

with which they had been fairly supplied in the parts where they had hitherto dwelt, where, it will be remembered, even "in the old colony days," Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, King's College, New York, and other establishments of learning had for many years been doing excellent work.

As early as 1789 representations on this subject were made by the immigrant loyalist families to Lord Dorchester, the Governor-in-Chief of the day. Shortly afterwards, the Province of Upper Canada was set off for the more especial benefit of the English-speaking inhabitants, and John Graves Simcoe appointed its Lieutenant-Governor. In the mind of this gentleman, who by the way, had been an alumnus of the venerable Merton College at Oxford, a university to be speedily established within the bounds of his government, was a fixed idea. Before his departure from England, when giving to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, an outline of his scheme for the organization of the new province, we have him expressing his conviction that "a college of a higher class would be eminently useful, and would give a tone of principles and manners, that would be of infinite support to Government." It might in due progress, he thinks, acquire such a character as to become the place of education to many persons beyond the extent of the king's dominions. In a later letter to another eminent person, he refers to Bishop Berkeley's project, evidently considered by him somewhat visionary, of a university in Bermuda having in view the civilization of the North American Indians, and he observes that a university in Upper Canada, of the kind he desired, and placed in the part which he meditated, viz., at the forks of the River Thames where he expected the capital of his new province to be, which capital he intended to name Georgina, in honour of the then king, George III., "would, in its turn, really have great influence in civilizing the Indians — and, what is of more importance, those who corrupt them," he drily adds.

The home authorities may not have been prepared to go forward in educational matters, as fast as the Lieutenant-Governor; and he seems to have met with some discouragement at their hands in regard to his scheme.

In 1795 we have him writing again to the same correspondent, in the following strain: "My views in regard