

their formation? Specimens of the rocks and fossils which he would collect would afford him pleasure in study and serve as mementos of his trip in after years. The headlands along the southern shore would likewise be more to him than beautiful capes. On arriving at the harbour of Killarney the student of Geology would be as much entranced by its beauty as is any other tourist, and besides he would here meet with geological phenomena of no ordinary interest. He would find that the formation of this harbour is due to the wearing out of a narrow strip or dyke of a certain kind of rock in the granite which forms both sides of the harbour. Thus his call at this place would, besides giving him all the pleasure derived out of it by other travellers, afford him food for reflection which would make the pleasure double. On reaching the Grand Manitoulin, its beautiful bays, admired by everyone, would be still more admired by him on seeing that they do not occur at hap hazard around the island, but owe their beauty and arrangement to a system of anticlinals which stretch across the island. He would find that the rocks on this island represent on a small scale formations which cover hundreds of miles in Southern Ontario.

The thousands of small islands through which the boat would pass would be something more to him than points of rocks projecting out of the water. He would have no difficulty in making out that those most thickly clothed with vegetation belong to limestone formations and are of Silurian age, the more rugged and barren would be seen to belong to the Huronian or Laurentian systems, and each would have some interesting problem connected with it. The land of the north shore would be something more to him than a desert waste, a region of barren rock and morass. To him it would be a region of great diversity. Every cliff and every valley would be waiting to tell him interesting stories of how the rocks were formed, how denudation had taken place and of the one-time presence of the ice kings, the glaciers.

To Canadians especially the study of Geology should be an important subject. Our country has a greater extent of mineral bearing rocks than any other nation. The future wealth and greatness of this country depend largely on our getting to work and thoroughly studying these rocks. Besides assisting in adding to our country's material prosperity we are afforded opportunities as a nation of becoming pre-eminent in this branch of science and of attracting the attention of the scientific world, just as the sons of that other north country, Scotland, have, through the advantages afforded them by her natural features, been enabled for over a century to stand in the van of geological study and have thus helped to add to the honour of their country and to her fame among nations.

The situation of this school, viewed from the geological standpoint, augurs well for its success. Students are here afforded splendid opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with rocks in the field. We have around the city extensive outcrops of sedimentary rocks which afford opportunities for study of the various problems connected with rocks of this class. On going back into the country only a few miles the student has a chance to become acquainted with rocks of crystalline nature, which are rich in minerals. Several mines are in close proximity to this school, and students desirous of gaining a practical knowledge of mining will have abundant opportunities for doing so. Mining here will not be taught merely from books, but every candidate for the degree of M.E. will be given a thoroughly practical training in all that pertains to his profession.

Excursions will be arranged to places of particular geological interest, and the student, after collecting specimens of rocks, ores and metallurgical products, will study them carefully in the laboratory and work out his results.

Students studying mining in Kingston will also be in a place which is easy of access to the large government collections at Ottawa, and to numerous museums in the adjacent states.

This School, considering the natural advantages of its location, should become celebrated among Canadians as Freiberg has among Germans and as the Johns Hopkins University of Maryland has in the United States, the success which both of these institutions have achieved as schools of science, especially in geological science, being due to the facilities which the natural features of the districts afford the student for practical work.

As an instance of the importance of Kingston as a mining centre, I might refer to the interest which has been aroused in our minerals at the Chicago Fair. Specimens sent from this district have attracted the attention of some of the most distinguished mineralogists of the day. If such discoveries have been made while the district to the north of us has as yet been imperfectly explored, what may we expect when the rocks and minerals have been worked out in greater detail? Students coming to this School will have the advantage of frequent visits to a mineral bearing district which bids fair to become one of the most interesting in America.

The superficial deposits in this district afford abundant opportunities for the study of that branch of geology which is now attracting great attention in America, glacial geology, and students attending this School will have a chance to make themselves practically familiar with this subject.

Few, indeed, are the positions in life in which a knowledge of geology cannot be put to some practical use, and if we consider the advantage of the study of this subject from the side of mental or even