

every year to enjoy the beauties and plenty which here abound.

The honor of Queen's from such a departure—the success of the manufacturer and the merchant, the rich return to the capitalist, the profitable and enlarged field for the employment of labor skilled and unskilled, the increased utilisation of our highways, and the means and methods of carriage thereby—should encourage the honored Principal and his colleagues in their noble calling; should confirm the action of our honored statesmen in their grand policy of development, and should inspire all here to-night to redoubled efforts to attain the position Providence has so generously opened up to us. (Cheers.)

HON. W. McDOUGALL, C.B.

Hon. W. McDougall gave, "Our Municipal Institutions." He said :

I very willingly accepted the invitation of my friend Principal Grant to participate in the interesting ceremonies of this great jubilee. I have always as a public man regarded Queen's College and University with friendly interest. I cannot at the moment re-call any special service I have been able to render, but I believe the Principal had not forgotten me as a friend in need, when he was in some doubt as to the fate of his bill before Parliament in 1882. Being then an M.P. and sympathising with my friend in his struggle for the union of the Presbyterian church, I was able to give him some points as to the management of his case, and also a friendly contribution by way of arrangement before the committee. (Hear, hear, from the Principal.)

As a Canadian, I am greatly pleased to know that the prosperity and permanence of Queen's is assured. I am not a convert to the new gospel of University concentration in the city of Toronto. In a country of such wide dimensions decentralization is and must continue to be the general rule. Toronto is my native city, and it is a tradition of our family that my father was the first white male child born at Little York, as it was then called. I ought, therefore, to have a friendly feeling towards that noble city, but some of her latter-day citizens appear to believe that no "knowledge or device" can be properly taught elsewhere. I think that is a mistake, and the success of Queen's University, supported as it has been by private contributions, while Toronto has dipped deeply into the public treasury, is strong evidence against centralization.

But I am to propose a toast which requires no exposition or advocacy to commend it to the approval of this audience. The "Municipal Institutions" of Ontario are a model for every other Province of the Dominion. It is government of the people by the people in all their local affairs. Beginning with the unincorporated police village, it includes the township, the county, the town and the city, and provides appropriate and ample machinery and adequate powers of taxation for the accomplishment of the purposes its framers had in view. I was a very young politician when that revered statesman, the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, as Attorney-General for Upper Canada, revised and consolidated its municipal institutions. On that foundation the Legislature of Ontario has improved and extended until we are now able to boast of possessing

the most perfect municipal system of modern times. I lately had occasion to examine the Revision of 1877, and also that of 1887, and I confess that I was deeply impressed by the lucid and logical arrangement of the subjects, the perspicuity of the language, and the completeness of every part as a code of municipal law and procedure.

I give you, gentlemen, without any doubt as to your acceptance, "Our Municipal Institutions." (Cheers.)

The toast was replied to by the Mayor of Brockville, and the Wardens of Lennox and Addington and of Frontenac, as follows :

MAYOR DERBYSHIRE.

Mayor Derbyshire said :

I thank you very much for calling on me to respond to our "Municipal Institutions." I think, sir, that they are a great credit to us, being purely democratic, each town, city or other municipality having the whole matter in their own hands, and if they do not have a model council they have themselves to blame for it. I am delighted at the grand stand that Queen's has made for higher education in Eastern Ontario, and, further, I am highly pleased that Queen's would not unite with the other Colleges and centralize education in Toronto. Queen's has done a noble work, and the men educated by her are a standing monument, and you will remember that this College was started without money or influence; no such an assemblage as this to say an encouraging word, but these men are spreading your influence every day, scattered as they are through every part of this grand Dominion. In the town that I have the honor to represent, we have Judge McDonald, Mr. Webster, Dr. Moore, J. J. Bell, James A. Hutcheson and others, all men of highest standing and holding very prominent positions, reflecting credit not only on Queen's, but on our country. My earnest hope is that Queen's may go on and prosper, as I know she will under the direction of her honored President, Principal Grant, and show Toronto as well as the world what we can do in the East. You know that Toronto and the west think that we in the east do not amount to anything; in fact they would hardly recognize us until we took seven out of ten prizes offered for our finest cheese and butter. Let us with renewed energy press forward in educational matters and everything else, and take the position that nature designed that we should take in the east, the foremost in everything we undertake. Again, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness and hospitality.

WARDEN FILSON.

Warden Filson said :

I am but ill able to do this subject justice, but owing to the late hour many words will not be required. The municipal institutions of our country are the bulwarks of our social liberties. They form the first stepping-stones into public life. Many of our brightest and ablest men can look back with a vivid recollection to when they first took their place at the municipal council board. The next step in the upward career is the county council board. There the student of municipal matters obtains his second degree and learns to know something of how the direct tax is levied and how expended. In fact the municipal