

Can either social or political life be reformed in such fashion? Surely it must be obvious to any thoughtful mind that the citizen who binds himself to cast his vote in accordance with the position of candidates in relation to a single question, regardless of all other considerations, political or moral, can hardly be loyal to the best interests of the State. A number of the twenty-two amendments of the License Law which the Alliance resolved to seek are such as every good citizen must approve. Are not the earnest men who are seeking to promote the great work of temperance reform committing a serious mistake in abandoning the argumentative and persuasive methods of working, by which so much has been accomplished in the past, and giving their energies wholly to the one object of securing the passage, by a mere majority, of an Act which reason and experience unite in declaring could never, if passed, be put into successful operation without the moral support of at least a large majority of the whole people?

THE visit of Lieutenant-Governor Royal to Ottawa, and the ebullition of feeling which that visit and the events which led to it have caused in the North-West, seem to indicate that the deadlock between Mr. Royal and the people's representatives may be more serious than has been generally supposed. The question at issue is, as we have before intimated, really the old one, so familiar in Canadian history, of Responsible Government. It has been assumed and stated, too readily as it has always seemed to us, that any system based on this principle must be so expensive and cumbersome as to be altogether beyond the reach of the sparsely populated territories. We have never been able to see that this necessarily follows; or that there is anything to prevent giving to the Assembly the power of the purse, which is the chief cause of the difficulty, in a form which, while simple and inexpensive, might yet satisfy every reasonable demand of the people at this stage of development. We are not surprised to see that some of the territorial newspapers are now putting forward this view. In answer to a statement reported as having been made by Lieutenant-Governor Royal at Ottawa, touching the alleged enormous expense of giving the Territories the form of government they so much desire, the *MacLeod Gazette* says: "The increased cost of administering a form of government which would be satisfactory to the country would not, at a very high estimate, exceed \$25,000. The only increase over present expenses would be the salaries of three ministers and three deputies. In Manitoba ministers are paid \$3,000 and deputies \$2,000, and at that rate the salaries would amount to only \$15,000." The *Winnipeg Sun* supports the *Gazette's* view, and points out that under the present system about the same equipment is necessary as if a fully-fledged government held the reins of office. Responsible government must eventually be given to the people of the North-West. It cannot be long delayed in any event. It would be unjust and might be dangerous to defer the boon until such time as it can be accompanied with complete organization as a province or provinces. But why should not the sons and brothers of the people of Ontario and the other older provinces, who have made their homes in the far west, enjoy in the meantime the same right in regard to the disposal of the public revenue, which is so tenaciously held by their fathers and brothers at home? We do not see that the particular form in which the bulk of that revenue is conveyed to them need make any difference. It will be conceded, we suppose, that it is none the less rightfully theirs.

JUBILEES have been plentiful in Canada during the current decade. The years 1830-40 were years of planting in this young country. It is remarkable how many institutions of various kinds, which have now become strong and closely identified with the prosperity of the Dominion, took root during these years. The latest jubilee celebration and that which suggests these remarks is that of Queen's University, at Kingston. We need not enter into details of the meetings; these have been made familiar to those who were not present on the occasion, through the daily papers. Such institutions as Queen's have at least two important advantages over those which are being now from time to time founded with ampler means than they originally possessed. These half-century-old colleges have a history and they have had a period of growth. The history of their struggles, hardships and triumphs gives them a hold on the sympathies and affections of the constituencies to which they look for support, and especially upon many of the older and more influential members of those constituencies, who were themselves a part of the events the jubilees commemorate,

such as those which spring into existence fully equipped and endowed have not and may never gain. Then, again, a period of gradual growth and a goodly share of that strength, individuality and self-reliance which come only through the discipline of struggle and toil, are almost as essential to the development of the stronger qualities of character in a college as in a person. Well might one of the speakers at the jubilee, using another figure which readily presents itself, compare the tiny and tender plant of those early days, "keenly sensitive to every chilling wind that blew," with the fair proportions of the robust and stately tree that now overshadows the city of Kingston. Well might others, marking especially the rapid development of Queen's during the last twenty years, look forward and wonder what its status may be when the time for the next jubilee celebration shall have come. In view of its interesting history in the past, its rapid development in the present, and its bright prospects in the future; in view also of the distinguished names which appear on the honour rolls of its graduates, one can well understand, whether he approves or disapproves, the impulse which prompted the friends and alumni of Queen's to reject with prompt decision the idea of merging its future life in that of even the Provincial University. We cannot refrain from adding that no glance, however brief, at the recent history of this prosperous University could fail to rest for a moment on the figure of the Principal who has been for the last twelve years a bulwark of strength to the institution and a fountain of enthusiasm and hope to its friends and benefactors. Gracefully did the preacher of the thanksgiving sermon interpret the wish of all true friends of Queen's when, addressing Principal Grant, he exclaimed:—

Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis!

THE opening of the new building which has been erected for scientific uses, in connection with the Department of Biology in the Provincial University, is an occasion on which both the University and the Province may well be congratulated. In these days of free thought and discussion amongst all classes, perplexing questions are sometimes brought to the front concerning the grounds on which, and the limits within which, the money which is the property of the whole people may be properly used for the support of institutions whose advantages can, in the nature of things, be directly utilized by only a few individuals. It is evident that the time is near when it will be necessary for all such institutions to make good their right to be, by demonstrating more clearly than some of them have yet done that they serve the interests of the whole people. The general utility of the study of Biology, in the various branches which were so well presented in the addresses of the distinguished gentlemen who took part in the opening exercises on Friday last, is, perhaps, now less open to dispute than that of almost any other branch of learning in the ordinary university curriculum. The discovering of the important part which is played by bacteria and other minute forms of organic life as either causes or symptoms of disease in the human body, and as the active agents in the communication and spread of disease, is one whose full significance has probably only begun as yet to be realized. But it is clear, as Professor Vaughan so forcibly pointed out, that knowledge must be possessed before it can be applied, and that to convert all the investigators who are the discoverers of knowledge into adapters of knowledge to practical application would be to arrest the world's progress. If, therefore, there is any one department of higher learning which it is desirable to have taken under the fostering care of the State, and pursued to a certain extent at the public expense, Biology might certainly make out a strong claim to be considered that department. Indeed, in view of the wonderful applications to practical and beneficent uses of modern discoveries in other departments of scientific investigation, the claim might well be extended to embrace the whole range of what are known as the natural sciences. For instance, to quote Professor Vaughan again, to-day a hundred arts make practical applications of the discoveries of chemistry which was, less than a hundred years ago, studied as a pure science; and "the industries founded upon the researches of the humble chemist now feed and clothe millions." It is, therefore, well that any reproach to which the University of Toronto may have been open in the past, as failing to make adequate provision for scientific instruction and investigation, is now being taken away. It is the more desirable that ample opportunity for scientific study should be afforded within its walls, as this is the department of learning which is more likely than any other to be found beyond the range of the voluntary colleges,

THE term Biology has, it must be confessed, some very painful connections. Its association with the horrors of vivisection, with all the visions of agonized dumb brutes writhing under the various processes of mutilation and torture which that hateful word calls up, may well cause men and women of sensibility to look askance at the very building dedicated to the service of Biology. That this feeling is not the result of a weak prejudice, that it has its origin in practices from which every humane mind, not carried away by the "joyful excitement" of the scientific enthusiast, must shrink, is beyond question by anyone who will take the trouble to inquire into the facts. Even the British "Royal Commission," all too favourable as was its report, in the opinion of many, to the views of the vivisectionists, was constrained to admit that "this method of research is naturally liable to great abuse." There seems little room for doubt that now, even in England, in spite of the somewhat stringent provisions of the Vivisection Act, "the most terrible cruelties," as Dr. Berdoe maintains in a recent pamphlet, "are daily and hourly practised, and that iniquities only equalled by those which are admitted to be horrible when done abroad are regularly performed in our (its) great Universities and Schools of Medicine." It has been popularly supposed until recently that more humane feelings and methods prevailed in America. But a recent tract, prepared by Frances Power Cobbe and Benjamin Bryan, and published under the auspices of the Victoria Street Society, establishes, by seemingly irrefragable evidence, that, as regards the teaching of Vivisection and its use for purposes of class-room illustration, "America stands even lower than England; lower positively than Germany itself." We know no reason whatever, based on any existing facts, for fearing that those cruel practices, too common elsewhere in the sacred name of Science, may be introduced into the Biological Department of Toronto University. We have no feelings but those of the highest respect for all those who are responsible for the conduct of this and other departments of the University. But in view of the suspicion to which all original investigation within the domain of this particular branch of science is exposed, we could have wished for some reassuring announcement in regard to the conditions and limitations to which its pursuit will be subject in the Provincial University. We are not aware that any Act of the Legislature has been passed in reference to it. We do not, in fact, suppose that any necessity for such legislation has hitherto been supposed to exist; but believing, as we do, that the injury to the finer sensibilities of human nature, which must result from taking part in or witnessing such experiments as some of those which Dr. Austin Flint describes in his "Physiology of Man" as being performed in biological class-rooms in the United States, must greatly over-balance any possible good results in the shape of increased scientific knowledge, we think the humane public of Ontario should insist on having some guarantee, legislative or otherwise, that such experiments will not be permitted in any Canadian institution.

THE time has gone by in English-speaking countries when a concerted refusal to work, on the part of labourers or mechanics, was regarded as a criminal procedure, and rendered those who took part in it amenable to the rigours of the law. In the recent struggle of the London dock-labourers public sympathy was overwhelmingly on the side of the men, and their victory was hailed with satisfaction by fair-minded people all over the world. The unprecedented success of these unskilled workmen brought on an epidemic of strikes in England, and we are told that in two months two hundred strikes have been successful in obtaining an advance of at least ten per cent. in wages, as well as some diminution in the hours of labour. A significant evidence of the progress that the ideas and methods of organized labour have made is seen in the fact that a London gas company, whose coal-stokers and porters were on strike, was unable, by offering a bonus of ten dollars extra pay the first week, and five dollars for each succeeding week of the strike, to find enough men in the metropolis to fill the places of the strikers, and was obliged to employ paupers from the poor-houses and to import men from all parts of England. These men were escorted to work under the protection of numerous squads of police, who would not allow the strikers to so much as talk with the new employees, evidently fearing that even the inmates of the poor-houses might become infected with the spirit of unionism. At this distance it is, of course, difficult to estimate correctly the merits of these numerous struggles between capital and labour. In all probability many of the strikes are ill-advised and likely to retard