

gained by Upper Canada boys at the Provincial University. In fact, every line of evidence applicable in such a case is favourable to the College.

A large deputation of gentlemen interested in Mr. Dickson, in Upper Canada College and in education waited on the Government of Ontario, and pressed upon them the necessity of intervening to prevent the completion of an act involving great injustice to Mr. Dickson and the other members of the College staff, and, in the final issue, injury to the cause of education itself. The Government, it was urged, could not divest themselves of the responsibility in the matter, for no decision of the trustees could take effect unless sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council; and how desirable soever it might be in ordinary things not to interfere with the trustees, there was here a case when interference, in some way, was a plain duty. If Mr. Dickson were dismissed without any investigation—without any charge of inefficiency or misconduct—it would be impossible to commend such action to a fair-minded community.

If the decision of the trustees shall be confirmed, these consequences will necessarily ensue: 1. Grave injustice will be done to Mr. Dickson and as many of the staff as, without reason, share his fate. A stigma will be put upon him which will almost certainly prevent his finding suitable employment in his own profession. In spite of lengthened service of a very honourable kind he will be dismissed with dishonour. No resolution of the trustees attesting that all is right will hinder people from saying that there is something behind, which it is not thought expedient to mention. Did we know anything against Mr. Dickson this article would not be written. 2. Confidence in the government of the Upper Canada College by the present Board will be destroyed: for no authority with

harshness and injustice stamped broadly upon it can enjoy public confidence. The too radical action of the trustees must redound to the injury of the College itself; and procedure taken to clear the way for a new and prosperous regime will only prove a blot on the history of an institution which has hitherto sought carefully to preserve its honour. 3. Teachers in our higher institutions of learning will feel that a serious blow has been directed against the reasonable security of position which they should enjoy. They cannot help making the case of Principal Dickson their own. If the head of a great school can be thus summarily dismissed we have a precedent of a notable kind which will surely be cited when other cases are to be determined. This lesson in swift decapitation will be learned and practised by educational authorities in other places.

The injustice to Mr. Dickson (we should have said above) is emphasized by the circumstance that, by an Act of the last Session of our Legislature, the interest of \$50,000 will henceforth be available for the maintenance of Upper Canada College; and thus whoever succeeds Mr. Dickson will be placed at once in a more favourable financial position than he enjoyed since 1891. Should the fees and interest prove sufficient (with perhaps a reduced staff) to carry on the College, the trustees will perhaps regard themselves as vindicated. We plead for justice, nothing more, to a teacher of high standing and long and valuable service.

Then I think of the dull, stupid scholars in every school. What a jubilee to them is the day they find an animated and vital teacher, who teaches by all the looks and motions and heart-beats and spirit of him, as well as by those dreary problems and ghastly pages."—*Bishop Huntington.*