

lieve, three thousand Professors. And could Toronto allow itself to have fewer than a Mohammedan University? I do not wonder that the friends of University College applaud this scheme. If it was proposed to give Queen's three or four more Professors in arts or science, our friends would applaud. But may not a true man take higher ground than applaud a proposal to increase the efficiency of his own College? May he not say, "I desire to see all the Colleges that the country really needs made more efficient, and I desire to see them all parts of an organic whole." That would not mean uniformity. Unity is higher than uniformity.

2. The course usually taken in the United States is to give to the rich men of the country the privilege of extending, and even of establishing, colleges. And the rich are proving worthy of the trust. Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Wesleyan, Brown, and others have received millions, and they are sure to receive ten times as much more before long.

3. The system in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, India, the Cape and other colonies is to give grants in aid to chartered institutions, according to carefully prepared regulations. But, in our case, would not that mean grants to denominational Colleges? Here we must distinguish. Grants of public money to denominations are a violation of the modern principle of the separation of Church and State, though we submit to the violation in the establishment of separate schools, and in grants to denominational Hospitals, Almshouses and Houses of Industry, where the State has not a shadow of control. But the modern principle is not violated when a well equipped College is aided to do strictly scientific work. When the State is satisfied that the work is required, that it is the complement of the public school system, that it is unsectarian, that it is in the public interest, that it can be inspected and tested, and that there is adequate control so far as its money is concerned, then the State acts wisely if it gets its work done economically, by utilising and stimulating the voluntary liberality of the people. The State gives nothing to Theology in the Scottish Colleges. It finds no difficulty in giving to the Arts Faculties, and it does give with the hearty approval of all dissenters. Well, in the same way, there is not a tinge of Presbyterianism about our Classics, Mathematics, English and other Modern Languages, our Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Oriental Languages, Natural History, Mental Philosophy and Political Economy. Our students are as representative of the various denominations as the students of University College. And, for all practical purposes, our Faculty of Arts is as distinct from the Faculty of Theology as University College is from Knox or Wycliffe.

I have stated the three courses that have been suggested. We cannot submit to the first. It outrages our sense of justice. If carried it would be a fatal gift to University College, for no institution can benefit by injustice. It would only accentuate the present lack of harmony in our system of higher education and breed discords and complications little dreamed of now. The second course represents in the main the wisdom of America, and the third the wisdom of Great Britain. We are prepared for either, or for a full and frank consideration of the whole subject. The better organization and the full development of our Higher Education should be not a call to war, but a call to all the matured intellects of the country to devise what is best in the interests, not of this or that College, but of all our Colleges. We are reluctant to organize for war, for when war begins the voice of reason is apt to be hushed. I invoke the sense of moderation that characterizes the people of Ontario, and no matter what the attacks made on me, attacks unworthy of the writers and the institution they represent, I shall endeavor to continue to speak with moderation.

At the conclusion of the address it was moved by J. M. Machar, M.A. seconded by John McIntyre, M.A., Q.C., and carried with enthusiasm.

That this meeting, having heard Principal Grant's address, heartily approves of it and of the position taken by him on the University question, and requests the Principal to have it published and circulated.

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