

intense satisfaction. It gives much-needed aid on the eleemosynary side and will do splendid service educationally. It will greatly promote that practical training which the Faculty has always aimed at as a fitting sequel and complement to the thorough grounding in the primary fundamental subjects; and which explains the high proportion of teachers to students of about one to ten. It is ardently hoped that the steps being taken to make Mr. Mulock's fine gift the initial feature of a large scheme which will make unexcelled provision in buildings and equipment, etc., to be utilized by the Faculty, will meet with success. It will bring us much nearer the ideal state of things from our standpoint where the Hospital is a great School, as well as a splendid Charity.



Faculty of Applied Sciences and Engineering

W. BAIN, B.A., SC.

Once more the voice of the engineer-in-training is heard in the land, and the silent places are made glad. There has been surveying on the open prairie, in the bush and in the farming country nearer home; mining in big mines and little, and for various kinds of ore; some have spent the summer months in machine shops, electrical shops, power houses and draughting offices, and one hears snatches of yarns which sometimes tax the imagination. And now there is to be for a season some listening, some experimenting, some studying and an unknown amount of the other occupations of life.

The demand for engineers has grown steadily of recent years and the number of students who are registered in the Faculty of Applied Science is an indication of the popularity of the profession. At the time of writing the figures are these:

First year, 204; Second, 136; Third, 74; Fourth, 45.

The reason for this large attendance is not hard to find. Railroad building is being carried on vigorously in many parts of the country; the more settled districts are employing engineers to supervise the construction and maintenance of waterworks, drainage systems and sewage disposal plants; the development of the modern hydraulic-electric power station has given employment to many of our men who have had a technical education; the mining industry is progressing in a quiet but satisfactory fashion, and the chemical industries are progressing steadily, while the boom in building in the large cities is creating a demand for architects.

It is unfortunate that the Chemistry and Mining Building should not have been finished by the commencement of the session, but it will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the second term. The lack of lecture room space is being noticed, chiefly in the case of the first year; it has been found necessary to give almost all the lectures twice, first to one-half of the class and then to the other. A similar trouble exists in all the laboratories, and it will be a welcome relief to move into more spacious rooms. It might also be noted that some changes have been introduced into the curriculum; there is now a course in chemical engineering for those who intend to devote themselves to manufacturing, and in the department of mechanical and electrical engineer-

ing an option is permitted between some subjects of a mechanical nature and others which are more particularly electrical.

The outlook for employment is excellent; large engineering works are being carried on at a number of points in the Dominion and it is likely the rapid influx of settlers with corresponding increase in agricultural products will enable us to carry these to completion in face of the wave of depression which has swept over the Old World.



The Ontario College of Pharmacy

CHAS. F. HEBNER, DEAN

The Ontario College of Pharmacy occupies a rather unique position this year, in that forty-five applications from prospective students for attendance on the session, 1904-05, were declined for the simple reason that all the available seats had been filled. Indeed this was the state of affairs three months before the College opened for the present session.

Nor are the prospects of ability to accommodate the applicants of coming years any brighter; already thirty-five applications for the session 1905-06 have been registered.

The only solution of the problem now confronting the College is a new home—a building adapted to the requirements of pharmaceutical education to-day and twenty years hence, and which would admit of the extension of the course of instruction by one year. Such an innovation would not only supply the demand for more room, but would also enable a decided augmentation of the amount of valuable practical work that could then be undertaken.

The number of new students admitted this year is one hundred and forty; all from the Province of Ontario, while the declined applications came from all sections of the Dominion and from the United States.



The International Congress of Arts and Science

It was very fitting that at the greatest exposition yet held the most important congress should meet—a monument to the spirit of the twentieth century. Scholars have long sought to bring about a unity of knowledge, but it has been the work of the practical educators of the United States to form and carry into execution a plan to further that end. The scheme finally adopted was that suggested by Prof. Muensterber of Harvard. The leading men in thought of both Europe and America were chosen with great care and invited to assemble at St. Louis from Sept. 19 to 25, and read papers in their own language on their special lines of work. The idea was so well received by the greatest scholars that the programme contains an imposing list of famous men—Ramsay, Moissan, Rutherford, Newcomb, Bryce, Mahaffy, Bury, Harnack, Sievers, Ostwald, Osler, and so on.

At the first and introductory meeting President Harper outlined the purpose of the congress as follows: To secure a general survey of all branches of knowledge with their mutual relationships, to provide a platform as a basis for future work