

advance in matriculation requirements, I have no doubt that the Senate will give effect to their views, even if Queen's again protests. With regard to Dr. Grant's general charges, as appears manifest, one of his objects in attacking this University is to disturb our educational system in order to bring about such a state of affairs as will enable him, through his University or otherwise, largely to control the Public School system, then I doubt if the public will sympathise with such efforts.

We have not sought to interfere with Queen's. The general public, I admit, has no right to enquire into its affairs. Were we to seek to do so Dr. Grant would, doubtless, quickly plead exemption from criticism on the ground that his is a close corporation. And the force of such a contention would be irresistible. What can be thought, then, of the propriety of such an institution seeking to interfere with the public educational system, and that in order to its prejudice?

In marked contrast to such a policy I can point with just pride to the record of this University, which in evidence of the effect of sound scholarship has ever rejoiced at the progress of any of our educational institutions, and whose desire it has ever been to aid and encourage them to higher aspirations. That this broad and liberal spirit is appreciated by those whose judgment is of value, let me say that the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an association embracing the leading scientific men of America, recognizing the high character of the work of this University, has decided to conduct the deliberations of its annual meeting this summer within these walls, and I bespeak for them a welcome worthy of the University, of the City, of the Province, and of the Dominion; a welcome worthy of their cause, our cause, the people's cause—broad, liberal, honest education.