

and the statutes were enacted with all their obnoxious provisions, which were not modified for many years—after the university had been all but wiped out. This policy was, as the great Earl of Derby, in the House of Peers, said the conduct of the Southern anarchists was, on the conclusion of the War of Secession, "not only a crime but a blunder."

Clerical education for many years continued in a most backward state, for in 1815, twenty-one years after the opening of King's College, there was no theological college whatever in the diocese of Quebec, although the S.P.G. each year after that date, placed £200 at the disposal of Bishop Mountain in aid of students in theology who were reading with learned clergymen of experience. To understand how much this means it must be remembered that in 1815 York was a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, that Kingston had about the same population, and that from the east to the west, on the northern shores of Lake Ontario, the whole of Upper Canada had been to a certain extent settled. How great the want was can thus be understood.

In the year 1828 King's College, Fredericton, was granted a Royal Charter, but after a time this ceased to be in any sense an Anglican institution, as in it all theological tests were absolutely abolished. The next attempt to provide for higher education under the auspices of the Anglican church in the diocese of Quebec was in 1842, when what is known as Bishop's College was established at Lennoxville. But great changes had taken place in the western portion of Quebec diocese three years previous to this date, by the separation therefrom of the diocese of Toronto, under the episcopal supervision of Dr. John Strachan.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has a Royal Charter as a university, with faculties of Arts, Divinity and Medicine. The Divinity school, which is separate from the university, trains students for two years after they have graduated under the supervision of the Professor of Pastoral Theology. There are generally about sixty students in

arts and divinity. The endowments of the college, which belong equally to the dioceses of Montreal and Quebec, amount to about \$160,000, with scholarships and prizes of nearly \$21,000, and property valued at nearly \$100,000. There is also a Grammar School at Lennoxville in connection with the University, with six masters and about ninety pupils.

When Governor Simcoe came to Upper Canada, in 1792-3, among the many projects he had in view for the benefit of the province was the establishment of a university, on the model of Oxford and Cambridge, in the new land. This object was not carried into effect during Simcoe's term of office, nor, indeed, for many years after. In 1826 Dr. Strachan, then Rector of York, was promised by the Imperial authorities that a university should be established in York under the name of King's College, and that it should be in connection with the Church of England. Despite this promise, though, it was not until 1842 that the foundation of the University was laid\* in Queen's Park, Toronto, on the site where now stand the Parliament buildings, by the Governor-General, Sir Charles Bagot.

From the very first, King's College and its constitution was a source of contention between the rival political parties in the province; nor is this much to be wondered at. The University was supposed to be for the whole province, but one of the clauses in its constitution, as originally framed, provided that all of the professors must be members of the Church of England, and its first principal was a clergyman of that Church, the Rev. John McCaul. Very soon after the University was opened, many of the provisions in its constitution, which were distinctly in favour of the Anglican Church and inimical to other religious bodies were repealed, but the University still retained its divinity school for the benefit of Church of England students, and ignored, as it could not help but do, all other denominations. At last, though,

\* The University was opened for students on June 8th, 1843.