

ing it as none the less McGill work because it happens to be done in the city of Vancouver.

The University will control the curriculum, assist in providing the staff and confer the degree.

The whole project is the best possible illustration that Canada can have of co-operation in higher education, and I regret very much that it should appear to be criticized from the point of view of rival commercial concerns."

The following is part of a letter published by myself for the purpose of explaining some features of the educational problem and at the same time making clear the meaning of some of the disputed clauses in the Act respecting the Royal Institution.

"With regard to the University Bill now before the local Legislature, over which such agitation has been raised, I have refrained thus far from speaking, for the simple reason that it has been in the hands of the Parliament of the people of British Columbia. Being a 'foreigner,' I did not feel that I should take part in a public discussion, but should rather await the judgment of the people's representatives on the subject. Now, however, that the Bill has passed through the Committee stage, I assume I may, without offence to public opinion, in order to remove the tissue of misrepresentation and side issues which have been brought into the case, state my point of view as representing the University.

First let me say that universities are not, as some people seem to suppose, money-making institutions, but great philanthropic institutions, depending upon private benefactors, supported by the State, or by religious denominations. As private institutions they are governed usually by the gentlemen who are public spirited enough to support them and who are guided always in their work by the educational specialists who are engaged to control them.

To illustrate clearly what I mean, I will take our institution—McGill University—which has its headquarters at Montreal. The institution comes under the heading of a private corporation. As a philanthropic institution, however, it is subject to the law which controls such institutions. McGill has, as a Governing Board, a body of gentlemen selected with reference to their public spirit and their willingness to assist in the educational advancement of the country. They are working under a charter granted by the Crown in the reign of George IV, with full university powers. Under the charter the Governor-General of Canada is the official visitor, and to him the annual report of the University is made, through which they become subject to public