

more are intimidated by Commissioners as necessary to complete them, what man of any sect or party, impressed with the essential part and offices of moral and intellectual elements in rearing the noblest structure of civil and social progress, could hesitate as to the importance of restoring the spoliation and repairing the wrong which incompetency or degeneracy has, in past years, committed against the University endowment of Upper Canada? A small part of the Ottawa buildings, expenditure would restore to the University endowment its integrity, and confer priceless benefits upon the country in all time to come.

II. *The Affiliation of Colleges in one University.*

The question of the affiliation of Colleges is entirely distinct from that of economizing and improving the University endowment, and entirely distinct also from the question of public aid to Colleges. The Colleges have not asked, and do not ask, public aid upon the ground of affiliation, but upon the grounds of public justice, merit, and usefulness. If the whole of the University endowment were to be confined to one College at Toronto, it would not lessen one whit the necessity, the importance, the usefulness, the just claims of other Colleges to public aid. The question of affiliation is not, therefore, a means of getting aid to certain Colleges,—as has been so wrongly represented—but a measure for improving the character and system of the higher education of the country.

(History of the Question of Affiliation.)

The question of affiliation of all the colleges in one University is not of recent date. It reaches back to 1843. In 1840 Victoria College was incorporated as an University College, with a grant of £500 per annum; and Queen's College was incorporated as an University College by Royal Charter the following year, and afterwards received similar aid from Parliament. In 1842, Victoria College was inaugurated as an University College, and Queen's College was opened the same year; and King's College, at Toronto, in 1843. The University endowment was confined to King's College, with the service and Divinity Professor of the Church of England, and the Bishop as Visitor. Complaint was made against an endowment for higher education in Upper Canada being applied to one College, and that the College of one Church, to the exclusion of all others. To remedy the injustice and liberalize the system, Mr. Draper, (then Attorney General,) brought in a Bill in 1846, based upon the principle of affiliation and unity of Colleges upon equal

terms; but the Church of England advocates of the exclusive claims of King's College opposed Mr. Draper's liberal Bill, and he was obliged to abandon it, and he soon after retired from Parliament to the Bench. In 1849, Mr. Baldwin brought in a Bill, abolishing the very name of King's College, prohibiting all recognition of religion, and establishing a secular University College, assuming that as denominational Colleges refused to affiliate because the King's College was of one Church, they would affiliate because Toronto University was of no church. The Toronto University (for such King's College was then called) was the antipodes of King's College, and was not less revolting to the feelings of the Christian public. Mr. Baldwin was so sensible of the mistake, that he afterwards introduced a Bill declaring the recognition of Christianity in the Toronto University; but a declaratory Bill of that kind had no practical effect. The Bishop of the Church of England, aided by liberal contributions in Canada and England, proceeded to establish Trinity College, and other parties so strongly opposed the Act of 1849, that it was repealed and superseded by the present University Act of 1853. The spirit and leading object of this Act of 1853 was to affiliate all the Colleges in the country into one University, by removing the obstacles which had heretofore prevented it. These obstacles to affiliation were chiefly two—first, the identity of the University with one College at Toronto, thereby giving that College an advantage over all others in the Constitution of the Senate; secondly, the exclusive application of the endowment to the support of one College, thereby giving it an advantage over all others in the means of support. To remove the former of these obstacles, the Toronto University was entirely separated from University College—the latter being a *teaching* Institution under the control of a Council, and the Act declaring that the former, under the control of a Senate, should contain no Professor or Teacher, but simply examine candidates and confer degrees, and prescribe the courses of study or conditions on which degrees should be conferred in the several faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine. Nothing therefore could be more at variance with the express objects and provisions of the University Act of 1853, than the later additions to the Senate so as to give the College at Toronto the virtual control of it, and identify the University as effectually with one College at Toronto as it had been by the repealed Act of 1841.

To remove the second obstacle to affiliation, the Act of 1853 provided that expenditures of the