

APPENDIX B.

In connection with this subject, the following remarks from the pen of the well-known Judge Halliburton deserve attention:—

“Scarcely had the ground in the neighbourhood of Boston been cleared, when the General Court founded a College, which they afterwards called Harvard, in token of gratitude to a clergyman of that name, who bequeathed a considerable sum of money to it. (The town of Newtown in which it was situated, was denominated Cambridge, the name of the *Alma Mater* of many of the principal people in the Colony.) In this respect, they showed a far greater knowledge of the world and of the proper course of education than the inhabitants of the present British Colonies. They first established an University, and then educated downwards to the Common Schools as auxiliary seminaries, which were thus supplied with competent teachers; while duly qualified professional men and legislators were simultaneously provided for the State. In Canada, there is an unfriendly feeling towards these Institutions, which people who play upon popular prejudice or ignorance endeavour to foster, by representing them as engrossed by the sons of the rich, who are able to pay the expense of their own instruction, without assistance from the public treasury; and that all that is thus bestowed is so much withdrawn from the more deserving but untrained children of the poor.—(Rule and Misrule: Harpers' Edition, p. 190.)

A very few words, bearing closely upon the point, may be added from the Article “College,” in the Glasgow Popular Encyclopedia. (Vol. 2; p. 313.)

“It ought not to be forgotten that Colleges differ entirely from Common Schools. The latter may be multiplied, and there can hardly be too many of them; but for Colleges, the only way to make them truly great, is to concentrate in a few, great stores of talent and erudition. In the Universities of Europe, donation has been added to donation until many of them have attained great magnificence.”