

were too much isolated, and this great effort, if gone into with heart and soul, would knit them into one and make them what they ought to be, would give an *esprit de corps*, a self-respect which would command a position. It was this which had given the Church of Scotland and the Free Church their influence. And so a noble effort was forced upon the Church here to vindicate her lineage. She sadly needed a healthy spirit of denominationalism, a healthy enthusiasm, recruits to fill up the gaps, and much as he felt the injustice of the sudden withdrawal, he felt that it would be a benefit and a blessing. It was called a flinty source to draw from, but the flint would strike fire, the very rock would gush forth when touched by the waud of enthusiasm. From what loss of prestige would the Church suffer, and with what run the people would go down if the college fell. No one cared to be associated with a falling cause. This was an age of great doings, and he appealed to them to send them away encouraged and helped, to carry to others the news of what Montreal had done, and concluded by a most eloquent appeal to all their feelings to prevent the fall of the college.

Rev. D. J. MacDONNEL, after referring to a supposed soliloquy on the part of those present as to the constant begging deputations for Churches and Cathedrals, said he sympathised with them in the feeling. But this was not a mere local question. It was one affecting not only the whole Church, but the whole country. He would lay before them some considerations apart from the Church question. He believed the statements that had been made as to loss of *prestige* and self respect. That would be caused by the loss of Queen's College. But she had claims on the whole community as well. She has turned out a large number of the best grammar schools teachers not only for the West, but for the Eastern Province. They should be men of high character and attainments, and Queen's College had sent out such men, to whom the highest testimonials had been borne by all. She has also turned out a large number of lawyers, and doctors who have been, are taking, and will take a lead in the country. She has contributed largely to creating a taste for higher learning. As a matter almost of necessity the people here are compelled to attend closely to the question of buying and selling. But it is of importance to raise up a higher feeling. The Queen's College has filled up a gap in Eastern Ontario. Education ought to be diffused, not centralized, and this has been gained through Queen's College. Competition is always a good thing, in education as in everything else, and with two or three institutions you will be more likely to get higher learning. It is objected that the College is denominational. It is so as far as the Theological faculty is concerned, although in his class there was one young man who studied for the Baptist Church. But it has been shown repeatedly that except the appointment of the Professors there is nothing denominational in the Arts Faculty, and he had yet to learn of the first man who had his religious belief tampered with, and all sects had been taught there. People were apt to be merry over the connection of professors of any religious creed

with mathematics, &c., and so far he agreed with them. But they must be men of high character, and at the most critical part of the lives of young men it was essential that they should be men of sound religious views, and this was secured by the appointment being in the hands of the Church. As to the endowment he held that it was the rich who ought to give it. They had made their money, many of them, by the wealth of Western Canada, derived from the education received through these institutions. Much had been done by the poor man, but it was not his part to subsidize the college. In Peterboro' he stated what had been done. He preached on the Sunday after his return from Synod, and going out of the church in the evening, he was met by a gentleman who told him his words had not been without effect. He had intended to give \$500, but had changed his mind and would give \$1000. This gentleman was receiving a County Judge's income of \$2400 a year. What would be the proportion at the same rate, of some of the wealthy Montreal men? Another instance was of a by no means wealthy man who gave up a new coat, his wife a new table, and his daughter a party, that they might give to the college what these would have cost. He told of a man in the United States who wanted several hundred thousand dollars for a College, and after spending a fortnight with a gentleman, he told him he wanted him to give \$100,000 and got it, and finding, after all his exertions, he could not obtain the full amount by \$10,000, he returned and got that also. Such he hoped would be the success of the Principal and Professor McKerras, and that they might be sent on their way rejoicing. By every consideration he held it to be of importance that the present movement should be supported throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Principal SNODGRASS stated the result of the deputation in the various places to which they had gone, a success far beyond their expectations, showing that they had been doing the people an injustice. He gave some details of encouragement received from individuals, and said that Montreal and Toronto had told them that unless Central Canada showed some disposition to do its duty there was no use to attempt these places. They had therefore set to work and secured \$20,000, and they thought they might go further then. He related, at some length, circumstances attending their visits to the various places to which they had gone. They found a growing interest in Collegiate education, and had every reason to be satisfied that many had given their subscriptions with the full determination to give young men the advantages to be derived from Queen's College. He stated that he and Professor McKerras had found it best to make a personal canvas, and presumptuous as it might appear, they were prepared to do the work, laborious as it was. In return for subscriptions they propose to give certain advantages. Among these any one giving \$500 would be entitled to a scholarship. Besides this it was proposed that for \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100 a subscriber should be entitled to name during his life time four, three, two or one student for tuition free. Besides this, subscriptions might