

only the history of Universities, but also what their true and primary functions are."

The history of Universities abroad, and our experience in this country, shew, that however desirable one examining body for all our colleges would be, it is necessary:—1st. That this body should centre in one strong and vigorous teaching institution: 2nd. That it should command the services of practical educators: 3rd. That it should require collegiate training, as opposed to mere cramming for the examinations: and lastly, that it should be independent of the narrowing influence of the weaker colleges.

AIDS TO STUDENTS.

I would now desire to invite your attention to one of the urgent wants of this University in the direction of its profitable extension. It has but two Scholarships, in the ordinary sense of the term, in aid of poor students, and neither of these as yet permanently endowed. What we have hitherto called Scholarships, only exempt the holder from the fees of tuition. They give him no money aid towards the prosecution of his studies. I know that the idea of thus aiding men to obtain a liberal education, is one of slow growth in a country like this. To found a Scholarship, say of \$120 annually, requires a considerable capital, and it shows no tangible result like a medal, a building, or a library. Its results appear only in the less showy, though more valuable, form of the labours of a succession of men going forth to occupy useful places in society; but it is to be observed that it thus, in the most direct manner, serves the interests of learning. Where employment is so easily obtained with a very limited amount of education, and where even the higher professions are open to men without the degree in Arts, it seems unnecessary to pay men to go on with an academical education. Yet even these considerations should, when rightly viewed, rather lead to a favourable conclusion as to the value of bursaries; and this more especially since the experience of all other Universities has shown that such foundations exercise a highly beneficial effect, not only in adding to the number of students and in aiding able men in narrow circumstances, but also, in raising the standard of acquirement of the students as a whole. It is true, that some difficulty exists as to the conditions on which such aids should be given. If given merely to aid poor men, they might often be