

this accession of democratic opinion to the electorate, as the nominating power remains vested in the University Council. We would like, however, to see the franchise at the election of members of the University Council conferred upon undergraduates. It would, we believe, be inadvisable to render eligible for the Council any but those who are so at present. But now that undergraduates are qualified to vote at elections for Chancellor, it would be but the complement of this franchise if there were conceded to them the power of affecting by their voice the complexion of the University Council. The march of progress is usually slow, but lately there have been unmistakeable movements about Queen's. Let us hope that a change in the direction above indicated will ere long take place.

THERE are some signs that the long vexed question of University Consolidation can now be discussed with a measure of calmness, and with reasonable intelligence, and therefore we are not unwilling to take part in the discussion. Formerly, the question was complicated with other issues, with hopes and fears on this side and on that, and especially with deep-rooted prejudices, local, denominational, and educational, that time has done much to mollify, perhaps to dissipate. Men who write on the subject are now generally able to distinguish between a College and a University, and it appears to be dawning on them that their own ideal of a University may not be the highest. They are even beginning to distinguish between a College that gives a liberal education by developing the mind, that contents itself with teaching those subjects that are universally recognized to be the best mental gymnastics, and those institutions, also called Colleges on this continent, which qualify for a special profession, whether that profession be law, medicine,

divinity, dentistry, engineering, agriculture, mining, or any other. It also seems now to be pretty generally conceded that one College, or Faculty of Arts, is quite insufficient to do the higher educational work of a Province with nearly two millions of intelligent people; and the course of events has decided that these different Colleges shall be, not in one city, but in different centres throughout the Province. What is of still more consequence, the friends of the different Colleges are beginning to be animated with an intelligent sympathy for a worthy common cause, instead of fancying that their own favourite institution can thrive only at the expense of the lives of others. Even the friends and patrons of the most liberally endowed College in the Province confess that it is inadequately equipped; and that by itself it can never do all the work that must be done if Canada is to give her sons the opportunities that other countries count it their true glory and wisdom to provide. When University College needed new Professors to take the place of the old, its governors rejected almost with scorn the proposal to take at least one of its own honoured sons to fill a vacant chair, or to take the position of assistant. While it has thus failed at the end at which a great College should aim, the *Globe* insinuates gently that it has failed also in the elementary work it professes to do. We find in a recent issue the statement that "certainly in some subjects there has been better teaching done in the past at the Collegiate Institutes than at University College." We do not dispute this, while the frankness of the admission is to be commended. Men's minds are getting cleared of cant on the whole subject, and they are beginning to look at facts as they are, instead of falling in love with cloaked figures. Recent University history in Great Britain has not been thrown away; and the *Globe* now frankly acknowledges that "Every