

that it shall infuse intellectual life and added vigor into our new creation."

We condense the scheme proposed, giving merely the outline, which was fully elaborated.

(a.) The legislature should be induced to adopt such a scheme as shall utilize the outlying colleges. They can not be ignored; they are increasing in number, resources, efficiency, and usefulness. No single university can do work for the country. The evils of such centralization would be obviated by consolidation, and the benefits of a system of centres enjoyed. The question of expense, a prevailing prejudice against city-life for the young, and a justifiable preference on the part of many parents for colleges where religious restraints and oversight are guaranteed, enter largely into popular opinion on the subject. Our legislators should accept the situation as actual and inevitable, and proceed to determine how these educational agencies can be turned to the best account.

(b.) *How can they be utilized?* Not to advantage in their present capacity. A partial reconstruction of Toronto University should first be effected. It should be an administrative, not a teaching body, its Senate representative in character, the government and each degree granting college being duly represented. The general functions should include the arrangement of the curriculum for the colleges, the conducting of final examinations for degrees, the conferring of degrees and honours, and such duties as pertain to inspection, etc. The other Universities to hold in abeyance their degree granting power; the government, through an approved commission, to determine what equivalent should be given for the surrender of these important functions. All teaching to be done, for the present, at least, in University College and the other colleges holding university pow-

ers. The quality and amount of work done to be determined, primarily, by the final examination for degrees, and also by a certain amount of supervision of inspection. The amount of annual support to be received by any college to be in proportion to the number and rank of its graduates. The ordinary promotion of students from one year to another, in the course, to be left entirely with the colleges—the final test being sufficient. These final examinations to be conducted at the several institutions concerned, the presiding examiner being a member of the senate. The papers to be prepared under the direction of this central body, and the answers sent to them for examination. Then degrees, issued under authority of the senate, should be formally conferred by the Presidents of the several colleges, accompanied, if desirable, by some distinguished member of the senate.

*Advantages of the system*—(1). It would completely harmonize the educational system, from the lowest grade of the Public School to the University, (2) it would give a provincial character to all degrees and honours; (3) it would ensure a high standard of general and university education, without necessarily involving absolute uniformity in teaching; (4) it would afford the best means of testing the work done, and of stimulating our colleges in healthy competition; (5) it would secure the due recognition of specific service in the cause of education, and an equitable distribution of state support; (6) it would give increased facilities for the general diffusion of sound learning; (7) the plan proposed would secure these desirable results without in any way interfering with the distinctive theological work of any college.

*IV. Steps to be taken to promote a scheme of Consolidation*—Since To-