

ed bright, but let them visit the industrial quarters of the large cities and the picture was very different. In London when they opened the Alexandra Palace 130 attendants were required on duty besides a large addition to the Railway Staff for the trains. The experiment was abandoned. In the House of Commons, England, in a house of 283, 200 voted against the motion to open the national museums on Sunday. Was there any demand made by the workingmen for this thing? He held there was not. In England the workingmen did not want it. The workingmen's members in the House of Commons voted against similar proposals. To meet the case of the working classes he thought the better way would be to open the Gallery, etc., on one or two nights during the week.

Rev. G. H. Wells wished to offer a word of gratitude to the donor. Under other circumstances he would be glad to accept it, but he thought they should not do so now. The insistence of the donor in keeping the gallery open all day on Sunday, after the effort at a modification of the terms, did not look well. The offer looked like a bribe for them to give up the Sabbath. He had a conscientious principle against breaking the Sabbath, and he would not like any one to offer him \$1000 to go against his conscience. He entered his strong protest against the conditions of the gift.

Mr. Boodle, librarian of the Fraser Institute, stated that the people who visited the library on Sunday were above the artisan class. He quoted figures to show that on Sunday evening the attendance for two hours was 16, and on ordinary evenings 11 in three hours. The attendance in the morning was far below the week day average, and although he protested against the principle of opening on Sunday, if a change was to be made, he believed they should open on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Watt moved the following amendment:—

Resolved,—That this meeting tenders its grateful thanks to Mr. Molson for his generous offer, but deems it inexpedient to accept the gift on the conditions named.