

Eastern portion of Canada, like the corresponding portion of the United States, is much more conservative, less ready to adopt new ideas and enter on new lines of action than is the West, but, when once these things have been determined upon, they are carried through with an accuracy and a thoroughness which are enviable. Their Universities are small and have but few professors; yet they are the recruiting ground for many of the higher institutions abroad, especially Edinburgh and Harvard, where the solidity, determination, and conscientiousness of the Eastern Canadian students are recognized by the bestowal of honours in the graduate departments. This opens up a subject which is creating a great deal of interest in University circles in Canada, viz. the large number of University graduates who are seeking graduate instruction in the Universities of the United States, and who, finding remunerative positions in that country, forswear their allegiance and help to build up a better citizenship across the border. While the United States gains most desirable citizens, Canada loses the fresh young vigorous blood that she so much needs to develop her great resources. There is a steady flow towards the South, and there are but few Universities of any note in the United States on the faculties of which there are not Canadians. We feel that it is about time that the old Universities of Great Britain made better arrangements for graduate work, for there are many men in the colonies who would prefer to study at Oxford and Cambridge if the facilities were anything like adequate to their needs. It seems that here is a chance for the Universities to help in the great Imperial movement which has taken such strong hold since the Jubilee. There is a distinct demand, and we await the kind of supply that will be proffered.

And again, in the following, taken also from the *Educational Journal*, of England:

The University of Toronto prefers to keep its position in the front rank of universities doing undergraduate work to jeopardizing its status by embarking upon graduate work. This is a most sensible course, for, while it is thoroughly equipped for the needs of twelve hundred Arts students, the endowment and teaching resources are not sufficient to enable it to compete successfully with universities of similar rank, such as Harvard, Columbia, and Yale. Consequently, the ambitious graduate seeks a university in some other country which will afford him an opportunity of pursuing his favorite studies and attaining a certain degree of eminence in literary and scientific research. He naturally thinks first of England, which to him is the mother country in every respect, but, on finding that nothing is really offered in graduate work, he turns to the United States, where, as I have said, he finds a ready and hearty welcome. Now, will not the universities of our mother country rouse themselves a little in regard to this important educational matter?

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There has been great controversy in Boston lately over what is known as the Franklin Fund. The original intention was to devote the large sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this fund to the building of a trades school,

The mayor, however, opposed this, and recommended the establishment of several public baths and a municipal building to be used by the trades unions, Grand Army, and municipal authorities. The trustees of the fund, the representatives of the three oldest churches in the city, have held hearings on the project. The labor men have protested against the founding of a trades school, and the social alli-