

Even on the low ground of EXPEDIENCY, the continuance of U. C. College would be most undesirable. No thoughtful man will contend that U. C. College sends annually to the Provincial University ONE student more than would otherwise go thither. Its highest Forms are wholly recruited from two classes of pupils. The first class consists of the sons of wealthy men, who would give their sons a training for the University though U. C. College never existed. The second class consists of Grammar School boys who are already well on their road to the University, before they enter U. C. College, and whose premature removal from School, renders it doubly difficult to find their successors. How much more to the real benefit of the University if the hundred Grammar Schools which are now, in the great majority of cases, languishing, and repeatedly losing their Masters, through the insignificance of the stipends—how much better, if these Schools were at once raised to comparative affluence by the division among them of what is righteously their own. The division of the income annually arising from the U. C. College Endowment (\$12,500) [270] would suffice to add \$125 to the salary of every one of the hundred Masters. U. C. College Masters may look with supercilious sneer on so trivial a sum, but we can assure them that, to the vast majority of Grammar School Masters, \$125 means more books, and more of the ordinary comforts of life. The increased stability which would thus be conferred on the Masterships would soon yield fruit in the form of an increased flow of students towards the University.

And when we rise, from the low ground of expediency to the higher ground of JUSTICE, the cause of the Grammar Schools becomes irresistible. Even though U. C. College were the very model of efficiency, and economical management, it would still be unjust to the Province at large to spend annually, in Toronto, which is already possessed of a County Grammar School, \$12,500 of Grammar School money. The Toronto newspapers have persistently maintained that this immense Province is not sufficiently extensive, or sufficiently populous, for the existence of more than one Endowed University. Will they now maintain that Toronto is sufficiently extensive, or sufficiently populous, for the co-existence there of two Endowed Grammar Schools? As things at present exist, that city possesses no less than two such Schools,—U. C. College, and the Toronto Grammar School. Of these two, the latter is the older by nearly thirty years, and, relatively to its expenditure, much the more efficient. Then why not abolish the other, sending its children of tender years to the Ward and Model Schools, and the more advanced boys to the Grammar School. Why should the College Masters expect at their dismissal any better terms than those conceded to the University Professors who were dismissed in 1853, on one year's salary? (271) Why not restore to the Trustees of the Toronto Grammar School,—as the only reparation now possible,—the buildings of U. C. College, and all its city property that still remains undisposed of? Why not restore to the County Grammar Schools what now represents their old Endowment? This is the plain course that justice to the whole Province demands, and if it be not followed, the Province will not fail to exact a satisfactory reason. Are U. C. College Masters entitled to any more consideration than University Professors? Are the Ward Schools of Toronto not able to indec-

270 *Vide supra.*

271 16 Vic. Cap. 80 § 53.