

He defied any man, under the most rigidly uniform system of education, to produce uniformity in the minds of students. Then the objection was made that the scheme would destroy outlying universities. He would be very sorry indeed if any word or act of his should be construed as a menace to the outlying universities. Queen's had rendered the country good service in the past, Victoria, Ottawa, and Trinity had done the same; and they were glad to recognise the contributions these institutions had made to the literary wealth of the Province of Ontario. But there were other considerations which pressed themselves forward, and which must be taken up, independent of these outlying universities. If it were found in the future that the students came to Toronto to receive their education, it must be because the education given there would be superior, and that superiority would be a benefit to the country. The duty of the Government was to see that the facilities for the highest possible education were afforded. They must be governed by the desire of the greatest good for the greatest number. He quoted as follows from the inaugural address delivered

BY PRINCIPAL GRANT,

at Queen's, in 1877:—"As far as Provincial action was concerned, it was surely well, it seems to me that Ontario should devote the whole endowment accruing from the lands set apart for university education to one good college, rather than fritter it away on several institutions." If others are in existence from local, denominational or other necessities, let the necessity be proved by the sacrifice their friends are willing to make for them, and the real extent of the necessity by the survival of the fittest. The existence of one amply endowed from Provincial resources, will always be a guarantee that Provincial educational interests shall not be sacrificed to the clamors of an endless number of sects and localities, and a guarantee also of the efficiency of the various colleges, the Provincial one included. In this speech Principal Grant had given excellent reasons for the policy of federation. The scheme agreed on at the conference was accepted by Toronto University, Knox College, St. Michael's College, Wycliffe Hall and the Baptist College, and with some modifications by Victoria. It was rejected by Trinity and Queen's.

THE BILL NOW SUBMITTED

embodied the agreement arrived at by the conference. It first provided for a general federation, of which Trinity, Queen's, or any other university could on certain conditions become a member. It established a teaching faculty in the university. It divided the course into two sections: one in the university, the other in the college, and these were to be complementary one to the other. Education in the university section would be free, but fees would be charged in the college, for they felt that they could not afford to dispense with fees altogether. Then they proposed to re-establish the teaching faculties

IN LAW AND MEDICINE,

which were abolished in 1853. They acknowledged the good work done by the schools of medicine, but felt that it would be well to give students the standing which belonged to a Provincial university. As regarded law it had been observed with regret that there was no instruction in legal studies save that which was afforded by the Law Society. Then some changes would be made in the constitution of the Senate, and it would be placed on a more democratic basis, a greater share of representation being given to the graduates than before. Then, instead of a certain proportion

of these representatives being elected every year, there should be an election every three years, at which all the whole body should be re-elected. It was also provided that each federated university should have separate representation for six years. It was proposed also to abolish scholarships so far as Provincial funds were concerned; also to deny to any theological school affiliated with the University the right of itself granting theological degrees. If this bill passed it would involve the

INCREASE OF THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT to such an extent as would allow of the professoriate being doubled, or nearly so, and made generally a more efficient complement to the magnificent High school system of the Province. The passing of the bill would mean the education of the young men upon broader, more liberal lines than heretofore. It would advance the cause of education all along the line, for every dollar spent on the University would be a stimulus to the High schools. The nations that led in education all through the history of the world, said the speaker, concluding with an eloquent peroration, were the nations that led in learning. Egypt, Greece, Rome, all owed their supremacy largely or entirely to the fact that they excelled other nations of their day in learning. England had discovered this, and was making tremendous

efforts to advance her system of education.

Tennyson said the other day:—

Fifty years of ever broadening commerce,

Fifty years of ever ripening science,

Fifty years of ever widening empire.

And if they would have fifty years more of "broadening commerce," "ripening science," and "widening empire," they could not do better than in advancing the cause of education by passing this bill. (Applause.)

Mr. T. D. CRAIG said he was a graduate of Toronto University, and claimed that the members on his (the Conservative) side of the House were just as anxious to advance the cause of education as were those on the Government side of the House. Everybody would admit that it was a privilege and an advantage to have a university education, though he thoroughly recognised the fact that there were many men in various walks of life who made brilliant marks without having had this privilege and advantage. Now, as to federation,—he

FAVORED THE PRINCIPLE,

but not having gone thoroughly into the details of this bill, he would not express his approval of them as a whole. The great advantage of federation would be the economy of the system. It would give them one good University and surely one good University was better than half a dozen poor ones. They would all admit that. He believed that it was good for the young men of the country of various denominations to be brought together. He was quite sure that his training in the University had made him more liberal-minded, as a Baptist, than he would have been if he had graduated in an exclusively Baptist University. Some people said the Toronto University had been called a "godless" University, but he knew from experience that a young man could be just as religious as he pleased and as he could be anywhere else. He did not pay much heed to the argument that the merit of the University would be impaired by the withdrawal of the existing rivalry between the present institutions, but he believed that

ONE GRAND FEDERATED UNIVERSITY

for the whole Province, wherein the young men of the country of whatever denomination or descent might meet together and receive a liberal education, would do more than anything else he knew of to develop a true spirit