

among our well-trained students, to meet the wants in that important department of finance of men capable of filling the higher posts of grave responsibility and trust. Looking, therefore, to what has already been accomplished in the brief years of our existence as a College, such results may be confidently appealed to in evidence of its value as a provincial institution.

But while our students have been multiplying from dozens to hundreds, the staff of teachers remains unchanged. Such a state of things will, therefore, justify a comparison between the teaching staff provided for carrying on the work of this College and that of other well-appointed Colleges in Great Britain or on this continent. In nearly all of them it will be found that provision is made for a much greater division of subjects. Instead of one professor of classical literature, as in University College, it is usual to make separate professorships of the Greek and Latin languages and literature. Separate chairs of mathematics and natural philosophy take the place of what is here a single professorship. The same is the case with zoology and botany; and not only is history a chair distinct from that of rhetoric and English literature, with which it is here conjoined, but ancient history is constituted a separate chair from modern history; while in many cases the latter is conjoined with political economy, or is made to embrace the important subjects of constitutional history and jurisprudence.

The necessity of some greater division in the teaching of the varied subjects embraced in the College curriculum is being more and more forced on the attention of the Council, alike by the increase in the number of students, and by the augmentation in the number and the subdivision of subjects required in the Revised Statutes of the University for proceeding to a Degree in Arts.

Foremost among our most pressing wants at the present time is the separation of the department of physics from pure mathematics, by the establishment of a chair of natural philosophy. It is also the urgent desire of the Chancellor, that his own generous liberality in the endowment of the Blake Scholarship, to promote the study of the science of civil polity and constitutional history, as well as instruction in the principles of constitutional law and jurisprudence, shall be followed up by some adequate teaching provided in those various branches. In this both the University Senate, and the College Council heartily concur. It is accordingly contemplated, so soon as funds are available, to organize a new chair, to embrace along with the present professorship of history such other allied subjects as

can be most fitly conjoined with that important department of instruction. But other wants are scarcely less pressing; and for all this we must either look to Parliament or to the liberality of private benefactors, and to the latter rather than the former the College desires to appeal; not without confident hope that, when it is fully known that the funds of the College are no longer adequate for its extension, the acknowledged success which has thus far marked its progress will be recognized as a claim on public liberality. Generous benefactors have already contributed to the resources of other Canadian Colleges; and the Council confidently hope that the claims of the Provincial College only requires to be fully made known to meet with a like fostering care. The establishment of new chairs to be, as in other Colleges, associated in all time coming with the names of their generous founders, will constitute the most effective aid and stimulus to the future progress of University College, as they will prove peculiarly honorable memorials of those who may be led to such a wise exercise of enlightened liberality. We would not willingly appeal for parliamentary grants, and so expose the higher interests of learning to the danger inseparable from the conflict of parties and the exigencies of contested elections. The people at large have so direct and personal an interest in our public school system that it is exposed to little danger. But it is otherwise with the highest department of culture necessarily available only to a select class of gifted, studious, and aspiring candidates for mastery in those abstruse studies to which we ultimately owe all the great practical discoveries of science, and all the beneficial applications of true learning, but which make no immediate or direct appeal to the wants and requirements of the general community.

There does, indeed, remain one other source to which we may look for funds. This year the college fees have been doubled; happily, so far as yet appears, without any diminution of our numbers. The increased revenue anticipated from this source is already set apart for tutorial fellowships and other additions to the teaching staff. But here, too, I imagine, we have reached our limits. Doubtless, there are many in our peculiarly favoured and prosperous land to whom a greater increase of fees would present no impediment; but it is indispensable that in all our arrangements we shall ever sacredly guard the special characteristics pertaining to this as a provincial institution providing by means of public endowments a people's college, not designed for any favoured class, but holding out all the noblest advantages which highest culture