

why the Medical Faculty of Bishops' had been established in this city. Those who had questioned the usefulness of this undertaking found an answer in the good work which it was now doing, and in the success which had crowned its efforts. The Faculty had done a great deal to elevate the standard of medical education, which was every day becoming more extense. There were now over 1,000 medical students in the Dominion of Canada in 1885 and 231 graduates. The men who had been trained in Bishops' were a credit to the profession. He closed by referring to the statement which had been circulated, that it was contemplated to remove the University from Lennoxville to Montreal. He hoped this was true, and would be accomplished. He called upon the Chancellor to respond.

The Chancellor was very heartily received on rising. To answer to such a toast, he said, was an easy task as it had the full sympathy of all. The subject, however, was so large and included so many ideas, that he did not know exactly which one to touch upon. Two points, however, had come prominently before him, and to these he would refer. As to the idea of removing the University into Montreal, he would say that nothing was known of the project at Lennoxville. If the scheme could be carried out, however, it would open for the University a larger sphere of usefulness than that to which it was now limited by being situated in the country. It was a matter which was well worthy of consideration. They could rest assured, however, that as long as the University remained at Lennoxville it would do all in its power to turn out men second to none. (Applause.) They would look more to quality than quantity. With regard to the Divinity Faculty, an important scheme had been discussed in the last Synod, and this consisted in bringing all divinity degree conferring powers under one organization. While Bishops' was determined to maintain its full rights, as granted by its Royal charter, it would like to see the formation of an Examining Board, made up from the different universities, which would stamp upon divinity degrees that character which would make them respected the world over. Some years ago an appeal had been made by Bishops' University to the sister universities, to join in the formation of an Examining Board in the arts; but, unfortunately, had met with no response. If the standard of Bishops' was not sufficiently good they were willing to raise, but if, on the other,

that of the other universities was not what it should be, it was for them to elevate theirs, and the consequence would be that Canada would turn out in divinity men who would be respected everywhere. The same was the case in the medical profession. Bishops', which possessed the same rights as Oxford, Cambridge, London and Durham Universities, would be inconsistent if it gave up an iota of its rights. He felt that the best interests of Canada required that its higher education should be respected the world over. - A general Examining Board would achieve this desirable result. If a man went out of the universities in Canada after having undergone an examination before the General Board, that man would at once be favored with the confidence of the public. (Applause.) The second point to which he desired to refer to was the want of representation in the governing bodies of the country of interests of higher education. At Quebec there were lawyers and physicians but the learned bodies were unrepresented. The suffrage had been so lowered here as well as in the old country, that the ignorant classes were fully represented, while nothing had been done to secure representation for the learned classes. In England the universities were represented in Parliament, and why should not the same thing exist in Canada? (Hear, hear.) The subject was such an important one that pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to consider it. Whether the universities should be represented in the local or federal parliaments was, of course, a matter for thought. Under the present system the general interests of education were in the hands of a Council of Education at Quebec and a Minister of Education at Toronto. Both, however, gave up all their attention to the common schools and had nothing to do with universities. If the universities of the country were brought more closely together the alliance would partake of a more general character and this would, perhaps, be a reason why these learned bodies should be represented in the Dominion Parliament. Without hurting any one's feelings he could well say that there was less intelligence, as a rule, in the Legislatures than in the Dominion House. There was a more pressing need of elevating the intellectual standard of the Legislatures, and there was no reason why the highest class of intelligence which was to be found in the universities should not be represented. (Applause.) The chancellor closed by stating that the University took the greatest interest in