

those of the sect, it was natural that the country should be sprinkled with colleges proposing to give University education and degrees, until the American Degree became a bye-word. The causes which produced this condition of things, are rapidly disappearing, and with it the small University is doomed to disappearance or to insignificance.

An University must embrace the circle of the Arts and Sciences ; at the same time in our day it must more and more specialize its teaching in all departments. The small and inadequately endowed University can accomplish neither of these ends. It lacks the means and appliances, the scientific apparatus and the well stocked library. Its teaching staff has to spread its labours over too great a field. In the long run this must tend to the destruction of enthusiasm, of the stimulus to progress, and to the encouragement of a disastrous superficiality.

The objection raised to a huge University, that sufficient attention cannot be given to the individual who, unless he be one of those favoured beings that rise to distinction anywhere, is lost in the mass of students, applies to a large University with one College, but can have no application to an University composed of a number of Federated Colleges. Indeed, the way of Federation seems to be the obvious expedient for including the advantages and for obviating the disadvantages arising from the vast scope of University teaching in the nineteenth century. Variety, the free play of individuality, the adoption of those methods of education and training which each College best understands, and can most successfully operate, will be secured, whilst the mingling of the Colleges will prevent the narrowness and conceit likely to be engendered and fostered by the isolation of a small society.

An University of Federated Colleges combines the advantages, whilst obviating the disadvantages, arising from the vast scope of University education.

Thus it would appear that the endeavor to prognosticate the future, basing one's estimate upon the main principles of University education predominant in our day, not only in America, but also in England, justifies the unpleasant conviction that Trinity, *as a University*, must continue to fall proportionately farther and farther below the level of the great Universities of Canada, of the United States, and of England, and that, in numbers of students, in quality of degrees, in efficiency of equipment, and in influence both in Church and State. On the other hand, by adopting the policy of Federation, without the sacrifice of any