

paratively new country like Canada it is very different, in most cases absolutely impossible, to secure the requisite knowledge in order to undertake and successfully carry on any of the higher industries; and if, in countries where such industries are already flourishing, it is deemed of the highest importance that scientific instruction in their essential principles be furnished by the Government, how much more necessary is it that our Government should undertake the establishment of such practical scientific schools, in order that we may not be left behind in the march of industrial progress, or made to depend for skilled labor on chance comers from more advanced nations? We have the natural resources and the men to develop them; what we require is that these men be instructed in the most direct and economic methods of development. To furnish such instruction is the object of the Science School, which it is proposed to establish in connection with Queen's University, the support for which the Ontario Legislature will be asked to supply. Hitherto we have been spending large sums in extracting wealth from the many in order to give it to the few, and joyfully regarding the process of transfer, expensive and wasteful though it be, as an increase in our commercial activity. Such it may be, but it is a wealth-consuming and not a wealth-producing activity. Would it not be much wiser to devote a few thousands to the work of enabling our people to help themselves, not from one another, but from nature? Then our industries would not be behind those of the world beyond, nor require artificial protection, but be able successfully to compete with them and advantageously to exchange their products for those commodities which we must have, but, from natural causes, cannot ourselves produce. We invite discussion on this subject, especially from skilled mechanics.

IN view of the change soon to be made in the relations of other colleges to the state, we believe the demand of Eastern Ontario for a School of Practical Science to be established at Kingston in affiliation with Queen's, is only just and reasonable.

Such School would considerably strengthen the University, and though our views as to the simple justice of the claim may be greatly influenced by this fact, yet we believe a clear case can and will be made out for the guidance of the Legislature. Kingston has seen fit to send an opponent of the Mowat Government to Toronto, but this mere accident will have no influence with our generous Premier in dealing with this question. To establish such a School here, from the point of view of modern party warfare, would be a generous act, but let it be shown to be necessary for the more complete development of education and industry in this Eastern section, and we are assured, that no petty political prejudices will have any weight. If then the Government, after thorough discussion, considers the establishment of the School justifiable and necessary, we can only say, what may seem unnecessary, that in whatever way we can, and with whatever influence we may have, it shall be ours to see that the act is properly appreciated.

WHEN the Chairman of the Board of Trustees handed over to the University, at the Convocation in April last, the portrait of the Honourable John Hamilton, he intimated that he hoped to present, at the next Convocation, the portrait of one who had been connected with Queen's for a still longer time, and who had stood in a much closer relationship to the Alumni than a Trustee could hope to occupy. All understood that the veteran Professor, dear to every student who has ever had to do with him, was meant, and a hearty cheer greeted the semi-announcement that his portrait was