

put the "come either" on some opponent in the section by a skilful use of the school exhibition, and some of these hard headed men are worth winning over for the sake of securing their co-operation. On the whole, we heartily commend teachers to try the plan thoroughly and let us know the result. It seems to us capable of further development. Let us have it worked out, and its full powers tested.

Our English exchanges are almost filled with the New Code, Mr. Mundella, over-pressure, the compulsory clause, the Government grant, the Board Schools, and such topics. The whole country seems to have the growing pains since the new school law has come into force. The compulsory clause is no dead letter, as may be judged by the fact that in one place a number of parents have formed a sort of club for the purpose of paying the fines. The London School Board seems to take the lead, and its proceedings are carefully reported and most actively criticised. No doubt the present friction will gradually wear off, and matters will soon settle down into their normal condition. In a recent conversation with a member of the Liverpool School Board we found great enthusiasm for Mr. Mundella and the grand educational reform he is working out. The Board schools seem to be winning their way rapidly, and the denominational schools find it necessary to conform themselves to the new standards of the national schools in order to hold their ground. This honorable rivalry must have the effect of a revolution in the elementary schools of England.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The number of students in actual attendance at Toronto University in 1882 was 407. With the remarkable and steady annual increase in the number of its students has come a stronger and stronger demand for greater differentiation in the honor courses of study, and increased teaching power to meet the wants of the present classes. In the department of Modern Languages particularly, increased facilities are imperative. The Senate has already resolved to recommend the appointment of a professor of Romance Languages. German and English plainly require a professor of Teutonic Languages, and the department of Political Science has never, so far, had either professor or tutor in University College. Political economy, jurisprudence, and constitutional history certainly demand a teacher so that not less than three new professors are immediately required to keep the College at all abreast of our own times.

The financial question is the only obstacle to immediate action. The Senate has intimated its intention of asking the Legislature for further pecuniary aid to carry out these much needed reforms. But to this proposal the heads of Queen's, Victoria, and Trinity emphatically demur, on the ground that as they are doing nearly half the university work of the province without provincial aid, their supporters will be twice taxed in aid of higher education, if further grants are made to the Provincial University. As the discussion progresses it becomes transparently manifest that the denominational colleges are

moved by the fear of being overshadowed by the growing influence of Toronto University. It is equally manifest that they hope either to participate in the legislative grant or, failing in that, to cripple the resources of the University so as to make her a far less formidable rival than at present. It is very much to be lamented that those attacking the University have made many inaccurate and exaggerated statements, and have betrayed the heat of bitter partisans in the discussion, thus materially injuring their cause which claims justice while they employ unjust means to promote it.

On the other hand, the friends of Toronto University may as well admit that the diversion by the Legislature of between one hundred and two hundred thousand dollars of their original endowment to the support of Upper Canada College was a grand mistake by the Legislature, which it is bound to rectify. In applying for increased aid they may as well recognize the wide difference between a direct grant from the annual revenue and the re-granting of money which has been diverted from higher to *secondary* education, and is now comparatively thrown away in providing for secondary education already secured by an annual grant of about \$80,000 to High Schools. They might safely join hands here with their opponents in firmly demanding that the Legislature should apply to *higher education* all the funds arising from the original 500,000 acres of land granted for the support of *higher education*.

Upper Canada College is an anomaly in our system, and has outlived its mission by half a generation at least. The press outside of Toronto is a unit on the question of its continuance. The verdict was pronounced years ago, and time will certainly see the voice of the people obeyed, if not by the present Government at least by their early successors. This is the one point of union in the present discussion, and the interests of peace and of higher education demand concerted action. The best friends of the denominational colleges will not fling charges of inefficiency, godlessness, etc., at the Toronto University, but will study the interests of higher education in the catholic spirit, and seize on points of agreement first, and ensure the initial step towards the adjustment of all differences.

While this province maintains jails for criminals with all modern improvements, there is little fear that an institution for higher education like Toronto University will be allowed to fall into decay for the lack of proper support by the Legislature. The question will be met and solved; the mere details of ways and means are quite secondary. Let the friends of higher education lay aside all jealousy and unite heartily on common ground, assured that whatever contributes to the general end can never be a real injury to them.

Who will say the teacher's mission,
Is not one of hope and love?
Who will say no joys elysian
Wait him in his home above?

—Heart Problems.