

are characteristic of the English and even the Australian press. When we consider the varied topics with which a newspaper writer has to deal in the course of a week's issue, and the short time he has necessarily at his disposal for thoroughly informing himself on the questions on which he has to speak authoritatively, it is certainly surprising to notice the knowledge of the subject and the insight into its salient points he exhibits. One must at times recognize evidences of superficial information, and a tendency to ignore the valuable maxim, "Always verify your facts." One would wish sometimes to see a greater sense of responsibility and a more earnest desire to elevate public opinion; but these are defects which must in the nature of things be associated with daily journalism. After all, it is well to remember that a newspaper in these days of speculation and competition is a business enterprise. No successful journal is likely to be ahead of the community in which it lives, and its daily tone must generally afford a fair criterion of the state of public opinion around it. As the population and the wealth of the country increase, it must happen that journalism will become more of a profession, offering larger emoluments to deserving men, although they are likely to be much smaller for a long time to come than the rewards open to legal and medical men of merit. As a rule, a newspaper man must be more or less to the manner born. I am hardly prepared to admit that much practical benefit can be derived from the establishment of classes for educating men in the various departments of journalism, as is proposed, and I believe even now attempted, in one or two institutions in the United States. A reporter or editorial writer must be trained in the drudgery of a newspaper office, must work his way way up and gain practical experience before he is likely to become successful in so arduous and engrossing a profession, demanding special qualifications. But, at the same time, I can see very great advantages to be derived by journalism from the careful study of the different branches of research that should fall within the domain of Political Science. Young men, who have a desire to embrace this arduous pursuit as a profession, ought assuredly to make themselves more capable of meeting the many requirements of a vocation, which every year is making greater demands on varied knowledge. An understanding of the principles of Political Science, of the different constitutions of the two continents, and especially of the United States and England, of historical jurisprudence, of political economy and statistics, of the principles that lie at the basis of the two great systems of law that regulate the lives of the Teutonic and Latin races, must certainly strengthen the confidence of a public writer in himself, and give him a mental equipment which most newspaper men, who have not had such advantages, will fully appreciate. The responsibilities that rest upon journalists in this country are undoubtedly great, and they owe it to themselves and to the public they serve to bring to the numerous questions that come before them for review and judgment the most accurate knowledge as well as honesty of purpose.

We are now laying the foundations of a great community stretching between two oceans, and the more clearly all classes of our people can learn the principles of government, and understand the lessons which the history of our own and other countries teaches them, the more confidently we can look forward to the future, and all we trust it has in store for us. We have already achieved a great deal through the instrumentality of the courageous and astute statesmen who have so far guided this country through its political development. The institutions we now possess compare very favourably in all