

knows both sides." The truth is that those to whom I have referred have a wrong idea of what education is. The aim of education is not to make a man successful in business, but to make him strong with the strength of the race. There are, as it seems to me, three functions of a University. In the first place, it must seek to provide instruction in those great branches of knowledge which experience has shown to be valuable; in other words, to give an education suitable for pass men. In the second place, it must aid men in acquiring a special knowledge of some one or more departments of human knowledge. And lastly, it must stimulate research. How far has Queen's been able to fulfil these three functions? So far as the first is concerned, I can say that ever since I knew anything about her, and I believe long before that time, she has discharged this function of a university not badly. When I first came to Kingston the building that I most wished to see, naturally, was the building in which I was to teach. I shall not soon forget the feeling of disappointment with which I first saw what was then the Arts College. Nothing short of inverted architectural genius could have devised anything so irredeemably ugly. My heart sank. Judging the soul of the institution from its body, I feared that I had got into very strange company. But I soon found that the exterior was the worst of it. The class-rooms were comparatively large, well-aired and substantially furnished. The building I found to be a type of the institution. It made no pretensions, but the quality of the work was good. We were seven. No attempt was made to go beyond the old lines of University study, but what was taught seemed to me to be taught well. What is the state of things now? Our academic home has some pretensions to architectural beauty. The college grounds have been enlarged and improved. Whereas we were seven, now we are fourteen. The number of students has increased five fold. A kind of work is now done that in 1872 was not attempted. There are optional courses of study in all the departments, and that not merely in honour, but also in pass work. But I am constrained to admit that in the department of honours we are not so strong as we could wish. It is obvious that if men are encouraged to pursue special lines of study and to carry them to a higher point a larger staff of teachers is needed. What shall I say as to our equivalent for the third function of a University? Here we are weakest of all. A few students, it is true, come back and take one or two years of post-graduate work, and I am happy to say that of late years this practice has become more and more common. Our limited staff of teachers do what they can for these men. They give them their sympathy, their encouragement and, so far as possible, their aid; but, with their other work, they naturally cannot do a great deal. I hope this will not always be so. I see no reason why we should not do post-graduate work; no reason, that is, except poverty. My calculation is that we require six new chairs. The endowment scheme now in process of completion would enable us, I understand,

to add three new chairs. If the Government should give to Kingston the School of Science, which it deserves to have, it would perhaps be unnecessary for the University to add two of the other chairs which I have in my mind. Unfortunately the sympathies of the Government, so far as we have yet seen, seem to be restricted to the West. The youth of the East, they perhaps think, may be best educated on the method recommended by Mr. Weller, senior, "I took a good deal o' pains with Sammy's education, sir," said Mr. Weller; "let him run about the street, and shift for his-self. It's the only way to make a boy sharp, sir." But I may be doing the Government an injustice. The remaining chair which to my mind we require, is a chair of political science. It should not be necessary to say that all our Universities ought to have such a chair. I am aware that we have the authority of Dogberry for saying that "to be a well-favoured man is a gift of fortune, but to write and read comes by nature;" but I am not aware that there is any good authority for saying that a knowledge of political constitution and of the laws of wealth comes to a man in the same easy way.

Mr. A. Gunn, ex-M.P., moved a resolution, congratulating the authorities of the University on the response made to their appeal, and seeing in it a new proof of the universal determination to preserve Queen's on its ancient site, with its full powers and privileges, and to extend it as necessity demanded. Mr. E. Chown seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve then moved a resolution pledging the supporters of Queen's to do all in their power to complete the fund to the needed \$250,000, and relieving the principal of further responsibility as far as possible in the matter. This resolution was supported by Messrs. H. A. Calvin, G. M. Macdonnell, Judge McDonald and Rev. J. Cumberland. All spoke of the perilous positions things were in now, for unless \$250,000 were raised, the present subscriptions would be useless. In view of Principal Grant's ill-health it was desirable to lift the burden from his shoulders, and this everyone seemed inclined to do. It was suggested that if Kingston raised \$30,000 the country would see that the balance was forthcoming. It was thought this could be done. The meeting approved of the resolution.

Dr. Williamson in conclusion alluded to the precarious condition of Dr. Grant's health, claimed that his like was not to be found on the continent, touchingly referred to the death of Rev. Dr. Nelles, and showed by it the great need to care for the health of the first official of all institutions.

A well written account of the foot ball match in Toronto, prepared by a friend of the JOURNAL, has been crowded out of this issue. The reports of the various societies are held over for the same reason. Proceedings on convocation day were given the preference. The other matter will appear in the next number of the JOURNAL.