

pleasant signs of returning commercial activity and civic enterprise to be seen about the place. The streets and open spaces have been beautified, many spacious public buildings now overshadow the picturesque thoroughfares, while the extending suburbs have immediate access to the more central sections by a system of electric cars, which has become a comfort and a pride to the citizens. And now with the strides which are being made in modernizing the place, with due regard to the preservation of the old landmarks, there comes the prospect of educational advancement which cannot but be gratifying to all who are interested in the welfare of the old place so dear to all Canadians. There are few, if any, of our readers who have not heard of Morrin College, many of them perhaps been in closer touch with the facts of its later history than is the writer of this present article. As may be seen from previous issues, reference has been made more than once to its moribund condition, but the fear of saying too much or too little has been a restraint for years back of those who have wished well to the institution and those connected with it. But now that the news comes to us that in its higher collegiate significance as an Arts College and Theological Hall, the institution has been closed, the restraint in the making of suggestions has been removed, and the question of utilizing the endowments in a way that may benefit Quebec more than the deceased institution ever did or could do, is now fairly in order. Of course no benefit can now arise from discussing the cause which led to the closing of the college. There have been mistakes made—serious mistakes—and it now only remains for those who are really responsible for these mistakes to join hands with those who are willing to

overlook the mistakes, and come to a reasonable settlement of the educational future of the English speaking section of the community, and a wise consolidation of the funds that are happily in hand to crown such a settlement with success.

The consolidation of the local educational interests of the Quebecers would be an easy task were there not so many interests to deal with. There are no less than three boards that must have their opinions collated and co-ordinated before anything practical could be realized, and it is doubtful whether any of these boards have so far ventured to make any public expression of opinion. First there is the Board of Governors of the college, in whose hands are the *post mortem* resources of that institution amounting to over eighty thousand dollars in ready money and as much more in buildings and appliances. Then there is the Board of Directors of the Boys' High School who have the supervision of about one hundred boys and seventy thousand dollars' worth of property with a yearly income from the Government of twelve hundred dollars and the prospect of a handsome legacy from the Gibb estate. And third, there is the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, which has charge of the Girls' High School, and one Public School with just barely enough to make ends meet. The last may be said to have had the hardest road to travel as far as finances are concerned, for while Morrin College has been maturing its annual gift to the country of one or two B.A.'s. at a cost of thousands of dollars each, and the High School preparing a bright lad or two to matriculate at the cost of many hundreds a head