

The charitable institutions have not been overlooked. Provisions have been made for the establishment of an industrial school for incorrigible boys and girls and a hospital is now in course of erection for the treatment of the insane. The farm system will be followed in both these cases.

Not the least among the important pieces of legislation passed by the province has been that providing for higher education. The old territorial government had in mind one university, but the setting apart of the two provinces rendered this scheme, however meritorious, impracticable. The University Act has already resolved itself into concrete form in that the University of Alberta was formally launched in September last, a large class of students from all different parts of the province being under instruction. In connection with the work of the college a university extension system of lecture courses has been adopted under which free lectures are given at the more important towns and cities. The founding of the University of Alberta is only one of the many footprints of progress found in Western Canada.

Alberta, although yet wrapped in swaddling clothes, has contributed a great deal to advanced legislation. It has set a pace worthy of the emulation of some of the older provinces. The province contains a cosmopolitan people, its reaches of territory are enormous, its interests are varied, its possibilities illimitable, and, it must be said to the credit of its present and past legislators, that the foundation stone has been well and truly laid.

J. GEDDIE MORRISON.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY TO WORKMEN.

At a recent meeting of the English Law Society held at Liverpool an interesting paper was read by Sir John Gray Hill in which he dealt exhaustively with the modern legislation in England with regard to compelling employers to make compensation to their employees, or, in case of their death, to their representatives, in respect of injuries sustained in the course of their