

law, one element, towards which the whole creation moves"—the Federation of mankind.

Free Trade is just now greatly agitated. In joining Britain we join the country of the world that has Free Trade, and so also obtain it.

What is Canada going to do to heal the feud between her two sets of children? Union is strength, and though we have won outward union, yet, deep down in the heart, there is bitter jealousy and striving, often given open expression. This must be uprooted. We must see—

"These twain upon the skirts of Time
Sit side by side, full-seasoned in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest, sowing the To Be,
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each,
Distinct on individualities, but like each other,
Even as those who love."

Anything that can help on this is to be eagerly seized upon, and, therefore, in the near future of Canada, there lies the abolition of separate schools (which have probably been one of the chief means of widening the already existing breach). Two races of Christians, still not loving one another, yet—strange anomaly!

There must be wrought, before they can be one—

"With human hands, the creed of creeds,
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
More strong than all poetic thought;
Which he may read who binds the sheaf,
Or builds the house, or digs the grave."

Further, education can only be neglected on our peril. Education must become compulsory; all must be taught, at least enough to let them know how much there is to learn. Ignorance and vice are twin-sisters, who walk in company. If we educate the people we help to make them good. We would echo our Laureate's words—

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before."

Then, too, in the future of Canada, not only must Education be more general, but more varied. Manual training must be given in our public schools.

It may be too much, and even not desirable, to hope that in the future we may be not only as one people, but speak one language, but at least, in the North-West, where there are so few French, we look forward to the abolition of the Dual Language system in Government affairs. We also look forward to having with us, as of us, the Island of Newfoundland, that stands as a sentinel at the entrance to the Gulf. The people of this Island, perhaps from the fish diet—said to beget brains—are hardy, brave, intellectual, and independent above any other division of this British possession. Their union with us would give us greater stamina, and them greater breadth and scope.

One thing, which above all others must be carefully attended to, if our country is to be righteous among the nations, is the class of our immigrants. This, so far, has been sadly neglected, and with great peril to

ourselves, individually and nationally. No patriotic spirit can be inculcated in our people, if every day there are imported into the country the scum any filth of the old and wicked European cities. Our lands are free to all who come to work and help us to build up a strong, free nation, but should not be, on the plea of self-preservation, if on no other, to those who come as mere parasites or worse.

We have mines to be worked, fields to be harrowed, furrowed, and sown, land to be rendered accessible to all by railroads, rivers to be bridged, and, above all, rich and populous cities to be built and guarded. Only those who come to help us thus, and to further the interest of Canada as a nation, should be allowed to enter.

Here, again, would Imperial Federation aid us, for we would then have Britain's power—for we would be Britain.

Our future seems to hinge on this; it ushers in the blessings we desire, and with it we might say—

"Then reigns the coming bridal of the world,
Then comes the stately East back to men.
May these things be."

H.

McGill News.

At the students' meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, a very interesting paper on Brockville's sewer system, was read by the author, C. H. Ellacott.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston was selected to deliver the last lecture in the Somerville Course, and Dr. Ruttan the previous one. The reason this Course is valuable and popular is because the lecturers are men who can speak with authority on the subjects they choose.

The graduates of McGill residing in the Ottawa valley, who now number about eighty, have taken steps to found a society to promote university interests. The following memorial was prepared, signed by Sir James Grant, M.D., Henry P. Wright, M.D., R. H. W. Powell, M.D., H. Beaumont Small, M.D., George C. Wright, B.A., B.C.L., John R. Church, M. D., Robert A. Klock, B. A., B. C. L., S. Rondeau, B. A., R. W. Ellis, LL.D., R. G. McConnell, B. A., A. P. Low, B. A. Sc., James McEvoy, B. A. Sc., Henry M. Ami, M.A., and P. D. Ross.

To Jeffrey H. Burland, B. A. Sc., F. C. S., Representative Fellow of McGill University:

As there has been a growing desire amongst the graduates of McGill University resident in Ottawa and its vicinity for a number of years past to form themselves into a graduates' society, for the advancement of the interests of their Alma Mater and the promotion of social intercourse, we the undersigned graduates hereby request you to call a meeting of all the graduates of McGill residing in the Ottawa valley at an early date with the object of forming such an organization.

Mr. Burland has taken steps to have such a meeting called, and the result will be watched with interest by the graduates everywhere.