

in their report propose a financial scheme by which the academic reform, suggested by the Senate of Toronto and the affiliated Colleges, might be carried out. According to this scheme the allowance to University College is to be reduced from \$30,000 to \$28,000, and the surplus applied in the shape of scholarships to the affiliated Colleges. This \$2,000 is the only sum to be taken from the present revenues of the University College. But the commissioners hold that the sums, alienated from the University with the view of preventing a surplus, properly belong to the other affiliated Colleges and should be restored by government. It is also proposed to capitalise the present annual grants, and the whole annual sum for each affiliated College, including that from the University property, would be \$10,000. By this plan University College will retain its present income with the exception of \$2,000, and this is more than compensated by allowing retrenchments in departments which do not promote its efficiency. This plan, so far from spoiling University College, is simply a restoration of the rights of the other affiliated Colleges.

A meeting of the Senate of Toronto was recently called to declare its opinion of the scheme of the commissioners, and a resolution was proposed with the view of retracting its sanction to the academic portion. After a protracted discussion extending over two days, an amendment was unanimously carried which preserved that sanction intact, but which declared that the Senate did not in that sanction approve of any scheme of partitioning the University endowment. The position of matters is now precisely what it was last year when the Senate proposed its plan of academic reform. It still adheres to that plan, but objects to the commissioners' financial scheme. All the academic bodies, including the University of Toronto, are at one as to the best plan of re-organizing our University system. The difference is merely financial, but this difference should be no bar to legislative action. The academic bodies have done their part by recommending an academic scheme. It is for Parliament, if it approve of the scheme, to devise means by which it may be carried out. The recent political complication interfered with legislative action, but it is understood that a bill will be introduced as soon as possible with the support of leading men of both sides of the House.

It is only a little more than half a century since the Church of Christ was roused to a sense of her obligations, to convey the gladdening message of the gospel of peace to the heathen. During that short period the spirit of missionary enterprise has assumed the stately proportions of an organized combination of agencies, schemes, and societies, having for its holy and noble aim the world-wide diffusion of the truth as it is in Jesus. By the blessing of the Prince of Peace liberally shed upon his own glorious cause, the success of missionary efforts is now something truly wonderful to contemplate. But a short time ago the map of the world, in varying colours, only indicated the kingdoms of the world which had acquired dominion over its territories, and other lesser marks pointed out the scenes of bloody conflict between contending powers, the ports which had opened up to maritime discovery, and the principal stations where modern commerce had successfully established itself. Now, however, the topography of the earth's surface has assumed quite a different aspect. The delineation of the Church's conquests gives it a new and more interesting appearance, as they tell of the opening of continents and kingdoms to the admission of the soldiers of the cross, and of "the multitude of the isles" which are rejoicing under the waving banner of Christianity.

The value of this change is not to be estimated only by the measure of good which has been accomplished in foreign lands, by the number of conversions among the heathen, or the progress of enlightening civilization. The influence upon the Churches, which have engaged in the work, has been of a most refreshing and invigorating character. A new and purer life at home has been the invariable result of the transmission of Christian zeal abroad. Simultaneously with the rise and progress of foreign missions, the necessity of domestic evangelization has commanded attention, and in the various walks and offices of industrious application, which such attention has called into existence, there have been achievements not less marvellous, and claiming no less grateful avowal, than the triumphs which have signalized the propagation of Christian knowledge beyond the seas. Truly delightful it is to see the various Christian denominations thankfully tracing their renewal of inner life to the blessing of God upon their mission schemes.

It is now universally admitted that missionary activity is an essential test of the