

Educational Monthly. So long as we are not represented on the body that decides the subjects and prepares the papers, what can we do, when mistakes are persisted in year after year? We are forced to criticise publicly, and then we are told that that is "organized attack." It has even been asserted that if two or three of our Arts professors assisted in the common work, it would imply "denominational control." Already, the statutes accord to affiliated denominational colleges, teaching nothing but theology, "an important share in the examinations for standing and degrees" of the provincial university. That is, Knox, St. Michael's and others not only share in fixing the matriculation, but share in the government of Toronto. We have no desire for the latter. It is none of our business. We have enough to do with governing Queen's. But matriculation is a common matter, and we are willing to co-operate to make it better. For answer, we are told that that would "subject our educational system to denominational control!" One would like to hear such an argument on a platform where it was allowed to expose its meanness as well as its absurdity. Of course, Sir Daniel Wilson has never used such an argument. I shall say no more on this question of matriculation as I must deal more fully with it on a future occasion.

Some words are needed on the action we expect from the government, now that it is seen that the Federation Act can never apply to Queen's. We have a right to expect that the Government will act justly and at present it is not doing so. It offers to universities valuable sites on condition of their moving to Toronto. In my opinion, it has in this done too much or too little. If opposed to denominational grants, it should have made no such offer. If in earnest in proposing centralization in Toronto it should have promised buildings as well, to those that would have to move there. But apart from this, how can sites worth \$100,000 each be offered to denominational universities like Victoria and McMaster, and at the same time half the sum be refused to build a School of Practical Science in Kingston, which would be owned and governed by the public, and which the municipal councils of thirteen eastern counties have unanimously declared to be required? Two or three years ago the Government promised to give this subject its earnest consideration. It is time now to give its answer. No Government can venture to lay down or act upon the policy that Queen's is to be punished for not moving to Toronto, and that Eastern Ontario is to be punished because it wishes to keep its university. I ask you to take this into your serious consideration. Queen's is interested in it, but the public much more so. Our mining interests are daily becoming more important. The report of the Mining Commission will show that the proper place for a school of mines is Kingston. In this county are lead-bearing veins, phosphates, mica, plumbago and iron. The adjacent counties are equally rich, yet a scientific plotting of their ore formations has never been made. Our other industries would be advantaged by the proposed school. The material interests of the province and the cause of higher education would be promoted.

The Principal proceeded to speak of other matters more immediately affecting education in Kingston, especially

of the need of a new Collegiate Institute building and of a further reduction of fees. These have recently been reduced from \$21 to \$16 a year, and it is now proposed to make them not higher than \$10. He gave great praise to other towns that he had recently visited for the zeal they were displaying in the matter of high school education, mentioning in particular the new buildings in Sarnia, Owen Sound, Deseronto, Napanee and Brockville. Reference was made to the demand from outside for a residential school for boys, where they could be prepared for the university. He suggested that Kingston should take a leaf from the city of Toronto's book, by endowing a chair in Zoology in Queen's, on condition that the Government did its duty in establishing the school of science. His address ended as follows:

"Do not be afraid of educating too many people. Be afraid of education falsely so-called, and more particularly of sham and cram. Do not fancy when you are opening avenues to the university that you are helping the rich. The rich can always help themselves. Education is for all, but it is especially the cause of the poor. So far as my experience goes, men who have been properly educated can always get work. I do not know of a graduate of Queen's, in any department, who is not usefully and honorably employed, and everywhere there is less difficulty in getting work than in getting capable men to do it. Our superintendent of missions, for instance, asked me recently for ten men for the North-West, at rates of remuneration that I would have been glad of in my student days or at the close of my course, and I could not get a single man for him. It is the same in every profession and in every calling. Give your sons a good education, and by that I mean not only intellectual discipline but the formation of moral habits, and they will find work for themselves."

DIVINITY HALL NOTES.

The inauguration of a formal opening of the Theological college is a step much appreciated by the students in the Hall. Why it has been so long in coming we know not, but now we hope this will not be the least interesting event in our college life.

Divinity Hall was enlivened the other day by a visit from the noted elocutionist, Mr. Grant Stewart. His selections from Shakespeare were enthusiastically received, and his remarks on Elocution jotted down for future reference. We understand the third-year theologues are to render the same selections to the class at no distant date. Further particulars later on.

Some radical changes have been made in the missionary association this session. Among others, the way stations are to be supplied during the winter. The association now controls all the supply, and a systematic order is to be adopted in sending students out on Sabbaths. The principle is, we think, a good one. It precludes the possibility of one or two students going out every Sabbath to do mission work and gives every one an equal chance.

It will also tend to put a stop to the practise of ministers asking students to supply their pulpits merely for their travelling expenses, which has been too often done