

leges or institutions scattered over England, Wales, and Ireland; whilst those who receive degrees in Medicine, embrace students of more than sixty establishments in different parts of the world."—(page 49.) In connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, there are upwards of forty Colleges. The authority of example and the testimony of experience are, therefore, in favour of a number of Colleges and against centralization in one.

Then as to the number of students in a college, that cannot affect its efficiency, unless they are too numerous. Large classes in either a School or Colleges are a disadvantage rather than an advantage to the pupils themselves. On this point the author of the University pamphlet quoted above (and who writes from experience) justly remarks that "the Professors must for some years be content to discharge chiefly the duties of tutors; and under these circumstances, the smallness of their classes is rather an advantage inasmuch as it enables them fully to test the preparation and ascertain the deficiencies of each of the Students on every occasion of attendance."—(p. 61,62). There are wealthy Colleges at Oxford that will not receive over fifty Students; and there are Colleges both in England and Ireland in which there are not half that number. But no party would incur the expense and responsibility of establishing a College or Seminary without a moral certainty of a sufficient number of Students to employ the strength of any tutor or professor. Then,

Lastly, as to the number of professors required in a College, the author of the pamphlet is good authority and remarks as follows: "The other Universities, [besides that of King's College] should be endowed so as to enable them to have sufficient schools of Arts and divinity, and also to have good preparatory Seminaries attached to them. *The Head, with four Professors would be fully equal, for some years, to the discharge of the University duties.* This, indeed, is a stronger staff than King's College [now University College] at present possesses in those faculties."—[p. 56.] Of course a divinity school or divinity professors form no part of our plan. As the parties establishing Colleges, provide the buildings, &c., themselves, the public aid can and ought only to apply to the salaries of the four or five professors. That such a number is ample in the faculty of Arts is not only clear from the example and authority adduced, but from the fact that in a College with a four years' course, there are but four classes of Students, each Professor could meet even daily each of his four classes. With one Professor in each of the four branches of a collegiate course, each class of undergraduates could be provided with a daily lecture, if need be, in each subject of their studies; and we submit to any disinterested man of common sense, whether if, estimating the University income endow-

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