

sity powers, either from the Crown or by Provincial enactments, should surrender their powers," for no such provision is contained in the Act. It is not, as, in various forms, is asserted by the appellants, that exclusive privileges are given to University College; for, as will be shewn hereafter, no such action has been taken either by the Government or the Senate. One reason why the Denominational Colleges have not adopted the University course, has been stated to be that they are unable, from insufficient means, to teach all the subjects required. It certainly cannot be expected that each College should maintain a staff of Professors capable of efficiently teaching, in their higher branches, all the subjects embraced in the University course—a very strong argument in favour of maintaining one Provincial College that can; but by the system of options permitted, this would not debar their students from entering the University, and competing for honors in departments which their College can teach well. But there is a reason beyond this. It is not that any part of the machinery is wanting to establish in Canada a system similar to that which works so well in England, that has formed a bar to the full carrying out of the Act as yet; but it is the desire of Denominational Colleges to have them supported from Provincial Funds, a desire inconsistent with the well known feelings of the people of Upper Canada, and at variance with the principle upon which all our other National Educational Institutions have been established. As far as Academical studies and rewards are concerned, the Act proposed to itself the University of London as a model, but in relation to endowment it distinctly recognizes a difference; whereas in England no Government aid is given to any of the Affiliated Colleges as such, in Canada, as in Ireland, the Legislature founded and endowed one non-denominational College, which otherwise has no privileges over the others.

(2.) EQUAL RIGHTS OF ALL AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

It is contended that the intention of the Act has been frustrated by the action of Government, and of the University, which have pursued the policy of building up one College to the exclusion of all others. This charge is mostly expressed in general language, but there are some few cases where it is made in a tangible shape.

Dr. Cook instances "its (the College's) numerous scholarships," but he must be aware, or, before making the charge, should have informed himself, that the University Scholarships are as open to the students of Queen's as of University College. They are not even, as Professor Weir says he understands they are, practically confined to University College, for many of them are held by Students who have no connexion with that Institution.*

* *Quæst.* 436. In your Statement in Chief you say that the scholarships of Toronto University are all open scholarships, unconnected with any College;—that a student of Queen's or Victoria may hold one if he can obtain it, and continue his studies at his own College: that, in fact, any young men who can come up to the requisite standard, whether they belong to a College or not, may hold scholarships of the University, and that many are so held. Can you state the whole number of scholarships awarded by the University since its commencement, and how many were taken by students not at the time students of the University?—There have been 213 scholarships awarded since 1854. Of