

in one important respect from others, in that it was endowed with the revenues set apart for the purposes of instruction in the departments of the arts and sciences. At that date the resources of the University and College consisted still to some considerable extent of unsold and consequently of unproductive land; popular idea magnified the expected product of this endowment to a fabulous amount, and ere long all other educational considerations seemed to give place to the one practical question of a division of the endowment. The abrogation of the denominational features of King's College, and with it of all religious tests and qualifications, either for professors or students, had indeed seemed to settle the question of a further endowment of denominational colleges. But with the growing faith in the boundless resources of the University endowment, and the conviction which the very progress of this college forced upon them, that without adequate revenue no educational institution could hope to accomplish adequate results, it would be hard to blame them for seeking a share of funds assumed to be ample for all. Unhappily, in the eagerness to secure a share of them, University College was for a time subjected to assaults that, in the minds of its more timid adherents, seemed to threaten its very existence.

I refer to those incidents in the earlier history of this College with no thought of reviving forgotten controversies; for indeed no incident was more gratifying to myself when entering on the office which I now hold, than the kindly and hearty congratulations which reached me from the Principals of Queen's and Victoria Universities. But some reference to the past is unavoidable now, because this question of a possible division of the University endowment, coupled with the extravagant estimate of its fancied amount, has, I believe, thus far prevented University College from sharing in the liberality of the patrons of higher education, notwithstanding the rank which it has now won for itself among the educational institutions of this continent. The whole income derived from the permanent endowment, on which both the University and the College depend, according to the Report laid before Parliament by the Minister of Education during the present year, amounts to \$64,000. According to the report of the bursar of Harvard College for the same year, its income, exclusive of the Divinity and Medical Schools, was \$285,332, and its total income available for all the purposes of the University and College was \$726,380.

When, moreover, it is borne in remembrance that before the College claims are

met out of the moderate sum already named, there has to be deducted the entire cost of the bursar's office, and all the University expenditure on officers, examiners, scholarships, prizes, and other charges in all the faculties—the whole of which are for benefits shared in by all affiliated Colleges—there should be little need to enforce the fact hitherto so entirely miscomprehended, alike by Canadian statesmen and the friends of higher education, that our endowment—noble as it is, and most creditable to our young country—falls utterly short of what will be needed if this College is to be adequately equipped to meet the just demands of this Province, and place the Canadian aspirant for learning and true scholarship on an equality with the young men of other favoured lands.

We appeal to the work already accomplished by University College in proof that its resources have thus far been turned to wise account, and its endowments faithfully employed to attain the object for which they were originally set apart. In numbers its students are now little short of four hundred. Its undergraduate classes of matriculated students have advanced from twenty-eight in 1854 to upwards of three hundred; and amongst those who have completed their undergraduate course and gone forth to bear their part in the progress of this young Province, we can already point to those who have not only distinguished themselves at the bar, but have risen to the highest judicial positions, while others occupy seats both in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament. Of the others, nineteen have been entrusted with the responsible duties of principals, professors, and lecturers in the Colleges and Normal Schools of this and other provinces; and about ninety are now masters and teachers, fifty of them being Head Masters in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province. We have already numbered among our graduates a Chief Justice of Ontario, a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor of its Courts, a Minister of Justice of the Dominion, an Auditor-General, and others who occupy like influential positions of trust; while many more have gone forth into the active business of life to prove the value of higher education as the best of all preparations for its practical duties. I hold in my hand a letter from the late manager of the freight department of the Grand Trunk railway, gratefully testifying to the valuable services and rare efficiency of graduates of this University, recommended by myself from among the honor men of the College. I have also a letter from one of our oldest and most experienced bank managers, asking me to select like men from