

Board to prescribe the standard and subjects of teaching for all the colleges, and they all—stimulated by emulation and competition, as well as by duty, to work up to that standard in all the subjects prescribed, how greatly must the standard and character of higher education be improved, in comparison of a system in which each college would have no standard or emulation beyond itself, and in which there would be a dead monopoly of one college?

6. It is the best, and indeed the only system, for developing voluntary efforts and powerful influences in behalf of higher education. It is never supposed, except by the advocates of a one-college monopoly that public funds are to defray all the expenses of University education. The sections of the community represented by the several colleges, erect their buildings, and largely sustain them, independent of public aid, which, however liberal, only supplements their own exertions. And the very influences which have contributed to provide these buildings, are employed to fill them with students. Such exertions and influences, developed and encouraged by public aid, must operate most beneficially upon both the character and extension of higher education. All such exertions and influences are discouraged and deadened by the Toronto monopoly system.

7. Unitting the University endowment and all the appropriations made by the Legislature into one fund, and aiding the several colleges from it, is the best for the integrity and economical management and expenditure of the Fund. All the sections of the community represented by the colleges would have a common interest in conserving and improving the Fund, and in securing its most economical management and application—the very reverse of what has been done under the Toronto monopoly system.

8. The plan proposed of aiding colleges will put an end to the system of annual grants to individual colleges, and to all the "manipulation" and inconveniences connected with it. These grants are the only case in which aid to education is given by an annual vote, and not by a permanent Act of Parliament. By the plan proposed, the colleges will be aided more effectually upon the principles of equity according to their works; no denomination will be brought in contact with the Government or Parliament; the efficiency of each college will be tested by the University Board examination of its students, and the public aid to it be determined accordingly.

9. It is the best for the interest of religion. After all, religion is the highest interest and only hope of the country, as well as of each individual in it;

and religion exists only among and by the several religious persuasions. Notwithstanding the sneer of the scorner, no fact is more certain and important than this. Without the religious persuasions, there would be no religion in the country, and Canada would soon become what France was during the French revolution—a cesspool of vice, a volcano of anarchy, a field of blood. Every good christian and patriot must desire that the best educated youth of the country should be imbued with religious principles and habits; and every wise parent must desire his son, while pursuing his education from home, should be under all the religious influences which christian example, instruction and oversight can exert upon him. Whether this is likely to be done in a college of no religious persuasion, or of some religious persuasion, can be decided by every reader.

10. Aiding several colleges is the only system which keeps faith with the terms of the original endowment. In the despatch of the Duke of Portland in 1797—seventy years since—communicating the intention of His Majesty George III., to set apart a portion of the Crown Lands for the purposes of higher education in Upper Canada, the object of the University endowment is expressly declared to be, not for the establishment of a College, but "*of Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature,*" (than the Grammar Schools just before mentioned and provided for,) "*for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences.*" Whatever, therefore, is alleged upon the ground of public faith as to the endowment, must apply to the purposes for which the endowment was created.

11. To aid several colleges is the only way to meet the higher educational wants of the country. It is well known in Toronto, and is stated in the Commissioners' Report, that notwithstanding the vast expenditure in the erection of the college buildings at Toronto, convenience has been so completely sacrificed to show and decoration, that "even now, when the number of students is far smaller than in this growing country may reasonably be expected to assemble within its walls, complaints are made that the accommodation afforded to University College is greatly limited." It is known that the buildings were specially erected for University College; that the name of the University was used as a means of getting a larger expenditure and more magnificent buildings for the college. The Senate Chamber, so called, is the Council Chamber of the College; the Convocation Hall of the Senate, so called, is the Convocation Hall of the College. The Senate does not meet in the college at all, but in a class-