

an earnest desire on the part of the Government to improve the University education of the Province. They are glad to see that the scheme assumes that one arts college cannot possibly do all that the present necessities of the Province require. They also hail with satisfaction the policy of enlisting in this work private and denominational liberality, as well as public endowment and grants. But, inasmuch as the scheme implies that all the teaching bodies in Ontario doing the work of higher education must be in Toronto, the Board is constrained to defer final action, until time shall have been afforded for an expression of the views of the graduates and benefactors, especially of the people of Kingston and Eastern Ontario, whose liberality has been repeatedly and signally displayed towards the University."

Moved by D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto, seconded by D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall:

"While thus resolving to delay final action until a full expression of the minds of the graduates and constituents of this University shall have been secured, the Board unanimously express the conviction that the policy of centralizing in one city all the schools for the professional instruction, is not the one best calculated to promote the real interests of higher education in the Province." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Dr. Boulter, Stirling, seconded by Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, Q.C., Kingston:

"With regard to the scheme as outlined in the paper submitted, the trustees having in the foregoing resolutions decided against the principle of centralization of which it is based, think it unnecessary to criticise its various provisions. At the same time they do not consider it an equitable scheme of college federation, and they regard many of its details as open to serious objection."

Moved by Dr. Bethune, Wingham, seconded by Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal:

"That the following be a deputation to wait upon the Government to confer with it regarding the matters embraced in the memorandum: The Chancellor, the chairman of Trustees, the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. Dr. Wardrop, of Guelph; Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of Hamilton; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto; Messrs. Jas. McLellan, Q.C.; W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P.; A. Gunn, M.P.; D. B. MacLennan, Q.C.; Dr. Boulter, Stirling, with power to add to their number."

Moved by Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Hamilton, seconded by G. M. Kinghorn, Montreal, that the local committee be instructed to submit at the proper time to the graduates and benefactors of the University the foregoing resolutions, and in accordance therewith, to intimate a suitable time at the next Convocation for ascertaining their views on the whole subject.

After passing these resolutions, the Board adjourned at one o'clock in the morning to meet again at 10:30 a.m. The Board met again the next morning and transacted a considerable amount of College business, and adjourned to meet at Convocation.

KINGSTON'S OPINION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the graduates and benefactors of Queen's resident in Kingston was held in the classical class room on Friday evening, December 23rd. R. V. Rogers, B. A., '61, occupied the chair and in opening the meeting apologized for the absence of the Principal, who had been summoned to Toronto to attend a meeting to discuss the federation scheme called by the Minister of Education. Letters were also read from Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the Commons, and Sir Richard Cartwright, giving their views upon the scheme. Extracts from their letters will be found elsewhere.

Professor Watson being called upon reviewed the proposed scheme at length, tracing it from its origin in the financial necessities of Toronto University, to relieve which the Government was asked for a special grant. This not being forthcoming, the federation scheme was proposed as a solution to the difficulty. The Toronto colleges naturally fall in with the proposition and Victoria shows some tendency to follow their example, hoping thereby to have her treasury replenished, but Queen's, now as ever willing and able to trust to her friends in time of need for financial supplies, and not clearly recognizing any advantage to the cause of higher education in the scheme, stands apart, without committing herself either way. The speaker referred to the position of the several divinity halls of Toronto, which naturally favored the scheme as bringing them into connection with a university. He pointed out that the scheme is unique in that it proposes to introduce theological classes into an arts course, thus making it possible for a divinity to work his theological classes into his fourth year and practically reducing the arts course to three years, an advantage, from one point of view, to the idle student, but certainly a disadvantage to the cause of higher education. The intention of the proposers is that those subjects which require a large outlay of money in the purchase of apparatus should be taught by university professors, while the more ordinary classes should be in charge of the college professors. This would require a system of examinations flexible indeed. The possibility of jealousy and wire pulling in the proposed senate was then touched upon, the speaker remarking that it was almost unavoidable that each different member of the senate should wish to advance the interests of his own college in preference to those of the others. Again, no money was to be granted by the government except to University College, first as a university and then as a teaching body. Why should the university be thus preferred? No objection could be raised to University College being reasonably endowed at the start, since it has never been endowed, but it should then be thrown upon its friends like the other colleges and not receive continuous government grants. The senate, too, would have the power of transferring the professors of the different colleges, a proceeding which would be sure to cause dissatisfaction. Further it would be quite beyond the power of the government to compensate the colleges for the loss of buildings and apparatus. It would require \$125,000 to make good the losses of Queen's alone. Dr. Watson closed by referring to the disadvantages of not entering into the scheme, showing that these were of decidedly minor importance. He was listened to most attentively throughout and created a most favorable impression by the fair manner in which he stated the case.

The next speaker was Rev. J. A. Allen, who referred more especially to the fact that the proposed senate is to be appointed by the government, and pointed out the danger of politics being introduced and superior men without friends in power being ignored, while those of inferior ability and political influence were placed upon the senate. At this point R. W. Shannon, M. A., '79, made a motion condemning the introduction of theological classes into an arts course, but after a short discussion this motion was withdrawn to make way for one of broader scope.

D. Lavell, Dean of the Women's Medical College, took up the question next. He referred to the scheme from a broad and practical point of view, pointing out that its effect would be to greatly lessen the number of those receiving a university education. Many young men will strain a point to go to a university situate in a city at a convenient distance from their place of residence, while