

ple of a university professoriate in medicine both in McGill and Toronto University is quoted in favor of this, and the plan seems to have no unworkable features in it.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

Closely associated with medicine is pharmaceutical science. The University of Kansas has an excellent school of pharmacy which works in very well with the regular teaching in science. Communications have been received from members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Manitoba, proposing a closer connection with the university. The dangers from careless and ignorant dispensation of drugs is a sufficient reason for the university listening to the requests of the members of this association and making adequate preparation for the teaching required.

A LAW SCHOOL.

It is somewhat remarkable that in Ontario, from which our legal customs are chiefly taken, there has been until lately little provision made for giving systematic instruction to students in law. In later years this is being changed. It is surely absurd that while in other professions skilful training and assistance in study are given to students, in the broad and difficult subjects of law all should be left to private reading. McGill college, Montreal, has now for years maintained an excellent law school; Nova Scotia a few years ago began a successful faculty of law in Dalhousie college, Halifax, and lately Toronto university has gone in the same direction. If the university building to be erected should afford accommodation, a band of capable professors might, after the manner of medicine, be organized from the members of the legal profession, which under university guidance might be of immense service to students studying law.

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Hon. J. C. Aikins, predecessor of Governor Schultz, on several occasions at university gatherings brought forward the importance of establishing an agricultural college in Manitoba. Certainly if there is to be an agricultural college or school anywhere it should be in Manitoba, with its broad fertile acres, and where the prosperity of the city, town and country alike all rest on the work of the farmer. The University of Nebraska is closely associated with it an agricultural college, and in it the ordinary classes in science are largely used, while the agricultural farm and station are easily reached by street railway, being about three miles from the Science college. In Manitoba the experimental side of agriculture and horticulture are being taken up by the experimental farms, by the Dominion Government, and they are doing their work thoroughly and are proving of great value to the province. This being the case, all that the Agricultural College needs to do, is to give scientific and special professional instruction to those seeking to become experts, station observers, foresters, farm instructors, and the like, for whom a wide sphere is opening up in the Northwest.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

While the university science course could largely be adapted to the needs of an agricultural college, experience is showing that something additional is needed to meet the wants of our agricultural population. Minnesota university has made quite a new departure in this respect and with successful results. There the effort is to reach the sons and daughters of farmers, who must make a pledge that they intend remaining connected with farming. All that is required for entrance is a fair common school education; and the course is for two years, opening late in October and closing in April. Teaching is given in methods of cultivation, composition of soil, varieties of seeds, principles of gardening, tree planting and horticulture, stock raising, diseases of animals, along with the more important subjects of an English education. The expenses of the students are small, as buildings near St. Paul are provided, and the bare cost of maintenance is estimated from month to month and divided among the residents. The plan seems to be working well in Minnesota, and if placed within reach of our university centre could be worked at comparatively small cost in connection with Manitoba University. The farmers of Manitoba may well insist on this as their share of any advance that may be made in building up our structure of higher education.

A PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION.

While all other departments are demanding attention in the fuller organization of the university, the higher professional training of teachers ought to be considered. We have now no machinery for giving first-class teachers and collegiate assistants suitable training after the Normal school session for second-class teachers has been taken. In Toronto university a professorship of education is being organized, and this will be of greatest value in raising the standard of professional attainment. In Nebraska university there is a department of Pedagogics for the highest grade of teachers. Our university development should include such a course to complete the professional training for teachers now carried on successfully, though under many difficulties, by our Normal school for second and third-class teachers.

THEOLOGY.

There is another department provided for by our University Act which should be mentioned. I mean the faculty of theology. In the discussions as to the formation of our university this was the most difficult question to settle. At length it was agreed to the satisfaction of all that each affiliated classical college should be allowed under certain restrictions to organize a faculty in theology, to examine for and to bestow degrees, and then that the degrees so granted should rank along with the other degrees of the university. This solution, which largely leaves the matter in the hands of the several colleges, has been heartily accepted, though only one college seems thus far to have granted any theological degrees. But as being a university degree it is of importance to the uni-