

As a cure for the evils now wrought in this way by want of thought, Mr. Reade would have a committee of the English Board of Education, which is considering how best to train prospective miners in the Transvaal, and assistants and managers for the Bengal collieries should also enquire into the whole subject of the connection between English higher education and colonial and Indian technical education. Briefly, to abridge the terms of the essay, that a lad from England who thinks of entering high school or college in Canada or South Africa should be told how he can enter them, what it will cost, and what he will have to learn when he gets there; also that he shall be enabled to enter his name for the colonial college, be it the Ontario Agricultural College in Canada or any technical school in Australia or India, and pay a part of his fees before he leaves to cross the ocean.

I think, concludes Mr. Reade, that "almost any young man of education and some small means, desiring to settle in one of our colonies would prefer to pass a certain period at one of their colleges or technical institutes in place of plunging by himself into an unknown world; whilst even our budding legislators might gain more real knowledge of our possessions by spending a term or two in study at a university in Winnipeg or elsewhere than by basing their assertions as to our Empire on a hasty scamper round the globe whether from hotel to hotel or from Government House to Government House."

The chairman of the evening, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, told of a prominent man at the Cape who had received as many as 5,000 letters from would-be emigrants in one week. "The applicants included men who had never been in a store at all, but who seemed to think that Africa was one vast wilderness in which they were crying out for tradesmen." And among the illuminating remarks made by Dr. Parkin upon the paper just read was this: "It is not enough merely to send men who are squeezed out by industrial necessities, though the more of the working class who go out the better, but we should send men of every class who will find and make the most of their opportunities. And to make the most of these opportunities they have to get the grain of the new country into the very blood in some way." Speaking of the tendency of English life and its institutions to make men artificial, he could not think of any thing better "as an addition to that charm of manner, that honesty and honor of thought, and all those qualities which make the young Englishman of the public school or university one of the most charming of men, than that experience of the outer world which was to be obtained by bringing him up against the facts of life, and which would come from giving him part of his education in the colonies as well as in England."



MR. GOODERHAM'S DEATH.

The sudden removal of a person who has been, as it were, a prominent part of the business mechanism of a community for long years, causes a sense of want that is hard to define. It is not only the loss of an estimable man that is felt, but there is a sense of wonder how the interests of the community will be affected, how the various concerns of the deceased will be carried on. A town or a district which has become accustomed to the presence and influence of a conspicuous citizen cannot all at once lose the accustomed effect of that presence, the influence of that personality. The news of the death of Mr. George Gooderham, sudden as it was—for he by no means looked his seventy-five years, and might well have been expected to ex-

ceed even the great age of his father—impressed Torontonians deeply, for he was a man who for forty years and more had been, so to speak, one of the commercial landmarks of the place by reason of the long connection of his family with the city and neighborhood, his prominence as a merchant and financier, and the wide range of his business connections in manufacturing, banking, mining, insurance, and many other avenues.

Mr. Gooderham had been successful to an uncommon degree in commercial and financial directions, had amassed great wealth, and exercised wide influence, but no one would ever discover these facts from his demeanor. He was of simple and kindly manner, unchanged by success or wealth, markedly domestic in his habits, averse to ostentation as he was to prodigality. A hard worker almost all his life long, he was very methodical, and in anything he undertook attentive to detail in an unusual degree. Immersed in business, as he had nearly always been, he found time to fill positions of trust in hospital and college; and though showing no desire for public or municipal life was an encourager of sport and a contributor to good works, always unobtrusively. Every one who knew Mr. Gooderham in a business way admired his quiet honesty and candor, and respected his good judgment; those who knew him intimately discovered in him lovable qualities, for he was a man who could show real cordiality though he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve.

A direction into which his taste for out-door life led him, and one that is perhaps little known outside Toronto and vicinity, was yachting and hunting. He took a general interest in the improvement of horse flesh and at one time rode to hounds. Of his various yachts, steam and sail, none was better known on Lake Ontario than the fast schooner "Oriole," and many a day's pleasure did he give his friends in her, year after year. A quiet man, he was yet what Doctor Johnson called "a clubbable man;" his membership in clubs including the St. James, in Montreal, the Toronto Golf Club, the Hunt Club, the Toronto Club, the Albany Club, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

It is recalled with interest by an old resident that some forty years ago, while he was yet a young man, Mr. Geo. Gooderham had urged upon his father and his associates in the milling and distilling business, its marked extension and a widening of its character, predicting great success as a result. The other partners not concurring with him to the fullest extent, he offered, if permitted a larger share in the concern, to manage the enlargement he had recommended and to take the risk of its success, so confident was he of the future of Canada and so resolved to share in it. His ideas prevailed, and it is not too much to say that a large part of the growth of the Gooderham & Worts business was due to his stand at that time. Of course, he has never been, at any time since, without able assistants, chosen often from among his own family and connections, to manage the various concerns which his wealth has founded or vitalized. His knowledge of the business of flour-milling and distilling was very thorough. He knew the chemistry of his subject as well as its economy, and was accustomed to make minute tests of grain and of yeast under the microscope. It is related of him that he had repeatedly offered to scientific callers, and even to milling "cranks," the whole mill for experimental purposes for four days, to give them a chance to demonstrate that they could get more out of a bushel of grain than he could. But he never found any method more economical than his own.

It would be tedious to name all the institutions in which the deceased gentleman held prominent positions, but the principal ones may be mentioned. He was president of the Gooderham & Worts, Limited, whose business was founded by his father and uncle in 1832; president of the Bank of Toronto, president of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, president of the Dominion of Canada Accident and Guarantee Company, a director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation and of the Consumers' Gas Company. In former years he was on the board of the Toronto and Nipissing and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railways, and he assisted in completing these branches of