

University endowment at Toronto should be confined to defraying current expenses of University College, and the repairs and improvements of its buildings, and that the surplus of the endowment over and above these current expenses and expenses of repairs and improvements of the buildings of University College, should form a fund for general academical education as might be directed by Parliament.

Every man of common sense knows that to repair and improve buildings, is not to erect new buildings, much less to erect observatory buildings, ornament grounds, &c.; and therefore that doing the latter, instead the former, is an abuse of the provisions of the Act, and a misapplication of the University endowment fund.

The Bill (which became the University Act of 1853,) as brought into Parliament contained a clause providing for the application of a part of the Income of the Endowment to other Colleges than University College; and the Members of the Government of 1853, who are still in public life in Canada—namely, the Hon. James Morris and the Hon. M. Cameron—declare that the Government intended to fill up the blank in said clause with the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, to be paid annually to each affiliated College. But when it was objected that the Income fund was insufficient for that purpose, the section was changed for the one providing for the expenditure of the surplus of the fund, (after defraying the current expenses of University College, and of the repairs and improvements of its buildings,) for the promotion of general Academical education as Parliament might direct—leaving that part of the question to the future decision of Parliament.

The immediate friends of other colleges than that of Toronto, were well aware that the University Income fund would soon be sufficient to meet their just claims; they therefore awaited the result—in the meantime, of course, reserving the exercise of their University powers, until they should be placed upon fair footing with the College at Toronto; and it was not until they found out beyond doubt, that the objects of the University Act of 1853, had been altogether disregarded, and the University Permanent and Income Funds were both being expended contrary to the provisions of the Act, that they opened anew the discussion of the whole question, and made their complaints to Parliament.

No sincere man can deny that the object of the University Act of 1853 was the affiliation of the Colleges of the country, as also was that of the Acts repealed by it, when the very preamble of it

commences with the following words: "Whereas the enactments hereinafter repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no College or Educational Institution hath under them become affiliated to the University to which they relate," &c. Nor can any man truly say, that it was ever supposed that any College would or could relinquish its own University powers to a body in Toronto identified with another College, or until that body should be impartially constituted, and each College impartially aided according to its works.

*(The Nature of the Question of Affiliation.)*

It being then clear that the affiliation of the several Colleges of the country in one University, was contemplated by successive acts of the Legislature, long before the present agitation of the question, and is therefore no recent device of certain Colleges, as has been so unjustly stated, let us now consider what is meant by it, and why it is desired.

The affiliation of several colleges in one University implies two things: First, That there be one body called the University which shall not teach, but which shall prescribe what is to be taught in order to obtain degrees and honors, examine candidates for such degrees and honors, and confer them, or authorize the conferring of them. Secondly, That the several Colleges affiliated shall teach what is prescribed by the University, and confer degrees on no candidates except those who have been examined and approved by the university.

In this plan it is, of course, assumed and required that the University shall be impartially constituted in respect to all the affiliated and competing Colleges; that such Colleges shall have a "fair field and no favour," so far as relates to the University, the Government and Legislature; that whatever advantages one competing College shall have over another shall arise from voluntary efforts, not from state patronage; that each College, irrespective of what is required to be taught by the University, shall equally prescribe its own religious instruction and discipline, and manage its own affairs.

In this plan there is unity in the required science, literature, and training of a University education; and there is liberty and diversity in what relates to financial management, modes of teaching, religious instruction, discipline and oversight. The University body that prescribes what an University education shall be, and who alone shall be certified to the country and to the world as having attained such an education, has no teach-