan, George Henry Toronto.
.. (Ob.)	1871 M.B. . .	Cowan, George Hoyle Toronto.
Lucan.	1866 M.B. . .	Cowan, Samuel Harriston.
..	1878 B.A. . .	Cox, John Loane Collingwood.
'oronto.	1870 B.A. . .	Coyne, James Henry St. Thomas.
ille, Ill.	1873 B.A. . .	Craig, John Cocanada, India.
'erry.	1864 B.A. . .	Craig, Thomas Dixon Port Perry.
'oronto.	1848 B.A. . .	Craigie, William (Ob.)
'Perth.	1858 M.A. . .	
.. (Ob.)	1877 B.A. . .	Craigie, James Bobcaygeon.
bridge.	1878 M.A. . .	
ptville.	1883 B.A. . .	Crasweller, Christopher Lewis Oshawa.
Cayuga.	1862 B.A. . .	Crawford, William Glover Toronto.
antford.	1866 B.A. . .	Crawford, Edward Patrick Brockville.
herines.	1870 M.A. . .	
lkerton.	1874 B.A. . .	Crawford, Angus
antford.	1884 M.A. . .	
x, N. S.	1881 B.A. . .	Crawford, Horace Edgar Winnipeg.
.. W. T.	1883 B.A. . .	Creasor, Alfred David Owen Sound.
.. Berlin.	1885 B.A. . .	Creasor, John Alexander Owen Sound.
'oronto.	1882 B.A. . .	Creelman, William Fenwick Williams Toronto.
'elland.	1885 LL.B. . .	
'oronto.	1872 B.A. . .	Crerar, John Minnedosa.
ltimore.	1883 B.A. . .	Crichton, Alexander Owen Sound.
delphia.	1870 B.A. . .	Crickmore, Snelling Roper Toronto.
	1850 D.C.L.	Croft, Henry Holmes. (Hon.) (Ob.)
	1868 B.A. . .	Croly, John Edgar Minden.
	1870 M.A. . .	
	1854 B.A. . .	Crombie, Ernestus (Ob.)
	1857 M.A. . .	

C.

Date of Admission.		Adm.
1857 B.A.	} Crombie, Marcellus Marcus Aurelius Toronto.	187
1858 M.A.		188
1859 LL.B.	} Cronyn, Hume Blake London.	188
1886 B.A.		187
1859 M.B.	} Cronyn, John Buffalo, N. Y.	188
1860 M.D.		188
1860 LL.B.	} Cronyn, Verschoyle London.	186
1851 B.C.L.		188
1852 B.A.	} Crooks, Adam (Ob.)	186
1853 M.A.		188
1863 LL.D.	} Crooks, Alexander David Toronto.	186
1886 B.A.		187
1845 B.A.	} Crookshank, George (Ob.)	186
1848 M.A.		187
1848 B.C.L.	} Cross, James Fletcher Ottawa.	187
1852 D.C.L.		186
1862 LL.B.	} Cross, William James Australia.	186
1880 M.B.		188
1871 B.A.	} Crozier, James London, Eng.	186
1872 M.B.		185
1870 B.A.	} Cruickshank, Alexander Downie Toronto.	185
1882 B.A.		188
1882 B.A.	} Cruikshank, George Robert Ellesmere.	188
1876 B.A.		188
1879 B.A.	} Crysler, Alexander Hamilton.	187
1880 M.A.		187
1869 B.A.	} Cumming, Montgomery Washington, D. C.	187
1873 LL.B.		188
1878 B.A.	} Cummings, Richard Black New York.	184
1860 LL.B.		187
1867 B.A.	} Curran, Joseph John St. Catharines.	187
1884 B.A.		187
1884 B.A.	} Curry, Charles Dobyn Minden.	187
1883 M.B.		187
	} Cuthbert, James Ingersoll.	187
		189
	} Cuthbertson, William Brooklin.	188
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1849 B.A.	} Dack, Thomas Benjamin Norman Creemore.	189
1863 M.B.		189
1873 B.A.	} Dadson, Ebenezer William Toronto.	188
1878 M.B.		188
1871 B.A.	} Dafeo, William Allan Madoc.	188
1873 M.A.		186
1877 M.B.	} Dale, William Toronto.	188
1880 B.A.		187
1884 B.A.	} Davidson, Alexander Toronto.	188
1883 B.A.		188
1880 B.A.	} Davidson, Alexander Bruce Aurora.	188
1882 M.A.		185
1866 B.A.	} Davidson, Hugh Toronto.	188
1882 B.A.		188
1883 B.A.	} Davidson, John Alexander Stratford.	188
1880 B.A.		188
1882 M.A.	} Davidson, Thomas Lakehurst.	185
1866 B.A.		186
1882 B.A.	} Davidson, William Toronto.	188
1879 B.A.		186
	} Davis, Edward Pease Calgary.	188
		186
	} Davis, Ghent Winnipeg.	186
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	Date of Admission.		
	1877 B.A.	} Davis, Samuel Percy (Ob.)
	1880 M.A.		
ronto.	1880 B.A.	} Davison, John Lorenzo	Toronto.
	1874 B.A.		
ndon.	1879 M.A.	} Dawson, Alexander	Winnipeg.
N. Y.	1881 B.A.		
ndon.	1862 M.B.	} Dayfoot, Philo Kilborn	Port Colborne.
	1862 M.B.		
	1883 B.A.	} DeGrassi, George Philip . . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
	1865 M.B.		
(Ob.)	1885 LL.B.	} DeGuerre, Ambrose	Stratford.
	1885 LL.B.		
	1868 B.A.	} DeLaHaye, Alcide . . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
	1871 M.B.		
ronto.	1866 B.A.	} DeLaMatter, Robert Hamel	Attercliffe.
	1868 M.A.		
(Ob.)	1879 B.A.	} Delamere, Thomas Dawson	Toronto.
	1878 M.B.		
atawa.	1861 LL.B.	} Delaney, John Walter	Trenton.
tralia.	1883 B.A.		
	1863 LL.B.	} DeLom, Henry Anthony	London.
	1868 B.A.		
, Eng.	1853 M.D.	} Denison, George Taylor	Toronto.
ronto.	1858 B.A.		
smere.	1886 B.A.	} Denovan, Allan MacNab	Toronto.
	1883 B.A.		
ilton.	1863 LL.B.	} Denroche, Edward James	Petrolia.
	1868 B.A.		
	1853 M.D.	} Deroche, Hammel Madden	Napanee.
	1858 B.A.		
	1886 B.A.	} Desmond, Humphrey . . . . .	. . . . .
	1883 B.A.		
	1875 B.A.	} DesVceux, George William	St. John's, Nfd.
	1871 B.A.		
D. C.	1879 B.A.	} Dewar, William	Perth.
York.	1880 M.B.		
arines.	1848 B.A.	} Dewart, Herbert Hartley	Toronto.
inden.	1876 B.A.		
ersoll.	1877 B.A.	} Dickey, Arthur Rupert	Amherst, N. S.
oklin.	1878 M.A.		
	1880 B.A.	} Dickson, Edwin Hamilton	Fargo, Dak.
	1885 B.A.		
emore.	1885 B.A.	} Dickson, John Elder	Newmarket.
	1876 B.A.		
ronto.	1880 LL.B.	} Dickson, John Forrest	St. Louis, Mo.
Madoc.	1880 B.A.		
ronto.	1884 M.B.	} Dixon, Alexander	Guelph.
ronto.	1883 B.A.		
ronto.	1864 LL.B.	} Dixon, John	Peterborough
urora.	1882 LL.D.		
ronto.	1871 M.B.	} Dobbs, Ogilvie Graham	Carleton, N. B.
atford.	1881 B.A.		
ehurst.	1882 M.A.	} Doel, William Henry	Doncaster.
	1881 B.A.		
ronto.	1857 B.A.	} Doherty, Albert Edward	Toronto.
algary.	1866 B.A.		
nipeg.	1881 M.A.	} Doherty, John . . . . .	. . . . .
	1881 M.A.		
	1881 M.A.	} Doherty, William Burton	St. Thomas.
	1864 M.B.		
	1880 B.A.	} Dolsen, Francis James . . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
	1884 M.B.		
	1883 B.A.	} Donald, Robert Charles	Toronto.
	1864 LL.B.		
	1882 LL.D.	} Donaldson, James Carruthers	Fergus.
	1871 M.B.		
	1881 B.A.	} Donaldson, John	Jarrat's Corners.
	1882 M.A.		
	1881 B.A.	} Donovan, Cornelius	Hamilton.
	1857 B.A.		
	1866 B.A.	} Doolittle, Joseph Henry	Emerson, Man.
	1881 M.A.		
	1881 M.A.	} Dormer, George. (ad eundem.) . . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
	1864 M.B.		
	1864 M.B.	} Dorsey, William Samuel	Charriton, Ia.
	1881 M.A.		
	1864 M.B.	} Douet, C. F. (ad eundem.)	Spanishtown, Jam.
	1864 M.B.		
	1864 M.B.	} Douglas, Charles	Detroit.
	1864 M.B.		

D.

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1879 B.A.	Douglas, George Benjamin	Chatham.	185
1881 B.A.	Douglas, John	Parkdale.	185
1865 B.A.	Douglas, Robert Dun	New York.	188
1861 LL.B.	Douglas, William	Chatham.	188
1867 M.B.	Douglas, William	Fort Erie.	188
1878 M.B.	Doupe, William Henry	(Ob.)	188
1869 B.A.	Dowsley, Andrew	Brockville.	188
1884 B.A.	Drake, Frances Ambidge	Toronto.	188
1884 M.B.	Draper, Joseph Sandford		184
1845 B.A.	Draper, William George	(Ob.)	187
1850 M.A.			188
1886 M.B.	Drummond, Herbert Edwin		186
1879 M.B.	Dryden, James Robert	Erawosa.	186
1879 M.B.	Duck, William Benjamin	Morpeth.	187
1885 B.A.	Duff, Rolph Johnson	Toronto.	187
1878 B.A.	Duff, Samuel John	(Ob.)	188
1878 M.B.	Duggan, Frederick Joseph	Grand Forks, Dak.	188
1864 LL.B.	Duggan, George Frederick	(Ob.)	188
1881 M.B.	Duncan, James Henry	Thamesville.	187
1880 B.A.	Duncan, James Moir	Alliston.	187
1886 B.A.	Duncan, John McDonald	Toronto.	186
1882 M.B.	Duncan, John Thomas	Toronto.	187
1882 B.A.	Duncan, William Anderson	Churchill.	188
1883 M.A.			188
1882 B.A.	Dunn, Herbert Langell	Toronto.	188
1868 B.A.	Dunn, James Morrison	Welland.	186
LL.B.			186
1884 B.A.	Durand, Charles Ferdinand	Toronto.	188

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1871 M.B.	Eakins, James	Port Crescent, Mich.	
1875 M.B.	Eakins, James Edwin	Belleville.	
1876 B.A.	Eakins, William George	Toronto.	187
1877 M.A.			188
1877 B.A.	Eastman, Samuel Henry	Oshawa.	188
1849 B.A.	Eastwood, William Octavus	Whitby.	188
1853 M.D.			186
1851 M.D.	Eastwood, Charles Septimus	(Ob.)	187
1882 M.B.	Eastwood, William F.	Claremont.	187
1864 M.B.	Eby, Aaron	Sebringville.	187
1867 M.B.	Eccles, Friend Richard	London.	186
1868 M.D.			187
1862 M.B.	Eckhardt, Thomas Philip	(Ob.)	187
1881 M.B.	Edmondson, William Constantine	Riverside.	188
1870 B.A.	Edwards, Elihu Burritt	Peterboro'.	188
1871 M.A.			184
1881 LL.B.			187

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E.

Date of
Admission.

1851 B.A. . . .	Eliot, Charles Frederick	(Ob.)
1857 M.A. . . .		
1886 B.A. . . .	Elliot, Andrew	Toronto.
1881 M.B. . . .	Elliot, Howard Roxboro.	Brucefield.
1882 B.A. . . .	Elliot, Joseph Charles	Port Robinson.
1882 B.A. . . .	Elliot, William	Mitchell.
1886 B.A. . . .	Elliott, Charles	
1885 B.A. . . .	Elliott, James J.	Toronto.
1861 M.B. . . .	Elliott, John	(Ob.)
1879 B.A. . . .	Elliott, John Wilson	Milton.
1880 M.B. . . .	Ellis, Judson	Muskegon City, Mich.
1867 B.A. . . .		
1868 M.A. . . .	Ellis, William Hodgson	Toronto.
1870 M.B. . . .		
1875 B.A. . . .	Embree, Luther Edmund	Whitby.
1854 B.A. . . .		
1858 LL.B. . . .	English, Caleb Elias	Toronto.
1867 M.A. . . .		
1876 B.A. . . .	English, Edwin Noble	London.
1877 M.A. . . .		
1861 LL.B. . . .	English, Lyman	Oshawa.
1877 M.B. . . .	Esmond, John Jackson	Peterboro'.
1883 LL.B. . . .	Essery, Emanuel Thomas	London.
1850 B.A. . . .	Evans, George Mountain	Toronto.
1885 B.A. . . .	Evans, John Wakeman	Toronto.
1868 M.B. . . .		
1869 M.D. . . .	Evans, Lewis Hamilton	Toronto.
1882 B.A. . . .	Evans, Walter Thompson	Waterdown.
1870 B.A. . . .		
1871 M.A. . . .	Ewen, Thomas Edward	Belleville.

F.

1877 B.A. . . .	Fairbairn, Robert	
1880 B.A. . . .	Fairbank, Henry Addington	(Ob.)
1883 B.A. . . .		
1886 M.A. . . .	Fairclough, Henry Rushton	Baltimore.
1866 B.A. . . .		
1870 M.A. . . .	Falconbridge, William Glenholme	Toronto.
1874 M.B. . . .		
1875 M.D. . . .	Farewell, Adolphus	Glanfield.
1864 LL.B. . . .	Farewell, John Edwin	Whitby.
1878 B.A. . . .	Farmer, Jones H.	Woodstock.
1878 B.A. . . .	Farquharson, James	Rock Lake, N. W. T.
1883 B.A. . . .	Farquharson, William	Toronto.
1882 B.A. . . .	Faskin, David	Toronto.
1869 M.B. . . .		
1873 M.D. . . .	Fell, Hampden Hagar	Hollen.
1879 B.A. . . .	Fenwick, Murray M.	Niagara Falls.

F.

Date of Admission.			
1881	M.B. . .	Ferguson, Alexander H.	Winnipeg.
1864	B.A. . .	Ferguson, John	Mulmur.
	B.A. . .	Ferguson, John	Toronto.
1880	M.B. . .		
1872	B.A. . .	Ferguson, William John	Chicago.
1873	M.B. . .	Ferrier, William	(Ob.)
1875	M.D. . .		
1877	M.B. . .		
1877	B.A. . .	Field, Byron	Pickering.
1877	B.A. . .	Field, George Washington	Guelph.
1884	B.A. . .	Fields, John Charles	Baltimore.
1886	B.A. . .	Fife, James Alexander	Peterboro'.
1876	B.A. . .	Findlay, David	Cantley, Que.
1880	M.B. . .	Fisher, Alfred	Creek Bank.
1877	M.B. . .	Fisher, David Merritt	Creemore.
1862	B.A. . .	Fisher, James	Winnipeg.
1872	M.A. . .		
1882	M.B. . .		
1873	B.A. . .	Fisher, Richard Magee	Warton.
1873	B.A. . .	Fisken, John Kerr	Toronto.
1859	B.A. . .	Fitch, Benjamin Franklin	(Ob.)
1860	M.A. . .		
1851	B.A. . .		
1857	M.A. . .		
1858	LL.B. . .	Fitzgerald, Edward	(Ob.)
1866	B.A. . .	Fitzgerald, William	Ottawa.
1871	M.A. . .		
1878	B.A. . .	Fitzsimmons, William	Rockwood.
1864	B.A. . .	Fleming, William Boyer	Louisville, Ky.
1865	M.A. . .		
1871	B.A. . .		
1872	B.A. . .	Fletcher, Hugh	Ottawa.
1873	B.A. . .	Fletcher, John	Kingston.
1874	M.A. . .	Fletcher, Colin	Farquhar.
1875	B.A. . .		
1875	B.A. . .	Fletcher, William	(Ob.)
1875	B.A. . .	Flint, William Hyland	Montreal.
1869	M.B. . .	Ford, Samuel Payne	Norwood.
1872	M.D. . .		
1871	M.B. . .		
1872	B.A. . .		
	M.D. . .	Forrest, William	Bradford.
1872	M.B. . .	Forrest, Robert Wilson	Mount Albert.
1875	B.A. . .	Forsyth, David	Berlin.
1885	B.A. . .	Forward, Arthur James	Iroquois.
1871	B.A. . .	Foss, William Daniel	Toronto.
1860	LL.B. . .	Foster, William Alexander	Toronto.
1865	B.A. . .	Foster, Stuart	Picton.
1866	M.A. . .		
1871	B.A. . .		
1872	M.A. . .	Fotheringham, Thomas Francis	Grenfell, N. W. T.
1883	B.A. . .	Fotheringham, John Taylor	St. John, N. B.

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F.

Date of
Admission

1857 B.A.	} Francis William Totten	Manitowaning.
1858 M.A.		
1859 M.B.		
1883 B.A.	} Francis, Daniel	New Edinburgh.
1860 B.A.		
1861 M.A.	} Fraser, James Thomas	(Ob.)
1870 B.A.		
1871 M.A.	} Fraser, Robert Douglas	Bowmanville.
1874 M.B.		
1874 M.B.	} Fraser, Donald Blair	Stratford.
1874 M.B.		
1885 B.A.	} Fraser, H. R.	Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
1880 B.A.		
1883 B.A.	} Fraser, William Henry	Toronto.
1883 B.A.		
1882 M.B.	} Freel, Albert Ira	Stouffville.
1853 M.D.		
1886 B.A.	} Freeman, Clarkson	Milton.
1883 M.B.		
1886 B.A.	} Freeman, G. E.	Toronto.
1883 M.B.		
1851 B.A.	} Freeman, William F.	Walkerton.
1863 B.A.		
1864 M.A.	} Freer, Cortlandt	(Ob.)
1882 M.B.		
1884 B.A.	} Frisby, Edgar	Washington, D. C.
1864 M.B.		
1879 LL.B.	} Frost, Robert Samuel	Kinmount.
	} Frost, William Albert	Toronto.
	} Fulton, John	Toronto.
	} Furlong, Edward	Hamilton.

G.

1850 B.A.	} Gage, James Lorenzo	
1868 B.A.		
1875 M.A.	} Galbraith, John	Toronto.
1868 M.B.		
1873 B.A.	} Galbraith, Daniel	Dresden.
1882 B.A.		
1884 B.A.	} Galt, Alexander Casimir	Toronto.
1869 M.B.		
1885 B.A.	} Galloway, William Oswald	Toronto.
1878 M.B.		
1881 M.D.	} Gamble, Joseph B.	St. Catherines.
1886 B.A.		
1848 B.A.	} Gamble, Nathaniel	
1879 M.B.		
1862 B.A.	} Gardiner, Ella	Belleville.
1865 LL.B.		
1879 B.A.	} Gardiner, John Herbert	London.
1881 M.A.		
1862 B.A.	} Garside, Robert	Toronto.
1866 M.A.		
1863 B.A.	} Geddes, John Gamble	Hamilton.
1864 M.A.		
1869 LL.B.	} Geikie, Archibald James	Toronto.
	} Gibbon, Henry F. Howard	(Ob.)
	} Gibson, John	Georgetown, Dem., S. A.
	} Gibson, John Munro	London, Eng.
	} Gibson, John Morrison	Hamilton.

G.

Date of Admission.		
1870 B.A.	} Gibson, Goodwin	Toronto.
1871 M.A.		
1872 B.A.	Gibson, John	(Ob.)
1873 B.A.	Gilchrist, John Robertson	Cheltenham.
1861 B.A.	Gillespie, Adam Scott	
1875 B.A.	Gilmer, Henry Halleck	Savannah, Ga.
1869 B.A.	Gilmour, George	(Ob.)
1885 B.A.	Gilmour, Joseph Leeming	Toronto.
1880 B.A.	Gilmour, Thomas Henry	Winnipeg.
1882 M.B.	Gilpin, William	Brechin.
1878 M.B.	Glasgow, Sinclair Holden	Welland.
1882 B.A.	Glass, Charles True	London.
1880 M.B.	Glendinning, James Irwin	Streetsville.
1882 LL.B.	Glenn, James Morrison	St. Thomas.
1877 M.B.	Good, James Wilford	Winnipeg.
1868 B.A.	} Goodwillie, Geo. Stewart	Georgetown.
1869 M.A.		
1865 B.A.	} Goodwillie, John Milton	Newmarket.
1866 M.A.		
1883 B.A.	Gordon, Charles William	Toronto.
1883 B.A.	Gordon, Daniel Gilbert	Toronto.
1877 M.B.	Gordon, George	Berlin.
1882 LL.B.	Gorman, Michael James	Toronto.
1869 M.B.	Gouinlock, William Coleman	Warsaw, N. Y.
1879 M.B.	Gould, David Hawthorne	Stroud.
1886 B.A.	Gourlay, Richard	Caledonia.
1877 M.B.	Gracey, William John	(Ob.)
1882 B.A.	Graham, Edward George	Brampton.
1869 M.B.	} Graham, James Elliot	Toronto.
1870 M.D.		
1867 M.B.	} Graham, William	Brussels.
1868 M.D.		
1877 B.A.	Graham, William Andrew	Orangeville.
1871 M.B.	Graham, William Henry	Toronto.
1879 B.A.	Graham, William Hugh	St. Catharines.
1861 B.A.	Grant, Alexander	Dufferin.
1850 B.A.	} Grant, Allan James	L'Original.
1859 M.A.		
1877 M.B.	Grant, Andrew	St. Thomas.
1883 B.A.	Grant, David Mills	Oakwood.
1881 B.A.	Grant, Donald	Arnprior.
1861 B.A.	Grant, George	Simcoe.
1845 B.A.	} Grasett, Elliott	(Ob.)
1848 M.A.		
1870 B.A.	Grasett, George Robert	(Ob.)
1882 B.A.	} Gray, James	Walkerton.
1884 M.A.		
1873 M.B.	Gray, John Wesley Vivian	Peterboro.
1884 B.A.	Gray, Robert Alexander	Orangeville.

G.

Date of Admission.		
1858 B.A. . . .	Graydon, Simpson Hackett. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	(<i>Ob.</i>)
1860 B.A. . . .	Green, George	(<i>Ob.</i>)
1870 M.B. . . .	Greenless, Alexander	(<i>Ob.</i>)
1866 B.A. . . .	Greenlees, Andrew	London.
1883 B.A. . . .	Greer, Albert Edward Kingsley	Colborne.
1865 B.A. . . .	} Greer, George Milton	Halifax, N. S.
1869 M.A. . . .		
1880 M.B. . . .	Greer, Thomas Newton	Cold Springs.
1875 M.A. . . .	Gregg, William. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	Toronto.
1882 B.A. . . .	Greig, William John	Oshawa.
1882 B.A. . . .	} Grierson, John Frederick	Oshawa.
1885 M.B. . . .		
1874 B.A. . . .	} Griffin, Herbert Spohn	Hamilton.
1878 M.B. . . .		
1882 B.A. . . .	Gross, Alfred Hermann	Chicago.
1869 M.B. . . .	Grote, Gorham Whitcomb	
1864 B.A. . . .	Grover, Thomas	Toronto.
1868 B.A. . . .	Grover, Thomas Maitland	Norwood.
1871 M.B. . . .	} Groves, Abraham	Fergus.
1873 M.D. . . .		
1878 M.B. . . .	Groves, James	Yanotick.
1873 M.B. . . .	Gunn, John	Ailsa Craig.
1881 M.B. . . .	Gunn, William	Brucefield.
1882 B.A. . . .	Gunther, Ernest Frederick	Toronto.
1881 B.A. . . .	Gwynne, William Durie	Toronto.

H.

1882 B.A. . . .	Haddow, Robert	Riverside, N. B.
1862 B.A. . . .	Hagar, Charles Carpenter	(<i>Ob.</i>)
1865 B.A. . . .	} Hagar, Joseph Messmere	Kemptville.
1869 M.A. . . .		
1883 B.A. . . .	Hagarty, Edward William	Aylmer.
1845 B.A. . . .	Hagerman, James Talbot	(<i>Ob.</i>)
1873 M.B. . . .	Hagel, Samuel David	Toronto.
1880 B.A. . . .	} Hague, Dyson	Brockville.
1881 M.A. . . .		
1883 B.A. . . .	Haig, Alex. M.	Olive, Man.
1884 B.A. . . .	Haight, Milton	Baltimore.
1882 B.A. . . .	Hall, Thomas Proctor	Woodstock.
1860 LL.B. . . .	Ham, John Vandal	(<i>Ob.</i>)
1868 B.A. . . .	} Hamilton, Alexander	Port Hope.
1869 M.A. . . .		
1870 M.B. . . .		
1884 B.A. . . .	Hamilton, Alexander	Indian Head, N. W. T.
1873 B.A. . . .	} Hamilton, Alexander Morton	Winterbourne.
1874 M.A. . . .		
1886 B.A. . . .	Hamilton, Andrew	Chester.

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Date of Admission.			De Adn
1879 M.B.	}	Hamilton, Charles James	186
1880 M.D.			Cornwall.
1885 B.A.	}	Hamilton, Heber James	188
1886 M.B.			Toronto.	187
1882 B.A.	}	Hamilton, Herbert James	188
1879 B.A.			Motherwell.
1882 M.A.	}	Hamilton, James Archibald	188
1866 LL.B.			Lynedoch.	188
1873 B.A.	}	Hamilton, James Cleland	188
1874 M.A.			Toronto.
1866 M.B.	}	Hamilton, John Brownlee	187
1882 M.B.			Kincardine.	188
1860 LL.B.	}	Hanavan, Matthew Joseph	188
1881 B.A.			Stratford.	187
1864 B.A.	}	Hanbidge, William	186
1865 M.A.			Ogdensburg, N. Y.	187
1867 M.B.	}	Hancock, John Webster	186
1870 B.A.			(Ob.)
1871 M.A.	}	Hanna, William Girdwood	186
1884 B.A.			Tara	187
1865 M.A.	}	Harbottle, Robert	187
1867 M.B.			Burford.	186
1870 B.A.	}	Harcourt, Richard	186
1871 M.A.			Welland.
1884 B.A.	}	Hardie, Thomas Melville	184
1882 M.B.			Toronto.	184
1864 M.A.	}	Harison, Beverly Drake	186
1877 B.A.			Bobcaygeon.	186
1875 B.A.	}	Harley, John	186
1877 B.A.			Toronto.	186
1878 M.B.	}	Harstone, Leonard	186
1886 B.A.			St. Mary's.	186
1880 M.B.	}	Harstone, John Chidley	187
1886 B.A.			Lindsay.	187
1861 B.A.	}	Hartman, Jacob	184
1863 M.A.			St. Thomas.
1872 LL.B.	}	Hatton, Edward Fullerton	187
1879 B.A.			Genada, W. I.
1886 B.A.	}	Hatton, James Peter	184
1861 B.A.			Owen Sound.	184
1883 M.A.	}	Hatton, John Cassie	184
1872 LL.B.			Montreal.
1879 B.A.	}	Haultain, Frederick William Gordon, Fort Macleod, N. W. T.	184
1880 M.A.			184
1885 B.A.	}	Haultain, Theodore Arnold	187
1878 B.A.			Toronto.
1879 M.B.	}	Haviland, Hugh J.	187
1863 B.A.			Ottawa.	187
1845 B.A.	}	Hayter, Frederick Edwin	181
1850 M.A.			Glenmorris.	181
1884 B.A.	}	Head, James Gilmour	181
1881 B.A.			New York.	181
1882 M.A.	}	Hector, Alfred	181
1871 B.A.			(Ob.)	181
1881 B.A.	}	Helliwell, John	181
1884 B.A.			Oshawa.	181
1881 B.A.	}	Henderson, Alexander	181
1882 M.A.			Attwood.	181
1871 B.A.	}	Henderson, Andrew	181
1872 M.A.			St. Catharines.	181
1885 B.A.	}	Henderson, John	181
1871 M.B.			Toronto.	181
1885 B.A.	}	Henderson, Stuart Alexander	181
1871 M.B.			Smithville.
1881 B.A.	}	Henning, N. P.	181
1885 B.A.			181

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	Date of Admission.		
	1863 M.B.	}	Henry, James Orangeville.
	1864 M.D.		Henry, J. Peterboro'.
	1881 LL.B.		Henry, John Johnson (Ob.)
	1875 B.A.		Henry, Thomas McKee Port Hope.
	1881 B.A.		Hensler, John Emerson Fonthill.
	1883 M.B.		Hepburn, Thomas Brantford.
	1882 B.A.		Herrick, George. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>) (Ob.)
	1854 M.D.		Herridge, William Thomas Ottawa.
	1880 B.A.		Hickman, John Albion.
	1869 M.B.	}	Hicks, David Newburg.
	1870 M.D.		Hicks, Henry Minaker Trenton.
	1881 B.A.		Hill, Alfred Henry Scott Norwich.
	1871 B.A.		Hill, Arundel Charles St. Thomas.
	1883 M.A.		Hill, Frederick William Toronto.
	1872 B.A.		Hill, George Stephen Joseph (Ob.)
	1874 M.A.		Hill, Hamnett Pinhey (Ob.)
	1867 B.A.		Hill, Jeffrey Chatham.
	1868 M.A.		Hill, Rowland Sheguiandah.
	1881 B.A.		Hird, William Uxbridge.
	1858 B.A.		Hobley, Thomas (Ob.)
	1859 M.A.		Hodder, Edward Mulberry Aldershot, Eng.
	1866 B.A.		Hodder, Frederick William Lloyd Toronto.
	1868 M.A.	}	Hodgins, John George Toronto.
	1865 B.A.		Hodgins, Thomas Toronto.
	1866 M.A.		Hodgins, William Egerton Ottawa.
	1864 B.A.		Hodgson, John Eastwood Toronto.
	1886 B.A.		Hogarth, George Henry Strathroy.
	1875 M.B.		Hog, David Scott Oshawa.
	1845 C.M.		Holcomb, John Winslow New York.
	1845 M.B.		Holmes, George Watson Toronto.
	1860 LL.B.	}	Holmes, John Gumaer Toronto.
	1870 LL.D.		Hope, Robert Montreal.
	1856 B.A.		Hopkins, Ephraim Lytton (Ob.)
	1858 LL.B.		Hoople, Heber N. Brookland, N. Y.
	1859 M.A.		
	1874 B.A.		
	1875 M.A.		
	1874 B.A.		
	1880 M.A.		
	1885 B.A.		
	1880 M.B.		
	1859 B.A.		
	1860 M.A.		
	1862 LL.B.		
	1884 B.A.		
	1885 B.A.		
	1867 B.A.		
	1875 M.B.		
	1885 M.B.		

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Date of Admission.			Da Adm
1877 B.A.	} Houston, John	West Toronto.	186
1878 M.A.			186
1872 B.A.			187
1874 M.A.	} Houston, William	Toronto.	188
1868 M.B.			188
1869 M.D.	} Howe, Thomas C.	(Ob.)	186
1885 M.B.			186
1881 M.B.	Howell, J. Harrison		188
1883 B.A.	Howitt, John Fritz William	London, Eng.	188
1864 M.A.	} Hubbard, James A.	(Ob.)	188
1861 M.B.			188
1883 B.A.	Hudson, Adrian	Washington, D.C.	188
1883 B.A.	Hudson, Arthur Bartlett	Ottawa.	187
1848 B.A.	Hudspeth, Thomas A.	(Ob.)	188
1853 B.A.	Huggard, John Thompson		187
1868 M.B.	} Hughes, Arthur H.	(Ob.)	187
1870 M.D.			188
1869 M.B.	} Hughes, James Henderson	Toronto.	187
1870 M.D.			184
1866 M.B.	Hughes, John H.	(Ob.)	184
1869 M.B.	Humble, Christopher	Emporia, Kan.	186
1856 B.A.	} Hume, Robert	Antona.	188
1859 M.A.			188
1868 M.B.	Hunt, Robert Herbert	Clarksburg.	187
1880 B.A.	Hunt, William Homer	Peterboro.	188
1871 B.A.	Hunter, David Hamilton	Woodstock.	187
1885 B.A.	Hunter, Gordon	Toronto.	188
1879 B.A.	} Hunter, James Macfie		188
1881 M.A.			188
1875 M.B.	Hunter, John	Toronto.	188
1861 B.A.	} Hunter, John Howard	Toronto.	188
1862 M.A.			188
1877 B.A.	} Hunter, William Armstrong	Orangeville.	188
1879 M.A.			187
1848 B.A.			187
1850 B.C.L.	Hurlburt, Jesse Brown	Ottawa.	187
1856 LL.D.	} Hurlburt, Henry		187
1850 B.A.			188
1857 M.A.	} Huston, William Henry	Toronto.	188
1881 B.A.			188
1882 M.A.	} Hutton, Maurice. (<i>Ad eundem</i> Oxford.)	Toronto.	188
1881 B.A.			188
1879 M.B.	Hyde, John Galbraith	Stratford.	188

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1864 LL.B.	Idington, John	Stratford.	188
1860 B.A.	Inghs, George	St. Thomas.	188
1877 B.A.	Innes, Alexander	Port Dover.	188
1885 B.A.	Irving, William Henry	Toronto.	188
1885 B.A.	Irwin, Herbert Edward	Toronto.	188

J.

	Date of Admission.		
	1866 M. B.	Jackes, Albert G	Toronto.
	1866 B. A.	Jackes, Charles Bagot	Toronto.
	1872 M. B.	Jackes, George Wylie	Eglinton.
	1882 M. B.	Jackson, Henry Percy	Simcoe.
(Ob.)	1881 B. A.	Jackson, John Bell	Ingersoll.
	1865 M. B.	Jackson, John Philip	(Ob.)
	1866 M. B.	Jacques, Thomas	Brockville.
Eng.	1882 B. A.	Jaffary, John A.	British Columbia.
(Ob.)	1881 B. A.	James, Charles John	St. John, N. B.
	1883 B. A.	James, Nathaniel C.	Halifax, N. S.
D. C.	1880 B. A.	James, William Joynt	(Ob.)
awa.	1878 M. B.	Jamieson, David	Durham.
(Ob.)	1883 B. A.	Jardine, William Wilson	Newcastle.
	1875 B. A.	} Jeffers, James Frith	London.
(Ob.)	1877 M. A.		
	1883 LL. B.	Jeffery, Albert Oscar	London.
	1876 M. B.	Jessop, Elisha	Jordan.
onto.	1846 B. A.	} Jessop, Henry Bate	(Ob.)
(Ob.)	1849 M. A.		
Kan.	1869 B. A.	Jewell, John Arthur	Consecon.
	1883 B. A.	} Johnson, Alfred Sydney	Ithaca, N. Y.
	1885 M. A.		
burg.	1870 M. B.	Johnson, Arthur Jukes	Toronto.
boro.	1882 M. B.	Johnson, William H	Manilla.
stock.	1877 B. A.	} Johnston, Adam	Morrisburg.
outo.	1881 LL. B.		
	1886 M. B.	Johnston, David R	
	1885 B. A.	} Johnston, Edward Herbert	London.
onto.	1886 M. A.		
onto.	1886 B. A.	Johnston, George Wesley	Hamilton.
	1884 M. B.	Johnston, James	Carleton Place.
ville.	1866 B. A.	} Johnston, James Hughes	Streetsville.
	1871 M. A.		
tawa.	1877 B. A.	Johnston, James Ronand	Alvinston.
	1874 B. A.	} Johnston, William	(Ob.)
	1877 M. A.		
	1877 B. A.	Johnston, William DeGeer	Cornwall.
	1881 M. B.	Jones, Arthur Clarke	Cumminsville.
ronto.	1846 B. A.	Jones, Edward Coursolles	(Ob.)
ronto.	1854 B. A.	} Jones, Clarkson	Toronto.
tford.	1858 M. A.		
	1885 B. A.	Jones, Herbert Chilion (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	Toronto.
	1878 M. B.	Jones, James Robert	Toronto.
	1877 LL. B.	Jones, John Williamson	Hamilton.
tford.	1862 LL. B.	Joseph, Frank John	Toronto.
omas.	1866 B. A.	} Junor, David	Berlin, Wis.
Dover.	1869 M. A.		
ronto.	1884 LL. B.	Justin, Benjamin Franklin	Brantford.

K.

Date of Admission.			Adm
1870 B.A. . .	} Kay, William	Toronto.	1871
1871 M.A. . .			1877
1881 B.A. . .	} Keefer, Frank Henry	Port Arthur.	1888
1882 M.A. . .			1870
1864 B.A. . .	} Keefer, William Napier	Afghanistan.	1861
1864 M.B. . .			1888
1866 LL.B. . .	} Kelly, Michael Joseph	Brantford.	1889
1867 M.D. . .			1881
1884 B.A. . .	} Kemp, Charles Chester	Toronto,	1870
1857 B.A. . .			1881
1860 M.A. . .	} Kennedy, George	Toronto.	1888
1864 LL.B. . .			1881
1877 LL.D. . .	} Kennedy, George Allen	Dundas.	1870
1878 M.B. . .			1861
1885 B.A. . .	} Kennedy, James B.	Toronto.	1866
1866 M.B. . .			1881
1886 C.E. . .	} Kennedy, John Edward	Toronto.	1866
1887 B.A. . .			1888
1877 B.A. . .	} Kennedy, J. H.	Toronto.	1888
1873 B.A. . .			1881
1875 M.A. . .	} Kennin, Frank Nicholls	Toronto.	1881
1885 B.A. . .			1859
1882 M.B. . .	} Kenrick, Edgar Boteler	Ottawa.	1888
1877 B.A. . .			1860
1882 B.A. . .	} Kent, Frederick Darwin	Bracebridge.	1866
1875 B.A. . .			1861
1881 M.A. . .	} Kerby, John Ross	Toronto.	1866
1859 B.A. . .			1861
1860 M.A. . .	} Kerr, David Blain	Orillia.	1861
1871 B.A. . .			1866
1881 M.A. . .	} Kerr, Frederick Warren	London.	1861
1881 M.B. . .			1871
1859 B.A. . .	} Kerr, Henry Kay	Hammond, N. Y.	1871
1860 M.A. . .			1871
1871 B.A. . .	} Kerr, William Henry Corry	Toronto.	1888
1878 B.A. . .			1861
1879 M.B. . .	} Kew, Michael	San Diego, Cal.	1861
1872 B.A. . .			1871
1869 B.A. . .	} Keys, David Reade	Toronto.	1871
1883 B.A. . .			1871
1869 B.A. . .	} Kidd, Thomas Albert	Carp.	1888
1859 B.A. . .			1888
1869 B.A. . .	} Killam, Albert Clements	Winnipeg.	1888
1883 B.A. . .			1855
1869 M.B. . .	} Kilmaster, John George	(Ob.)	1855
1859 M.B. . .			1888
1864 B.A. . .	} Kilmer, George Henry	Walkerton.	1888
1865 M.A. . .			1855
1886 B.A. . .	} King, Daniel Joseph	(Ob.)	1888
1875 B.A. . .			1888
1869 B.A. . .	} King, John	Berlin.	1888
1871 M.A. . .			1888
1886 B.A. . .	} King, John	Berlin.	1888
1875 B.A. . .			1871
1869 B.A. . .	} King, Robert	Weston.	1871
1871 M.A. . .			1866
1873 LL.B. . .	} King, William Frederick	Ottawa.	1866
1849 B.A. . .			1871
1856 B.A. . .	} Kingsford, Rupert Etherege	Toronto.	1871
1858 M.A. . .			1888
1871 M.A. . .	} Kingsmill, J. Juchereau	Toronto.	1871
1849 B.A. . .			1871
1856 B.A. . .	} Kingsmill, Nichol	Toronto.	1871
1858 M.A. . .			1866

K.

	Date of Admission.		
nto.	1871 B.A.	} Kingston, William Hall	Mt. Forest.
	1873 M.A.		
hur.	1885 B.A.	} Kinnear, Louis	Port Colborne.
	1870 B.A.		
stan.	1871 M.A.	} Kirkland, Thomas	Toronto.
	1865 M.B.		
ford.	1882 M.B.	} Knill, Edwin Gilmore	Markham.
	1884 M.D.		
onto.	1885 M.B.	} Knisley, Andrew B.	Humberstone.
	1876 M.B.		
onto.	1885 M.B.	} Knowles, William Rattray	Nassau, Bah.
	1885 M.B.		
onto.	1885 B.A.	} Krick, Charles Augustus	Toronto.
	1885 B.A.		

L.

ndas.	1876 M.B.	} Lackner, Henry George	Berlin.
onto.	1863 B.A.		
onto.	1867 M.A.	} Lafferty, Alfred Mitchell	Chatham.
.....	1882 M.B.		
.....	1882 M.A.	} Lafferty, James	Hamilton.
onto.	1881 B.A.		
tawa.	1886 M.A.	} Laidlaw, Walter	West Troy, N. Y.
ridge.	1856 LL.B.		
onto.	1885 B.A.	} Laird, William Palmer	Strathroy.
rillia.	1866 M.B.		
ndon.	1864 M.B.	} Langley, Margaret	Brantford.
N. Y.	1865 M.D.		
onto.	1877 M.B.	} Langrill, John Alexander	Jarvis.
, Cal.	1864 M.B.		
onto.	1865 M.D.	} Langs, Major S.	Suspension Bridge.
Carp.	1877 M.B.		
nipeg.	1877 M.B.	} Langstaff, George Augustus	King.
(Ob.)	1878 M.B.		
erton.	1879 M.D.	} Langstaff, John Elliot	Richmond Hill.
(Ob.)	1883 B.A.		
berlin.	1883 B.A.	} Langton, Hugh Hornby	Toronto.
eston.	1869 B.A.		
itawa.	1871 M.A.	} Langton, Thomas	Toronto.
ronto.	1874 LL.B.		
ronto.	1881 B.A.	} Lapp, Levi	Pembroke.
ronto.	1853 B.A.		
ronto.	1857 M.A.	} Lawrason, William Lawrence	Rosseau.
	1881 B.A.		
	1883 B.A.	} Lawrence, Alexander George Frederick	Toronto.
	1885 M.A.		
	1880 B.A.	} Lawson, Andrew C.	Baltimore.
	1873 M.B.		
	1871 B.A.	} Lawson, George Frederick	Uxbridge.
	1867 B.A.		
	1870 M.B.	} Lean, Thomas	Cold Springs.
	1883 B.A.		
	1877 B.A.	} Ledyard, John Sheppard	San Francisco.
	1879 M.B.		
	1864 LL.B.	} Ledyard, William Edward	San Francisco.
	1885 B.A.		
	1883 B.A.	} Lee, Lyman	Hamilton.
	1877 B.A.		
	1879 M.B.	} Lees, James Edward	(Ob.)
	1864 LL.B.		
	1885 B.A.	} Lehman, William	Mitchell.
	1885 B.A.		
	1864 LL.B.	} Lennox, David	Orangeville.
	1885 B.A.		
	1885 B.A.	} Lennox, Thomas Hodgins	Woodstock.
	1885 B.A.		

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1881 B.A.	} Leonard, Arthur Goolden London, Eng.	188
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1882 M.A.	} Lepper, William J. Aurora.	188
1883 M.B.		188
1875 B.A.	} Leslie, Alexander Clarke.	188
1876 M.A.		188
1884 B.A.	} Leslie, Robert James Toronto.	186
1879 M.B.		186
1880 M.D.	} Lesslie, Joseph Walter Toronto.	187
1873 B.A.		188
1875 M.A.	} Lesslie, Rolph Bidwell Berlin, Ger.	188
1876 M.D.		188
1863 B.A.	} LeSueur, William Dawson Ottawa.	186
1878 M.B.		187
1879 M.D.	} Lett, Stephen Guelph.	188
1881 B.A.		188
1869 B.A.	} Levan, Isaac Master St. Mary's.	186
1845 B.A.		188
1848 M.A.	} Lewis, Ira Goderich.	186
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1850 B.A.	} Light, Robert Newton Charlestown, P. E. I.	188
1854 M.A.		184
1845 M.A.	} Lightburne, Stafford	184
1882 B.A.		184
1856 B.A.	} Lindsey, George Goldwin Smith Toronto.	185
1885 B.A.		188
1884 B.A.	} Lister, Brooks Priestly England.	185
1884 B.A.		185
1884 B.A.	} Little, David C. Trenton.	185
1884 B.A.		185
1859 M.A.	} Little, John George Smith Falls.	188
1860 LL.B.		187
1862 B.A.	} Little, Robert A. Ridgetown.	188
1883 B.A.		188
1885 B.A.	} Litton, J. Letabliere. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>) Toronto.	188
1886 B.A.		187
1882 B.A.	} Livingston, John Toronto.	188
1873 B.A.		184
1881 M.A.	} Livingston, Robert Thompson Simcoe.	185
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1849 B.A.	} Lobb, Arthur Freeman Toronto.	187
1862 B.A.		187
1864 M.A.	} Loring, George Frederick	187
1880 B.A.		187
1861 B.A.	} Loudon, James Toronto.	187
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1880 B.A.	} Loudon, William James Toronto.	187
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B.C.L.	} Loun, Samuel Barrie.	187
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1848 B.C.L.	} Love, Spencer Toronto.	185
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	} Lown, Alexander Sheppard Drayton.	186
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1880 M.B..	Lundy, Frank Bostwick	Portage LaPrairie.
1881 B.A..	} Lyall, Thomas Francis.....	Hamilton.
1883 M.A..		
1880 B.A..	Lydgate, John Mortimer	Princeton, N. J.
1884 LL.B..	Lynch, Daniel Johnson	Campbellford.

M.

1864 B.A..	} Macallum, Archibald .....	.....(Ob.)
1866 M.A..		
1877 LL.B..	} Macbeth, Thomas Talbot.....	London.
1874 B.A..		
1880 B.A..	MacCallum, Archibald Byron	Toronto.
1881 B.A..	MacCallum, James Metcalfe	Toronto.
1867 B.A..	Macdiarmid, William	Lucan.
1872 M.B..	Macdonald, Albert Angus	Toronto.
1880 B.A..	Macdonald, Edward Archibald	Independence, Ia.
1882 B.A..	MacDonald, George Sandfield	Cornwall.
1869 B.A..	Macdonald, Hugh John	Winnipeg.
1886 B.A..	Macdonald, Robert Griffin	St. Catharines.
1868 B.A..	} MacDonald, William	Toronto.
1870 M.A..		
1886 B.A..	Macdonell, Alexander McLean	Toronto.
1845 B.A..	} Macdonell, Samuel Smith.....	Windsor.
1848 B.C.L.		
1849 M.A..		
1858 LL.D..		
1882 B.A..	MacGillivray, John	Belleville.
1855 B.A..	} Macgregor, Charles James	Stratford.
1857 M.A..		
1881 M.B..	Machell, Arthur George	Owen Sound.
1873 M.B..	Machell, Henry Thomas	Toronto.
1883 B.A..	MacKay, Alexander Grant	Port Rowan.
1885 B.A..	Mackay, Donald	Elora.
1883 B.A..	Mackay, John	Agincourt.
1877 B.A..	Mackenzie, Donald Cameron .....	.....(Ob.)
1886 B.A..	MacKenzie, John Joseph	Leipzig, Ger.
1849 B.A..	} MacKenzie, Matthew Bel.....	.....(Ob.)
1853 M.D..		
1879 M.B..	Mackid, Henry Goodsir	Seaforth.
1876 M.B..	Mackie, John Macdonald	Portage LaPrairie.
1871 M.B..	} MacKinnon, Angus	Guelph.
1872 M.D..		
1877 M.B..	Macklin, Marshall	Port Arthur.
1879 B.A..	MacLachlan, Archibald G.	Leaskdale.
1879 B.A..	MacLachlan, William Goldsmith.....	Wardsville.
1879 B.A..	MacLaren, David	Toronto.
1880 B.A..	Maclean, Wallace	Toronto.
1880 B.A..	Maclean, William Findlay	Toronto.
1880 M.B..	Maclin, William Edward	Poplar Hill.

M.

Date of Admission.			Adr
1884 B.A. . .	MacMechan, Archibald McKellar	Baltimore.	188
1864 B.A. . .	Macmillan, John	Ottawa.	187
1882 B.A. . .	McMurchy, Angus	Toronto.	188
1861 B.A. . .	MacMurchy, Archibald	Toronto.	188
1868 M.A. . .			187
1886 B.A. . .	MacMurchy, Dugald James	Toronto.	188
1856 B.A. . .	MacNabb, Alexander	Toronto.	188
1858 M.A. . .			188
1863 B.A. . .			187
1864 M.A. . .	MacNish, Neil	Cornwall.	187
1873 LL.B. . .			187
1874 LL.D. . .			185
1886 M.B. . .	Macoun, John	Toronto.	187
1886 B.A. . .	Macpherson, Frederick Fotheringham	Perth.	188
1871 B.A. . .	Macpherson, Helenus Hill	Halifax, N. S.	188
1872 M.A. . .			186
1880 B.A. . .	MacTavish, Peter	Dewart.	186
1862 B.A. . .	McWilliam, William	Bowmanton.	188
1867 M.A. . .			188
1877 LL.B. . .			187
1873 B.A. . .	Madden, James Henry	Napanee.	188
1873 B.A. . .	Madill, Francis	Beaverton.	188
1876 M.A. . .	Magee, John James	Uxbridge.	187
1872 B.A. . .			186
1868 M.A. . .	Malcolm, Alexander		185
1865 B.A. . .	Malloy, William	Toronto.	185
1870 B.A. . .	Malloy, William	Beamsville.	186
1874 B.A. . .	Manley, Frederick Fitzpayne	Toronto.	186
1875 M.A. . .			186
1854 B.A. . .	Marling, Samuel Arthur	(Ob.)	186
1856 M.A. . .			187
1862 LL.B. . .			187
1879 B.A. . .	Marling, Arthur Woodhouse	Gaboon.	188
1848 B.A. . .	Marsh, John Walker	London.	188
1848 B.A. . .	Marsh, Thomas William	(Ob.)	187
1884 B.A. . .	Marsh, Alfred Henry	Toronto.	187
1882 LL.B. . .			187
1880 B.A. . .	Marshall, Isaac Norton	Brockville.	186
1886 B.A. . .	Marshall, Thomas	Dundas.	188
1886 B.A. . .	Martin, Iva Everard	Toronto.	188
1880 M.B. . .	Martin, Martin	Murray Harbor.	188
1885 B.A. . .	Martin, Stephen	St. Mary's.	188
1860 M.B. . .	Martin, Dewitt Harry	Kincairdine.	188
1866 M.D. . .			186
1856 B.A. . .	Matheson, Robert	Chicago.	186
1856 B.A. . .	Matheson, Thomas Grey	Simcoe.	186
1884 B.A. . .	May, Archibald Foster	Ottawa.	188
1881 M.B. . .	May, Playter	(Ob.)	188
1882 B.A. . .	Mayberry, Charles Alexander	Stratford.	188

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	1881 M.B.	Mearns, William Andrew	Tara.
	1878 M.B.	Meeke, Harry	Port Stanley.
	1883 M.B.	Meikle, Thomas D.	Mount Forest.
	1883 M.B.	Meldrum, John Andrew	Princetun, Ont.
	1873 M.B.	Meldrum, Norman William	Ayr.
	1881 M.B.	Meldrum, Peter Gordon	Whitby.
	1882 M.B.	Mennie, John George	Bellwood.
	1885 B.A.	Mercer, Malcolm Smith	Toronto.
	1872 LL.B.	Meredith, William Ralph	London
	1872 M.B.	Metcalf, William George	(Ob.)
	1874 M.D.		
	1853 B.A.	Mendell, William	(Ob.)
	1874 B.A.	Michell, Frank L.	Perth.
	1884 M.A.		
	1881 B.A.	Mickle, Charles Julius	Chesley.
	1866 M.B.	Mickle, William Julius	Lonnon, Eng.
	1867 M.D.		
	1885 B.A.	Mickle, George	Toronto.
	1882 B.A.	Mickle, Henry Walter	Toronto.
	1871 B.A.	Middleton, William Cantley	Arnprior.
	1880 B.A.	Might, S. H.	Winnipeg.
	1884 B.A.	Miles, Arthur Chipman	Elmvale.
	1872 B.A.	Millar, John	St. Thomas.
	1868 B.A.	Millar, Charles	Toronto.
	1858 M.B.	Millar, Thomas	Hamilton.
	1859 M.D.		
	1861 LL.B.	Miller, William Nicholas	Toronto.
	1866 B.A.	Miller, John Henry	Toronto.
	1867 M.A.		
	1867 M.B.	Miller, William Henry	Jamaica.
	1870 M.D.		
	1873 B.A.	Milligan, Henry Peter	(Ob.)
	1881 B.A.	Milligan, Thomas Chalmers	Toronto.
	1884 B.A.	Milligan, William George	Toronto.
	1879 M.B.	Mills, Robert Philo	Detroit.
	1871 B.A.	Mills, Thomas Wesley	Montreal.
	1872 M.A.		
	1864 M.B.	Milne, William	Claremont.
	1881 B.A.	Milner, William Stafford	Lindsay.
	1882 M.B.	Milroy, Thos. McKetchie	Galt.
	1858 B.A.	Milroy, William	
	1885 M.B.	Minchin, David John	
	1859 B.A.	Mitchell, James Webster	Port Hope.
	1867 M.A.		
	1867 B.A.	Mitchell, George Albert	Harriston.
	1866 B.A.	Moderwell, Malcolm Cameron	Stratford.
	1882 B.A.	Moir, Robert	Ridgetown.
	1859 B.A.	Monsarrat, Nicholas	Akron, Ohio.
	1858 M.A.	Montgomery, Edward Donald	(Ad eundem.)

M.

Date of Admission.			D Adm
1867 M.B.	}	Montgomery, John	Ardoch, Dak.
1868 M.D.			186
1876 B.A.	}	Montgomery, Henry	Grand Forks, Dak.
1877 M.A.			186
1881 M.B.	}	Montgomery, William Abraham Dawson	187
1866 B.A.			188
1880 B.A.	}	Mooney, Daniel H	(Ob.)
1886 B.A.			188
1886 B.A.	}	Moore, Alvin Joshua	Goderich.
1886 B.A.			Eglinton.
1863 LL.B.	}	Moore, George Edward	New York.
1871 M.B.			Brampton.
1866 B.A.	}	Moore, Charles Young	Barrie.
1878 B.A.			187
1886 M.A.	}	Morgan, Joseph	Walkerton.
1886 B.A.			188
1885 B.A.	}	Morphy, Arthur George	London.
1876 B.A.			Toronto.
1886 B.A.	}	Morphy, Henry Edmund	186
1851 B.A.			187
1854 M.A.	}	Morrice, James Wilson	Toronto.
1885 C.E.			188
1872 M.B.	}	Morris, James Henry	Toronto.
1873 M.B.			186
1860 M.B.	}	Morris, J. L.	Smith's Falls.
1866 M.B.			186
1859 M.A.	}	Morrison, Joseph	Washington, D. C.
1865 B.A.			185
1858 B.A.	}	Morrow, Charles	(Ob.)
1859 M.A.			187
1866 M.B.	}	Morton, Edward Deane	Barrie.
1858 B.A.			187
1859 M.A.	}	Morton, William	Wellesley.
1865 B.A.			188
1866 M.A.	}	Moss, Thomas	(Ob.)
1873 LL.B.			187
1885 B.A.	}	Muir, John	Hamilton.
1867 B.A.			188
1863 B.A.	}	Muir, Matthew F.	Brantford.
1871 M.A.			186
1869 B.A.	}	Mulholland, John William Percy	Winnipeg.
1884 B.A.			186
1884 B.A.	}	Mulock, William	Toronto.
1876 B.A.			186
1880 M.B.	}	Mulock, William Redford	Winnipeg.
1868 B.A.			187
1884 B.A.	}	Mulloy, Charles Wesley	187
1880 M.B.			187
1876 B.A.	}	Mulvey, Thomas J.	Toronto.
1880 M.B.			187
1868 B.A.	}	Munro, Donald	West Bay City, Mich.
1869 M.A.			188
1876 LL.B.	}	Munro, William Albert	Newington.
1884 LL.D.			188
1875 M.B.	}	Murdock, Andrew	St. Catherines.
1881 M.D.			184
1882 B.A.	}	Murray, Sidney Smith	Thorndale.
1886 M.B.			187
1886 B.A.	}	Mustard, James Wright	Meredith, Michigan.
1880 B.A.			187
1882 M.A.	}	Mustard, William Pirt	Toronto.
1880 B.A.			186
1882 M.A.	}	Mutch, John	Toronto.
1880 B.A.			184
1880 B.A.	}	Myers, Robert H	187

Mc.

Date of Admission.		
1863 M. B. .	McAlpine, Dugald Leitch	Glencoe.
1875 M. B. .	McAlpine, John	Janetville.
1881 B. A. .	McAndrew, John Alfred	Renfrew.
1869 M. B. .	} McArthur, John C. . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
1870 M. D. .		
1881 B. A. .	} McBride, John	Toronto.
1883 M. A. .		
1881 M. B. .	McBride, John	Heathcote.
1867 B. A. .	} McBride, William . . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
1868 M. A. .		
1879 B. A. .	} McBride, William	Stratford.
1881 M. A. .		
1882 B. A. .	McCabe, Charles Joseph	Hamilton.
1883 B. A. .	} McCall, Thomas Simpson	Nashville, Tenn.
1884 M. A. .		
1863 M. B. .	McCallum, James	Culloden.
1879 M. B. .	} McCarroll, John	Detroit.
1880 M. D. .		
1865 M. B. .	McCarthy, Daniel	(Ob.)
1865 M. B. .	McCarthy, John Leigh Goldie	Barrie.
1854 B. A. .	} McCaughey, James . . . . .	. . . . . (Ob.)
1858 LL. B. .		
1879 B. A. .	McCaul, Charles Coursolles	Fort Macleod, N. W. T.
1874 B. A. .	McClelland, Alexander Miller	Ashburn.
1882 LL. B. .	McCleneghan, Alexander V.	Winnipeg.
1872 M. B. .	McClure, William	Thorold.
1878 B. A. .	McCull, Duncan	(Ob.)
1885 B. A. .	McCull, Duncan	
1870 B. A. .	McCull, John	Brandywine Manor, Del.
1869 M. B. .	McCullum, John Henry	Toronto.
1866 M. B. .	McConnell, John	Toronto.
1869 M. B. .	McConnell, John Davidson	Brockton.
1863 M. B. .	McCool, Daniel B.	(Ob.)
1871 B. A. .	} McCormick, Zachary Charles	Atlantic City, Pa.
1872 M. A. .		
1875 B. A. .	} McCoy, Joseph	Egmondville.
1876 M. A. .		
1881 M. B. .	McCracken, Charles Larkin	Serpent River, Algoma.
1885 B. A. .	McCulloch, Robert Osborne	Toronto.
1866 M. B. .	} McCullough, James	Toronto.
1867 M. D. .		
1886 B. A. .	McCullough, Obadiah	Markdale.
1857 B. A. .	McDermid, Peter	Bridgen.
1879 M. B. .	McDiarmid, Andrew	Winnipeg.
1875 B. A. .	} McDiarmid, Archibald P.	Ottawa.
1876 M. A. .		
1866 M. B. .	} McDiarmid, Peter	Malvern.
1868 M. D. .		
1876 M. B. .	McDonagh, George Raymond	Toronto.

Mc.

Date of Admission.		
1882 B.A. . .	McDonald, Alexander Robertson	Ormond.
1880 M.B. . .	McDonald, Charles	Tilsonburg.
1864 M.B. . .	McDonald, James Fletcher	Ingersoll.
1882 B.A. . .	McDougall, Alexander Hiram	Stratford.
1880 B.A. . .	McDougall, James	Wiarton.
1859 B.A. . .	McDougall, John Horn	Ottawa.
1882 M.A. . .		
1884 B.A. . .	McEachern, Neil	Toronto.
1878 B.A. . .	McEwan, Peter Arthur	Vernon.
1879 M.B. . .	McFadden, John James	Neepawa.
1862 B.A. . .	McFadyen, Charles	(Ob.)
1867 M.B. . .	McFarlane, Lachlan	Toronto.
1885 B.A. . .	McGeary, John Henry	Toronto.
1861 B.A. . .	McGee, Robert	Oshawa.
1880 B.A. . .	McGill, Anthony	Ottawa.
1884 B.A. . .	McGillawee, John	Shakespeare.
1880 B.A. . .	McGillivray, Charles Fothergill	Fergus.
1883 M.A. . .		
1882 B.A. . .	McGillivray, Donald	Toronto.
1883 M.A. . .		
1883 B.A. . .	McGillivray, D. J	Paisley.
1884 B.A. . .	McGillivray, John	Goderich.
1885 B.A. . .	McGirr, Victor Crossly	Toronto.
1878 M.B. . .	McGrath, John	Arthur.
1881 B.A. . .	McGregor, Daniel Arthur	Stratford.
1877 B.A. . .	McGregor, John Ormond	Waterdown.
1878 M.A. . .		
1875 M.B. . .	McGregor, John Owen	Morrisburg.
1878 B.A. . .	McGregor, Malcolm	Tilsonburg.
1881 M.A. . .		
1879 M.B. . .	McIlhargey, John Joseph	Lucan.
1873 LL.B. . .	McIntosh, John	Stratford.
1883 B.A. . .	McIntyre, Evan John	St. Catharines.
1866 M.B. . .	McIntyre, Neil	West Winchester.
1866 M.B. . .	McKay, Alexander	Beaverton.
1867 M.D. . .		
1885 B.A. . .	McKay, Alexander Charles	Port Hope.
1881 B.A. . .	McKay, John Sutherland	(Ob.)
1883 M.A. . .		
1875 B.A. . .	McKay, Robert Peter	Parkdale.
1886 B.A. . .	McKay, R. Rowley	Toronto.
1863 M.B. . .	McKay, William	Howick, Que.
1878 M.B. . .	McKay, William	Toronto.
1869 B.A. . .	McKay, William Alexander	Woodstock.
1884 B.A. . .	McKay, William James	Toronto.
1880 M.A. . .	McKechnie, Neil	Thorndale.
1872 B.A. . .	McKee, Samuel James	Woodstock.
1865 M.B. . .	McKenna, Charles	Tottenham.
1884 M.B. . .	McKenzie, Alexander Felsted	Wingham.

Mc.

	Date of Admission.		
	1885 B.A.	McKenzie, Donald	Toronto.
	1886 M.B.	McKenzie, Dugald	
	1849 B.A.	McKenzie, John George Delhoste	(Ob.)
	1881 B.A.	McKenzie, Thomas	Toronto.
	1884 B.A.	McKenzie, William Patrick	
	1877 M.B.	McKeough, George Thomas	Chatham.
	1854 B.A.	McKeown, John	St. Catharines.
	1856 M.A.		
	1877 M.B.	McKinnon, Archibald Hugh	Norval.
	1879 M.B.	McKinnon, John Alexander	Charlottetown P. E. I.
	1882 B.A.	McKnight, Robert	Toronto.
	1877 B.A.	McLaren, George	Ottawa.
	1881 LL.B.		
	1864 M.B.	McLaughlin, James Wellington	Bowmanville.
	1886 B.A.	McLean, Donald Roderick	
	1879 M.B.	McLean, Peter Duncan	Jarrat's Corners.
	1845 B.A.	McLean, Thomas Alexander	Toronto.
	1850 M.A.		
	1872 M.B.	McLellan, Charles	Trenton.
	1862 B.A.	McLellan, James Alexander	Toronto.
	1863 M.A.		
	1872 LL.B.		
	1873 LL.D.		
	1885 B.A.	McLeod, Angus Jonas	Penetanguishe.
	1863 LL.B.	McMahon, Thomas Babington	(Ob.)
	1882 M.B.	McMahon, Thomas F	Toronto.
	1886 B.A.	McMaster, John	
	1848 B.A.	McMichael, Daniel	Toronto.
	1849 B.C.L.		
	1860 M.A. LL.D.		
	1872 B.A.	McMichael, David Aaron	Strathroy.
	1879 B.A.	McMinn, William John Robertson	Ottawa.
	1875 B.A.	McMurchie, James	Harriston.
	1879 B.A.	McMurrich, James Playfair	Haverford, Penn.
	1882 M.A.		
	1863 B.A.	McMurrich, William Barclay	Toronto.
	1864 M.A.		
	1879 M.B.	McNamara, George William	Gorrie.
	1858 B.A.	McNaughton, Thomas	(Ob.)
	1876 M.B.	McPhedran, Alexander	Toronto.
	1873 B.A.	McPherson, Lafayette Alexander	(Ob.)
	1883 B.A.	McPherson, Robert Urquhart	Toronto.
	1884 B.A.	McQueen, David George	Toronto.
	1869 B.A.	McQuesten, Isaac Baldwin	Hamilton.
	1870 M.A.		
	1881 M.B.	McTavish, Duncan A.	
	1884 B.A.	McWhinney, John Mercer	Toronto.

Mc.

Date of Admission.		
1880 M.B..	McWilliam, John	Thamesford.
1880 M.B..	McWilliam, Robert.....	Hespeler.
1863 B.A..	McWilliams, William G.....	Toronto.

N.

1883 M.B..	Nasmith, Archibald D.	Crediton.
1878 B.A..	} Nason, Henry	Winnipeg.
1881 LL.B..		
1881 B.A..		
1885 LL.B..	} Nason, Joseph	Toronto.
1869 B.A..		
1886 B.A..	Nason, William Randall	(Ob.)
1886 B.A..	Needham, George.....	Toronto.
1886 B.A..	Needler, George Henry	Leipzig, Ger.
1879 B.A..	Neil, John	Toronto.
1879 M.B..	Nelles, David Abraham.....	Thornhill.
1881 B.A..	Nelson, Francis	Ottawa.
1864 M.B..	Newman, John Byron	Wallaceburg.
1867 M.B..	} Newton, John Hare.....	Port Stanley.
1868 M.D..		
1873 M.B..	Nichol, William	Stratford.
1873 B.A..	Nichols, John	Toronto.
1876 B.A..	Nicholson, Edward Elcock.....	(Ob.)
1881 M.B..	Nicholson, Malcolm Alexander.....	.....
1864 M.B..	} Nicol, Henry Boys	Cookstown.
1865 M.D..		
1850 M.D..	Nicol, William Bulmer. (Hon.).....	(Ob.)
1886 M.B..	Noecker, Charles Trangott.....	.....
1877 B.A..	} Northrup, William Barton	Belleville.
1878 M.A..		

O.

1845 M.D..	O'Brien, Lucius. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	(Ob.)
1861 LL.B..	O'Brien, William Edward	Shanty Bay.
1883 B.A..	O'Flynn, Frank Edmund	Toronto.
1861 LL.B..	O'Gara, Martin	Ottawa.
1860 B.A..	Ogden, Isaac O.	(Ob.)
1868 M.B..	Ogden, Jehu	Thamesford.
1860 M.B..	Ogden, William Winslow	Toronto.
1878 M.B..	} Ogg, Alexander Stark	Gundaigua, N. S. W.
1884 M.D..		
1870 M.B..	Ogilvie, Robert C.	Port Hope, Mich.
1854 B.A..	} Oille, Lucius Sterne	St. Catharines.
1858 M.A..		
1858 M.B..		
1859 M.D..		

O.

Date of
Admission.

1863 B.A. . .	} Oldright, William	Toronto.
1865 M.B. . .		
1867 M.A. . .		
1867 M.D. . .		
1882 M.B. . .	Oliphant, William Hemes	Toronto.
1857 B.A. . .	Oliver, William	Brantford.
1883 B.A. . .	O'Meara, Arthur Eugene	Toronto.
1870 B.A. . .	} O'Meara, James Dallas	Winnipeg.
1874 M.A. . .		
1879 LL.B. . .	O'Neil, Cornelius John	Chatham.
1875 M.B. . .	} O'Neil, Edward	Hamilton.
1880 M.D. . .		
1861 B.A. . .	Ormiston, David	Whitby.
1883 B.A. . .	} Ormiston, William Smith	Bowmanville.
1885 LL.B. . .		
1866 M.B. . .	} Oronhyatekha	London.
1867 M.D. . .		
1878 B.A. . .	O'Rourke, Thomas Alfred	Trenton.
1876 B.A. . .	Orr, Robert Kimball	Guelph.
1877 M.B. . .	Orr, Rowland Beatty	Maple.
1863 M.B. . .	Orton, Richard	Guelph.
1862 LL.B. . .	Osler, Britton Bath	Toronto.
1883 B.A. . .	Osler, Henry Smith	Toronto.
1872 B.A. . .	} O'Sullivan, Denis Ambrose	Toronto.
1876 LL.B. . .		
1877 M.A. . .		
1886 B.A. . .	Owen, Cecil Caldbeck	Toronto.

P.

1884 B.A. . .	Page, James Albert	Toronto.
1877 B.A. . .	Page, Thomas Otway	Waterdown.
1886 B.A. . .	Palmer, James Milton	Toronto.
1867 M.B. . .	} Palmer, R. N.	Brantford.
1868 M.D. . .		
1877 M.B. . .	} Panton, James Hoyes	Guelph.
1878 M.D. . .		
1882 M.B. . .	Panton, Andrew Cuthden	Portland, O.
1860 LL.B. . .	Papps, George Sudlow	Hamilton.
1883 B.A. . .	Park, Henry George	Hamilton.
1875 M.B. . .	Park, Hugh	Port Robinson.
1879 M.B. . .	} Park, Theodore James	Amherstburg.
1880 M.D. . .		
1877 M.B. . .	Parke, William Tiffany	Milverton.
1886 M.B. . .	Parker, Samuel Gothold	
1884 B.A. . .	Passmore, Albert Daniel	Windsor.
1881 B.A. . .	} Passmore, Samuel Francis	Brantford.
1884 M.A. . .		

P.

Date of Admission.			
1865 M.B.	}	Passmore, William Julius	Conestogo.
1866 M.D.			
1874 M.B.	}	Paterson, Charles Albert	(Ob.)
1876 B.A.			Paterson, David Smith	Simcoe.
1886 B.A.	}	Paterson, George	Toronto.
1866 B.A.			Paterson, John Andrew	Toronto.
1867 M.A.	}	Paterson, Richard Allan	Gananoque.
1867 B.A.			Patterson, Ephraim George	Winnipeg.
1869 M.A.	}		
1879 B.A.			Patterson, James Wilson	Harrowsmith.
1880 M.A.	}		
1884 M.B.			Patterson, Robert	Moorehood, Minn.
1880 M.B.	}	Patteson, Thomas Charles	(Ad eundem Oxford) Toronto.
1864 B.A.			Patton, James	Toronto.
1848 B.C.L.	}		
1858 LL.D.			Paul, Cornelius Danford	New York.
1858 B.A.	}		
1859 M.A.			Paul, Edgar Taylor	Chicago.
1868 B.A.	}	Peaker, John W	Jamaica.
1886 M.B.			Pearman, William Davies	(Ad eundem Oxford) Burlington.
1876 M.A.	}	Pearart, Arthur Wellesley	Chatham.
1881 B.A.			Pentland, William R	Toronto.
1865 M.B.	}	Penton, Edward	Walter's Falls.
1862 LL.B.			Perdue, William Egerton	Winnipeg.
1868 B.A.	}	Peters, George A	Michipicoten River.
1873 B.A.			Peterson, Henry	Fort Wayne, Ind.
1886 M.B.	}		
1881 M.B.			Peterson, Henry William	Guelph.
1872 M.B.	}		
1853 B.A.			Pettigrew, George Alexander	Campbellford.
1856 M.A.	}		
1870 M.B.			Pettigrew, Robert	Glenmorris.
1870 B.A.	}		
1872 M.A.			Phelps, S. W	Grahamsville.
1885 B.A.	}		
1859 M.B.			Playter, Edward	Ottawa.
1860 M.D.	}		
1860 M.B.			Pollard, Stephen Ballard	Toronto.
1868 M.D.	}		
1869 M.B.			Pollock, Duncan James	(Ob.)
1861 M.B.	}		
1878 B.A.			Pollock, James Edward	Keswick.
1878 M.B.	}	Pomeroy, John Reynolds	Dresden.
1874 B.A.			Ponton, Edward George	Chicago.
1877 B.A.	}		
1878 M.A.			Ponton, William Nesbitt
1885 M.B.	}		
1885 B.A.			Pool, Daniel
	}		
			Poole, John Irving

LIST OF GRADUATES.

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P.

Date of Admission.		
1884 B.A.	Potter, Charles	Dundalk.
1864 M.B.	Potts, Robert	(Ob.)
1884 B.A.	Pratt, Horace Ormond Ernest	Ottawa.
1866 LL.B.	Preston, David Hiram	Napanee.
1867 B.A.	Preston, J	
1851 B.A.	Preston, James Abraham	(Ob.)
1885 B.A.	Preston, John Alexander Victor	Napanee.
1878 B.A.	Proctor, Edward Robert Chamberlain	(Ob.)
1881 B.A.	Proudfoot, William A.	London.
1879 M.B.	Prouse, Edwin	Essex Centre.
1867 B.A.	} Prun, David John	(Ob.)
1869 M.A.		
1874 B.A.	Putnam, Alanson Harris	Toronto.
1878 M.B.	} Pyne, Robert Allan	Toronto.
1880 M.D.		
1868 B.A.	Pyper, Lewis	

Q.

1881 B.A.	Quance, Noah	St. Thomas.
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R.

1869 B.A.	} Radenhurst, George Arthur	Barrie.
1874 M.A.		
1880 M.B.	Radford, Joseph Henry	Galt.
1865 M.B.	} Rae, Francis	Oshawa.
1886 M.D.		
1883 B.A.	} Raines, Frank N.	Toronto.
1884 M.A.		
1880 B.A.	Ramsay, David Miller	Londesboro'.
1845 M.A.	Ramsay, William	
1863 M.B.	Ramsay, William Francis	(Ob.)
1878 M.B.	Rankin, James Palmer	
1874 B.A.	Rankin, John Brown	Chatham.
1858 B.A.	Ratray, William Jordan	(Ob.)
1882 M.B.	Ray, John Wesley	Glandine.
1862 LL.B.	Read, Frederick Arthur	(Ob.)
1875 B.A.	Reavley, Albert Wilson	Beamsville.
1886 B.A.	Reddick, David	
1880 B.A.	Redditt, Thomas Henry	Richmond Hill.
1868 B.A.	Reesor, Frederick Augustus	Markham.
1870 B.A.	Reesor, Henry Arthur	Toronto.
1862 B.A.	Reeve, Richard Andrews	Toronto.
1861 B.A.	} Reeve, William Albert	Toronto.
1862 M.A.		
1881 B.A.	Reid, Arthur William	(Ob.)
1883 B.A.	Reid, John Warren	Ottawa.

R.

Date of Admission			A
1874 B.A.	} Reid, Joseph	Mount Forest.	1
1882 LL.B.		Chicago.	1
1868 B.A.	} Reid, William John	Chicago.	1
1868 B.A.			1
1869 M.A.	} Rennelson, William Hector	(Ob.)	1
1875 M.B.		Scotland, Ont.	1
1870 M.B.	} Reynolds, Thomas Noble	(Ob.)	1
1870 B.A.			1
1871 M.A.	} Richards, Albert Elsewood	Winnipeg.	1
1877 M.B.			1
1867 M.B.	} Richards, Nicholas Dennis	Warwick	1
1870 M.D.			1
1848 M.B.	} Richardson, Henry	Ancaster.	1
1850 M.D.			1
1873 M.B.	} Richardson, James Henry	Toronto.	1
1871 M.B.			1
1873 M.B.	} Richardson, Joseph	Scarboro'.	1
1871 M.B.			1
1874 B.A.	} Richardson, Samuel	Eglinton.	1
1886 M.B.			1
1885 B.A.	} Richardson, William Augustus	Toronto.	1
1883 B.A.			1
1881 LL.B.	} Riddell, Frank Pringle	Port Dover.	1
1845 B.A.			1
1848 M.A.	} Riddell, George Ivanhoe	Galt.	1
B.C.L.			1
1851 B.A.	} Ridout, Trevelyan	(Ob.)	1
1866 B.A.			1
1876 B.A.	} Roaf, John	(Ob.)	1
1877 M.A.			1
1861 LL.B.	} Robarts, Thomas Tempest	(Ob.)	1
1870 M.B.			1
1883 B.A.	} Robertson, Alexander James	Toronto.	1
1884 B.A.			1
1882 B.A.	} Robertson, Charles	Hamilton.	1
1864 B.A.			1
1873 B.A.	} Robertson, Henry	Collingwood.	1
1884 B.A.			1
1878 M.B.	} Robertson, Hugh	Toronto.	1
1869 M.B.			1
1846 B.A.	} Robertson, John Charles	Toronto.	1
1865 B.A.			1
1866 M.A.	} Robertson, Neil	Smith's Falls.	1
1869 B.A.			1
1871 B.A.	} Robertson, Samuel Empey		1
1873 B.A.			1
1884 B.A.	} Robertson, Thomas Jaffray	Newmarket.	1
1878 M.B.			1
1869 M.B.	} Robertson, William John	St. Catharines.	1
1846 B.A.			1
1865 B.A.	} Robinette, Thomas Cowper	Toronto.	1
1866 M.A.			1
1869 B.A.	} Robinson, Alexander	Fisherville.	1
1871 B.A.			1
1873 M.A.	} Robinson, Andrew Rose	New York.	1
1872 M.B.			1
1873 M.B.	} Robinson, Christopher	Toronto.	1
1878 M.B.			1
1878 M.D.	} Robinson, Lawrence C.	(Ob.)	1
1883 M.B.			1
1869 B.A.	} Robinson, George Hunter	Toronto.	188
1871 M.A.			185
1871 B.A.	} Robinson, John Gunn	Toronto.	186
1873 M.A.			186
1872 M.B.	} Robinson, Jonathan	London.	187
1873 M.B.			185
1878 M.D.	} Robinson, Robert Hunter	Toronto.	185
1883 M.B.			185
1883 M.B.	} Robinson, William John	Arthur.	188

R.

	Date of Admission.		
	1878 M.B.	Robson, William Telfer	Vanneck.
	1886 B.A.	Roche, Francis James	Toronto.
	1860 B.A.	Rock, Warren	(Ob.)
	1862 B.A.	Roger, Walter Morrice	London.
	1867 M.A.		
	1882 M.B.	Rogers, Samuel Robert	Mount Forest.
	1874 B.A.	Ross, Arthur Wellington	Victoria, B. C.
	1875 B.A.	Ross, David Youlon	Westport.
	1876 M.A.		
	1860 B.A.	Ross, Donald Wilson	Walkerton.
	1883 B.A.	Ross, George	Hamilton.
	1869 B.A.	Ross, Homer Hugo	Iroquois.
	1871 M.A.		
	1857 B.A.	Ross, James	(Ob.)
	1865 M.A.		
	1886 B.A.	Ross, James	Toronto.
	1878 M.B.	Ross, James Frederick William	Toronto.
	1883 B.A.	Ross, John. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	
	1876 B.A.	Ross, John	Brussels.
	1886 B.A.	Ross, John A.	
	1861 B.A.	Ross, John B.	(Ob.)
	1864 B.A.	Rossin, Julius	Hamburg, Ger.
	1885 B.A.	Rossiter, H. James	
	1884 B.A.	Roswell, John Wesley	Toronto.
	1870 M.B.	Rowan, Peter Joseph	Chicago.
	1886 B.A.	Rowan, Thomas Alfred	Peterboro.
	1882 B.A.	Rowand, William Liddle Hislop	Walkerton.
	1879 M.B.	Rowe, George Gilbert	Parkdale.
	1878 B.A.	Russell, John	Toronto.
	1878 B.A.	Russell, John William	Toronto.
	1879 M.A.		
	1872 B.A.	Rutherford, Walter	Aylmer.
	1864 B.A.	Rutledge, James	Whitby.
	1881 B.A.	Ruttan, Robert Fulford	Montreal.
	1848 B.A.	Ryerson, Egerton Fish	(Ob.)
	1857 M.A.		
	1870 B.A.	Ryerson, Charles Egerton	Toronto.
	1877 B.A.	Ryerson, Jesse	Barrie.

S.

	1884 B.A.	Sale, George	Toronto.
	1858 LL.B.	Sampson, David Ashe	(Ob.)
	1860 B.A.		
	1861 M.A.		
	1876 M.B.	Sanderson, Albert	Ruthven.
	1856 B.A.	Sanderson, Albert Edward	Aurora.
	1858 M.A.		
	1885 B.A.	Sanderson, William	Walkerton.

S.

	Date of Admission.		
...	1866 M.B.	Sinclair, John	St. Marys.
rg.	1864 M.B.	Sinclair, Lachlin Curray	Tilsonburg.
on.	1860 B.A.	Sinclair, William	Sarnia.
st.	1885 B.A.	Sisley, Euston	Toronto.
ce.	1859 LL.B.	Sisson, Jonathan	Chatham.
to.	1883 B.A.	Skinner, Daniel Spencer	Chatham.
to.	1868 M.B.	Sloane, Allan Cary	Annan.
b.)	1865 M.B.	Smale, Samuel Blythe	Wroxeter.
ke.	1873 B.A.	} Small, John Turnbull	Toronto.
	1875 M.A.		
ro.	1873 B.A.	} Smellie, Thomas Stewart Traill	Port Arthur.
	1874 M.A.		
va.	1880 B.A.	Smellie, William King Tweedie	Gananoque.
ue.	1865 B.A.	} Smiley, John	Toronto.
b.)	1868 M.A.		
al.	1886 B.A.	Smith, Alexander Andrew	Toronto.
to.	1865 LL.B.	Smith, A. F.	(Ob.)
le.	1870 M.B.	Smith, Charles Merrill	Orangeville.
oc.	1883 B.A.	Smith, Charles Perley	Tilsonburg.
	1866 M.B.	} Smith, Daniel	Drayton.
	1867 M.D.		
b.)	1879 B.A.	Smith, Daniel Edwin	Kingston.
O.	1879 B.A.	} Smith, George	Woodstock.
	1880 M.A.		
rt.	1880 M.B.	Smith, George B.	Toronto.
on.	1877 B.A.	Smith, George Henri	Toronto.
to.	1864 LL.B.	Smith, George Young	Whitby.
b.)	1882 B.A.	Smith, Gilbert Acheson	Galt.
va.	1873 M.A.	Smith, Goldwin. (<i>Ad eundem Oxford.</i>)	Toronto.
to.	1880 M.B.	Smith, Harvey Wellington	Carsonville, Mich.
as.	1882 B.A.	Smith, James	Toronto.
st.	1869 B.A.	Smith, James Bruce	Lindsay.
to.	1877 M.B.	Smith, James Bruce	(Ob.)
in.	1882 B.A.	Smith, James Cumming	Newmarket.
m.	1857 B.A.	Smith, James Fox	Chicago.
rk.	1862 LL.B.	Smith, James Frederick	Toronto.
	1878 B.A.	Smith, John Sidney	Toronto.
to.	1876 M.B.	Smith, John Washington	Sheffield.
	1848 B.C.L.	} Smith, Larratt William	Toronto.
	1852 D.C.L.		
b.)	1861 LL.B.	Smith, Robert	Stratford.
re.	1865 LL.B.	Smith, Robert Walker	
m.	1886 B.A.	Smith, Roland William	
to.	1883 B.A.	Smith, William	Hamilton.
to.	1885 B.A.	Smith, William Alexander	Toronto.
or.	1884 B.A.	Smith, William Harley	Toronto.
	1878 B.A.	Smoke, Samuel Clement	Toronto.
	1875 B.A.	} Smyth, Thomas Henry	Toronto.
	1876 M.A.		

S.

Date of Admission.		Admission.
1867 B.A.	} Smythe, Edward Handley	Kingston.
1871 M.A.		188
1879 LL.R.		188
1881 LL.D.		184
1863 LL.B.	} Snelling, Richard	Toronto.
1873 LL.D.		188
1864 B.A.	Snider, Elias Franklin	(Ob.) 187
1873 B.A.	Snider, Colin George	Cayuga. 187
1875 B.A.	Snider, David Martin	(Ob.) 187
1869 B.A.	} Somerville, John	Owen Sound.
1870 M.A.		188
1867 M.B.	Sparks, Thomas	Lakeside. 188
1884 M.B.	Spence, James	186
1879 M.B.	} Spencer, Bertram	Toronto.
1881 M.D.		188
1860 LL.B.	} Spencer, Theodore, Henry	(Ob.) 187
1870 LL.D.		188
1870 B.A.	Spencer, Zeno Carpenter	Birmingham, Mich. 187
1864 B.A.	} Spotton, Henry Byron	Barrie.
1865 M.A.		187
1884 B.A.	Sproule, Robert Karl	Toronto. 186
1883 B.A.	Squair, John	Toronto. 185
1865 B.A.	Squire, George Henry	Stella. 186
1885 M.B.	Staebler, David M	186
1878 B.A.	Stalker, Daniel	Gladstone, Man. 188
1878 M.B.	Stalker, Malcolm	Walkerton. 187
1870 M.B.	Standish, John	Palmerston. 187
1886 LL.B.	Standish, William Ira	Toronto. 187
1878 M.B.	Stanley, Uriah Murdock	Stratford. 186
1845 B.A.	Stanton, James	St. Thomas. 186
1869 LL.B.	Stanton, William Irvine	(Ob.) 188
1876 B.A.	Steele, Alexander	Orangeville. 188
1868 M.B.	Steele, Charles Albert	(Ob.) 188
1845 B.A.	} Stennett, Walter	Cobourg.
1848 M.A.		186
1886 B.A.	Stephen, William	186
1861 LL.B.	Stephens, Richard Porter	Toronto. 186
1883 B.A.	Stevenson, Andrew	Toronto. 186
1884 B.A.	Stevenson, Arthur	Peterboro'. 187
1868 B.A.	Stevenson, Edward Samuel	(Ob.) 187
1879 M.B.	Stevenson, Frederick Coney	Bradford. 185
1862 LL.B.	Stewart, Hamilton Douglas	Barrie. 186
1867 B.A.	} Stewart, McLeod	Ottawa.
1870 M.A.		187
1872 B.A.	Stewart, Dugald	Teeswater. 187
1873 B.A.	Stewart, Alexander	Clinton. 186
1877 M.B.	Stewart, Duncan A.	Ailsa Craig. 186
1863 M.B.	Stewart, James W.	187
1867 B.A.	Stewart, Joseph William Alexander	Toronto. 187

S.

Date of
Admission.

1881 B. A.	} Stewart, Samuel Toronto.
1884 M. B.	
1883 B. A.	Stillwell, John R India.
1849 B. A.	} Stinson, Ebenezer (Ob.)
1851 B. C. L.	
1883 B. A.	Stoddart, James
1870 M. B.	Stone, Daniel Franklin Metamora, Mich.
1873 B. A.	} Straith, Peter Holstein.
1875 M. A.	
1862 B. A.	Strang, Hugh Innes Goderich.
1880 B. A.	} Stratton, William Armstrong Peterboro'.
1883 LL. B.	
1868 LL. B.	Street, William Purvis Rochfort London.
1862 LL. B.	Stuart, Albert Henry
1880 B. A.	Stuart, John Beamsville.
1872 B. A.	Stuart, John Lowry (Ob.)
1884 M. B.	Stuart, Robert Lorne
1877 M. B.	Stuart, William Theophilus Toronto.
1866 M. B.	Stubbs, Joseph (Ob.)
1879 B. A.	Sullivan, Edward Toronto.
1868 LL. B.	Sullivan, Dion Cornelius Toronto.
1859 B. A.	} Sullivan, Robert (Ob.)
1861 M. A.	
1867 B. A.	Sully, James Darrell Denman Rochester, N. Y.
1880 B. A.	Sutherland, Alexander Toronto.
1877 B. A.	Sutherland, Alexander Macbeth (Ob.)
1873 LL. B.	Sutherland, Donald George London.
1872 B. A.	Sutherland, William Macbeth Brampton.
1866 M. B.	Sutton, Henry Hugh Madoc.
1869 M. B.	Swan, Thomas Hespeler.
1881 M. B.	Sweetman, Lesslie Matthew Toronto.
1885 B. A.	} Sykes, Frederick Henry Strathroy.
1886 M. A.	

T.

1867 B. A.	Tait, Donald Berlin.
1865 B. A.	} Tamblin, William Ware Bowmanville.
1866 M. A.	
1874 B. A.	Tassie, Alexander Stewart Dresden.
1859 B. A.	Tassie, Henry
1856 B. A.	} Tassie, William (Ob.)
1858 M. A.	
1871 M. B.	Taylor, Alexander Goderich.
1874 M. B.	Taylor, Charles Edward Stuart Clifton.
1865 B. A.	Taylor, Henry Betts Whitby.
1867 B. A.	} Taylor, John London.
1870 M. A.	
1877 B. A.	Taylor, Samuel John

T.

Date of Admission.		Date
1856 B.A.	} Taylor, Thomas Wardlaw	Winnipeg.
<i>Ad eundem.</i> 1856 M.A.		185
1868 M.B.	} Taylor, William Henry	Bradford.
1882 B.A.		Chicago.
1871 B.A.	} Teefy, Armand Francis	Devonport, Eng.
1861 M.B.		(Ob.)
1865 M.B.	} Tennent, John Somerville	Lucknow.
1869 M.D.		187
1865 B.A.	} Thom, James	Newtonbrook.
1864 M.B.		188
1866 M.D.	} Thom, John Condie	Streetsville.
1861 B.A.		185
1865 M.A.	} Thom, John Highet	Toronto.
1880 M.B.		185
1880 B.A.	} Thomson, George B.	Sumner, Ia.
1881 M.A.		189
1886 M.B.	} Thomson, Robert Yuille	Toronto.
1885 B.A.		187
1874 B.A.	} Thompson, Alexander Stuart	San Antoine, Tex.
1865 B.A.		Galesburg, Ills.
1845 B.A.	} Thompson, Alfred Burke	185
1885 B.A.		186
1883 B.A.	} Thompson, George Wallace	(Ob.)
1859 M.D.		Ottawa.
1865 M.B.	} Thompson, Robert Allan	Toronto.
1869 B.A.		Colborne.
1880 M.B.	} Thompson, William Ernest	Glasgow, Scotland.
1877 B.A.		186
1878 M.A.	} Thoreburn, James. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	Ancaster.
1883 B.A.		187
1864 M.B.	} Tibb, John Compbell	Cole's Corners.
1877 M.B.		186
1858 B.A.	} Tibb, Richard Campbell	Toronto.
1859 M.A.		184
1860 M.B.	} Tisdale, J. C.	(Ob.)
1861 M.D.		187
1879 M.B.	} Tisdale, Walter	Lyndoch.
1879 B.A.		188
1883 M.A.	} Tisdell, Francis B.	(Ob.)
1885 B.A.		186
1873 M.B.	} Todd, James Allan	Georgetown.
1874 M.A.		186
1881 M.B.	} Toews, Peter	London.
1886 B.A.		186
1870 M.A.	} Tolmie, James Craig	Toronto.
1872 B.A.		186
1863 M.B.	} Torrance, John	(Ob.)
		187
	} Tracey, William James	Westfield, Mass.
		185
	} Traver, Albert Jones	(Ob.)
		185
	} Traver, Elliott	St. Catharines.
		185
	} Trenor, J. B.	(Ob.)
		186
		186
		187

T.

	Date of Admission.		
peg.	1854 B.A. . . .	} Trew, Neil McLean (Ob.)	
	1859 M.A. . . .		
ford.	1875 M.B. . . .	Trimble, Robert John	Queenstown.
ago.	1882 B.A. . . .	Trotter, Thomas	Woodstock.
Eng.	1873 B.A. . . .	Turnbull, Alexander Mathieson	Simcoe.
(Ob.)	1881 B.A. . . .	Turnbull, Harold	Winnipeg.
ow.	1861 B.A. . . .	Turnbull, James	Clinton.
	1878 B.A. . . .	} Turnbull, John A	Goderich.
	1883 LL.B. . . .		
ook.	1859 M.D. . . .	Turner, Henry. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	Millbrook.
ille.	1857 M.A. . . .	Turpin, John. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	Belfast.
	1884 B.A. . . .	Twohey, William James Joseph	Brookville.
nto.	1851 B.A. . . .	Tyner, Richard James	(Ob.)
, Ia.	1880 B.A. . . .	Tyrrell, Joseph Burr	Ottawa.
nto.	1876 M.B. . . .	Tyrrell, Robert Shaw	Toronto.
	1862 B.A. . . .	Tytler, William	Guelph.

U.

lex.	1856 B.A. . . .	Unsworth, Richard	Fergus
Ills.	1862 LL.B. . . .	Upper, Martin Campbell	Dunworth
Ob.)			

V.

wa.	1864 M.B. . . .	Vail, Charles Lewis	Sarnia.
nto.	1878 M.B. . . .	Vanderburg, James Francis	Merriton.
rne.	1881 M.B. . . .	Vandervort, Elgin Dorland	Queensboro'.
and.	1864 B.A. . . .	} vanderSmissen, William Henry	Toronto.
ster.	1866 M.A. . . .		
iers.	1846 B.A. . . .	VanKoughnet, Bolton John. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	(Ob.)
nto.	1879 M.B. . . .	VanNorman, Henry Clinton	Villa Grove.
(Ob.)	1885 B.A. . . .	Vickers, William Wallbridge	Toronto.
och.	1882 B.A. . . .	Vines, Frederick Austin. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	(Ob.)

W.

wn.	1882 B.A. . . .	Wade, Frederick Coate	Winnipeg.
lon.	1868 M.B. . . .	Wadsworth, Andrew H. B.	Fox Lake, Wis.
nto.	1860 B.A. . . .	} Wadsworth, James Joseph	Simcoe.
(Ob.)	1863 M.A. . . .		
	1869 M.B. . . .	Wagner, William Jacob	Toronto.
ass.	1856 B.A. . . .	} Walker, Nathaniel Osborne	Toronto.
(Ob.)	1857 M.B. . . .		
	1859 M.A. . . .		
nes.	1859 M.D. . . .	} Walker, William Frederick	Hamilton.
(Ob.)	1867 B.A. . . .		
	1869 M.A. . . .		
	1874 LL.B. . . .		

W.

Date of Admission.		Ad
1885 B.A. . .	Walker, William Henry	Ottawa. 18
1885 B.A. . .	Walker, William M.	Toronto. 18
1873 B.A. . .	} Wallace, Francis Huston	Peterboro'. 18
1874 M.A. . .		18
1866 M.B. . .	} Wallace, James	Alma 18
1867 M.D. . .		18
1873 B.A. . .	Wallace, James	18
1881 M.B. . .	Wallace, Matthew	Toronto. 18
1882 M.B. . .	Wallace, Robert Richard	Hamilton. 18
1879 B.A. . .	} Wallace, William George	Georgetown. 18
1882 M.A. . .		18
1882 M.B. . .	Walmsley, Peter Clark	Milford. 18
1885 B.A. . .	Walmsley, Thomas	Picton. 18
1883 B.A. . .	Walsh, John Joseph	Toronto. 18
1861 M.B. . .	} Wanless, John	Montreal. 18
1862 M.D. . .		18
1862 B.A. . .	Wardrop, Robert	Toronto. 18
1859 B.A. . .		18
1860 M.A. . .	} Waters, David	Newark, N. J. 18
1867 LL.B. . .		18
1870 LL.D. . .		18
1868 M.B. . .	Waters, George	Cobourg. 18
1862 B.A. . .	Watson, Alexander Henderson	Vankleek Hill. 18
1883 B.A. . .	Watt, John	Montreal. 18
1866 B.A. . .	} Watt, William	Brantford. 18
1873 LL.B. . .		18
1858 M.A. . .	Watts, Walter Angus. (<i>Ad eundem.</i>)	18
1885 B.A. . .	Webster, Charles Alexander	Toronto. 18
1881 B.A. . .	} Webber, Frederick William	Cambridge, Mass. 18
1883 M.A. . .		18
1845 B.A. . .	} Wedd, William	Toronto. 18
1848 M.A. . .		18
1885 B.A. . .	Weir, Archibald	Essex Centre. 18
1884 B.A. . .	Weir, William C.	Toronto. 18
1883 B.A. . .	} Weld, Octavus	London. 18
1886 M.B. . .		18
1880 M.B. . .	Welford, Albert Beverley	Woodstock. 18
1854 B.A. . .	Wells, Rupert Mearse	Toronto. 18
1871 M.B. . .	Wells, Samuel Machell	Barrie. 18
1873 B.A. . .	Wellwood, Nesbitt John	Oakville. 18
1848 B.A. . .		18
<i>Ad eundem.</i>	} Westropp, Robert Giddings	186
1849 M.B. . .		186
1877 B.A. . .	Wetherell, James Elgin	Strathroy. 188
1884 B.A. . .	Whetham, Charles	Baltimore. 187
1885 M.A. . .		187
1886 B.A. . .	White, James	Whitby. 187
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		187

W.

	Date of Admission.		
	1872 B.A.	} White, James	Hamilton.
	1873 M.A.		
	1875 M.B.		
	1877 M.D.		
	1867 B.A.	} White, John	(Ob.)
	1868 M.A.		
	1870 M.B.	White, John Edward	Toronto.
	1860 B.A.	White, Joseph	Ottawa.
	1865 M.B.	} White, Thomas	(Ob.)
	1866 M.D.		
	1874 M.B.	Whitehead, Alexander J.	(Ob.)
	1874 M.B.	Whiteman, Robert	Shakespeare.
	1879 LL.B.	Whiteside, Jacob Lemon	Toronto.
	1864 M.B.	Whiteside, William Noble	Belton.
	1848 B.A.	} Wickson, Arthur	London, Eng.
	1850 M.A.		
	LL.B.		
	1860 LL.D.		
	1880 B.A.	Widdifield, William C	Uxbridge.
	1884 B.A.	Wigle, Ernest Solomon	Windsor.
	1871 B.A.	} Wightman, John Roaf	Baltimore.
	1872 M.A.		
	1883 B.A.	Wilgress, George Somerville	Toronto.
	1872 LL.B.	Wilkes, Alfred John	Brantford.
	1875 B.A.	} Wilkie, John	Toronto.
	1876 M.A.		
	1866 M.B.	} Wilkins, George	Montreal.
	1868 M.D.		
	1869 B.A.	Wilkins, David Francis Henry	Mount Forest.
	1877 M.B.	Wilkinson, Frederick Byron	
	1866 B.A.	Williams, Adolphus	Welland.
	1870 M.B.	Williams, Alfred	
	1866 M.B.	Williams, Richard Watson	Trenton.
	1872 B.A.	Williams, William	Collingwood.
	1883 B.A.	Willoughby, Wellington B.	Toronto.
	1878 M.B.	Wilson, Archibald	Hamilton.
	1862 B.A.	} Willson, Arthur Lawrence	Eglinton.
	1863 M.A.		
	1878 M.B.	Wilson, David Henry	Carp.
	1886 B.A.	Wilson, Gilbert Daniel	Uxbridge.
	1878 B.A.	Wilson, John	Stratford.
	1864 B.A.	} Wilson, John Smith	Meaford.
	1865 M.A.		
	1880 M.B.	Wilson, Robert	St. Marys.
	1879 M.B.	Wilson, Thomas Hubert	Hamilton.
	1874 B.A.	} Wilson, William Alexander	India.
	1876 M.A.		
	1876 M.B.	} Wilson, William John	Richmond Hill.
	1877 M.D.		

		W.			
Date of Admission.				I Ad 18' 18' 18' 18'	
1882 B.A.	..	Wiltsie, George Brown	.....Farmersville.	
1857 B.A.	..	} Windeat, James	.....London, Eng.	18'
<i>Ad eundem</i> ..					18'
1857 M.A.	..	} Winer, William	.....	18'
1849 B.A.	..				
1853 M.A.	..				
1864 M.B.	..	Winn, Theophilus Brooks	.....Massaguweya.	18'
1877 M.B.	..	Winskell, William Edwin	.....Brantford.	18'
1882 B.A.	..	Wishart, David James Gibb	.....Toronto.	
1882 B.A.	..	Wissler, Henry	.....Elora.	
1881 M.B.	..	Witherspoon, William Lawrence	.....	
1863 B.A.	..	} Withrow, William Henry	.....Toronto.	
1864 M.A.	..				
1885 B.A.	..	Witton, Henry Blois	.....Hamilton.	
1877 B.A.	..	Wolverton, Newton	.....Woodstock.	
1884 B.A.	..	Wood, Herbert Ross	.....Toronto.	
1860 LL.B.	..	Wood, Samuel George	.....Toronto.	
1853 B.A.	..	} Woodruff, William	.....London.	
1856 M.B.	..				
1856 M.D.	..				
1862 B.A.	..	} Woods, Samuel	.....Ottawa.	
1864 M.A.	..				
1865 B.A.	..	Woolverton, Algernon	.....Hamilton.	
1867 M.A.	..				
1869 B.A.	..	Woolverton, Linus	.....Grimsby.	
1870 M.A.	..				
1866 B.A.	..	} Wright, Adam Henry	.....Toronto.	
1873 M.B.	..				
1883 B.A.	..	Wright, Arthur Walker	.....Walkerton.	
1872 M.B.	..	Wright, Frederick Henry	.....(Ob.)	
1867 M.B.	..	Wright, George	.....Toronto.	
1866 B.A.	..	} Wright, George Sills	.....Belleville.	
1882 M.A.	..				
1882 B.A.	..	Wright, Henry James	.....Toronto.	
1875 B.A.	..	Wright, Joseph Alfred	.....Brampton.	
1878 M.A.	..	Wright, Robert Ramsay. (<i>Ad eundem Glasgow.</i>)	.....Toronto.	
1863 B.A.	..	Wright, Thomas Wallace	.....Schenectady, N. Y.	
1883 B.A.	..	Wrong, George McKinnon	.....Toronto.	
Y.					
1867 B.A.	..	Yale, Henry	.....St. Catharines.	
1886 B.A.	..	Youell, John Henry George	.....Aylmer.	
1869 B.A.	..	Young, Frederick Homer	.....Morley, Mich.	
1873 M.A.	..	Young, George Paxton. (<i>Ad eundem Edinburgh.</i>)	.....Toronto.	

Y.

Date of
Admission.

1884 B.A. . .	Young, James McGregor	Toronto.
1877 M.B. . .	Young, Oliver	Whitby.
1881 B.A. . .	Young, Stephen Johnson	Trenton.
1874 B.A. . .	Yule, James Colton	(Ob.)

Z.

1872 M.B. . .	{ Zimmerman, Richard	Toronto.
1877 M.D. . .		

DIPLOMAS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.Date of
Admission.

1861	Robertson, C. F. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1862	Bellairs, Walter George. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1872	Irwin, Benoni.
1867	Brown, Gerald C. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1870	Kippax, Hargreaves.
1877	Christie, Frederick Webster.
1878	Proudfoot, Hume Blake.

DIPLOMAS IN AGRICULTURE.

1862	Farewell, John Edwin. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1862	Forneri, Cosford C.
1862	Thompson, James B. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1865	Greer, George Milton. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1866	Morgan, James Choppin. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1867	Bryce, George. (<i>Prizeman.</i>)
1870	Palmer, Benson Jones.
1872	Palmer, Elgin Burpe.
1873	Madill, Francis.



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