

3. MRS. BANCROFT, MONTREAL.

Mrs. Bancroft was the daughter of Hon. Nath. Jones, successively member of the House of Representatives and Senator of Massachusetts, and niece of the Hon. Horatio Gates, member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. Her name appears in the list of founders of the Orphans' Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, and for over fifty years she made this city her home, scattering blessings around and leaving an imperishable monument in the hearts of grateful survivors. She was one whom to know was to love, and with whom it was impossible to converse without benefit. When, in the financial crisis of 1835, trouble overtook the house of which her late husband was a partner, and when one week saw both Mr. Gates and Mr. Bancroft laid in the grave, leaving her a widow with the charge of five children, the eldest fifteen years of age, her spirit rose to the emergency, and she lived to see them established in life, and to gladden by her presence their homes. At one of these homes her death took place: and from another, the Rev. Canon Bancroft's, of this city, her remains will, to-morrow, be carried to Trinity Church, of which she was a member from its foundation, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery, where slumber in peace the remains of her husband and children who have gone before her. She died peacefully, after a severe illness, at the age of seventy-four. The secret of her happiness and usefulness was her strong faith in God, which never deserted her, and many will remember, with thankfulness, the influence which, as a Christian, she exerted over them.—*Montreal Gazette*.

III. Papers on Industrial Education.

1. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

We heard the proprietor of a large cotton factory say, some days ago, "I want fifty hands to whom I will pay a hundred dollars a month, and twice as many to whom I will pay seventy-five dollars a month, and I cannot obtain them. I can obtain plenty of labourers, plenty of men to do the common kinds of work about the factory, but I cannot obtain a sufficient number of skilled workmen." This complaint is a universal one. Every manufacturing and mechanical establishment in the land suffers from the want of skilled labour. This demand must be met. The people will before long manifest their wishes in this matter in such a way that those in authority will find it unsafe to resist them. The *Press of Philadelphia*, of May 17th, has an article on this subject, entitled, "The Education of Boys," to which we call attention. The *Press* says:—"There is no demand so pressing on the business world as is that for good men to take the lead in the enterprises which are now swallowing all the money we can gather. We do not exactly mean plodders in toil—dull and heavy workers—who have no idea that the burdens they bear can be lightened; nor do we mean, either, on the other extreme, what is called brilliant genius, flashing and dashing men of light hearts and little reflection, who live their short hour attracted by the world's brilliancy, like the moth before a flickering candle, rushing in to be burned and destroyed. What we mean is the man of sound practical acquirements, which he is able to apply to the business of life: and this brings us to the point of our subject—the education of boys in the applied sciences. What we want and what we must have are more schools where boys can be trained in the sciences which are invoked in the every-day business of life—the polytechnic system of education, which, while it trains a student in the theories, also fits him at once for the practical efforts of life. This is the education which puts a value on a young man, and all other education is worthless in the development of the true and useful man. Every mechanical operation, the pursuits of mining and agriculture, are now most successfully conducted by those who understand the applied sciences. It is not the man who has read *Cæsar* or studied *Cicero* who is able to lead a corps of miners into the dark caverns of the earth, nor the man who translates Greek and Latin who is able to build a stalk for a furnace, run a level for a canal, or find the true route for a railroad. The men who are only beginning to gather what was heretofore wasted, who are bringing into practical use what forty years ago was regarded as worthless, are they who have for the most part educated themselves in the sciences; but our operations have now become so vast that we must at once begin to provide for the education of our boys to fit them for the highest duty in all these lines of usefulness. We have expended millions of dollars in building great lines of railroad in order to develop our country, and the next expenditure must be in the education of boys, to fit them properly to conduct this development. In nine cases out of ten, the boy resolved to devote himself to the law, medicine, or the pulpit, remains a plod-

der; whereas, if he had selected a useful mechanical trade, and, while learning that, devoted half his time to the study of the applied sciences required to acquire a profession, he would have nine chances, to one against him, of rising to distinction and honour. We send our sons to stand behind a counter, because we believe it to be more honourable than standing before a work-bench; but it is a grave mistake. If we have the means to educate our children, let us do it, not that they may be polished, but that they may become usefully great—great in achievements which have real results in them, and are calculated to bless all mankind. There are thousands of boys of brain all over Pennsylvania who yearn for the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the sciences for practical uses. There are still other thousands misdirected in their course of life by being encouraged to take up the professions—law, physic, theology, and merchandize—who, if afforded facilities and properly guided, would fit themselves for pursuits which have a higher value in the world's economy than those in which they engage. We do not assert that the study of the law and physics and theology is to be discarded entirely; but we do insist that too many young men are entering the first two professions from mistaken notions of false pride, and that, of all the miserable men in society, a second or third-rate lawyer or doctor is the most to be commiserated. Where one of these rises to eminence, there are scores drudging in poverty, who, if they had entered as engineers and draughtsmen, with the same amount of application it required to master the professions referred to, would have had more of a value placed upon them than they now possess."

CRAFT-SCHOOLS WANTED.—To remedy this aimlessness and unfitness for life which our education leaves our youth, we need more craft schools, where boys can become practical engineers, chemists, printers, machinists, and even farmers. The machinist would be none the worse if he should spend his evenings over Euclid instead of lager; the blacksmith, if he knew how to drive home and clinch an argument in metaphysics as skilfully as a horse shoe nail; or the dentist, if he could extract hidden Greek roots with the same facility as grumbling molars. Educated men would dignify any of these employments, and make them sought and not shunned by those worthy to fill them. A man who wants to run an engine ought to be educated for his business, just as much as a lawyer for his profession. We are a patient and long-suffering people, or we would never permit ourselves to be blown up by hundreds by ignorant engineers, who know nothing more of the monsters which they control than enough to feed them with wood and water, and oil up their creaking joints; or suffer ourselves to be sent to our graves by striplings in short jackets, who give us arsenic for paregoric, and strychnine for the elixir of life. The time is coming, and we trust not far distant, when all these positions of responsibility will be filled by men of education, and can be filled by none others; when ignoramuses will be obliged either to fit themselves for their proposed labours, or seek other employments.—*O. R. Burchard, in Scribner's for May*.

2. SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

A Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry has just been established in Manchester. Its object is the increase of the technical knowledge and skill of those engaged in the various industries, the improvement and advancement of manufactures and the industrial arts and sciences, and the general progress, extension, and well-being of industry and trade. The society is sending out artisans to Vienna to profit by the Exhibition now being held there, as was done by the Society of Arts on the occasion of the Paris Exhibition, and it proposes to hold in the autumn an exhibition of designs in textile fabrics and of fuel economisers.

Sir Josiah Mason, who has already built and endowed an orphanage at Erdington, near Birmingham, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million, has now arranged to erect and endow a Scientific College in Birmingham, on which will probably be expended an equal amount. All the arrangements for this magnificent gift have been completed. The site has been secured, and the deed of foundation duly enrolled in the Court of Chancery. The institution is to be called "Josiah Mason's College for the Study of Practical Science." A preparatory school may be added to the college, and the instruction to be given is strictly confined to subjects specially adapted to the "practical, mechanical, and artistic requirements" of the Midland District, more particularly the boroughs of Kidderminster and Birmingham. The trustees have power to include mechanics and architecture, and all other subjects necessary to carry out the objects of the founder. The site selected for the college is in Edmund Street. It is in the centre of the town, and close to the Town Hall, the Central Free Libraries, the Midland Institute, the new Post Office, and the proposed Corporation