

tish Association from its narrower early traditions in consenting to hold a meeting in Montreal. In that meeting (1884) members of Canada's Royal Society took an active part, and among the subjects which they chose for their papers there were several which had a distinct relation to the State—such as those on Standard Time, on Tidal Observations on Canadian Waters, on our Mineral Resources, on various branches and details of economic science, and on questions pertaining to our native races.

But, in reality, it is not occasionally but always that the Royal Society is, in sympathy, aspiration and the sphere of its labors, in close relation to the State and the needs of the country at large. Such relation arises necessarily from the fact that the membership of the scientific sections is so largely composed of officers of the scientific departments of the Government. The head of the Geological Survey and the principal members of his staff, the Surveyor-General, the director of the Experimental Farms, the chief Analyst, the head of the Meteorological Service, the director of State Telegraphs, the Government Entomologist, more than one *emeritus* official of high standing, and the several members of corresponding services in the provinces—these, with representatives of the Universities occasionally employed in public functions, form a sort of State Council on the whole range of important questions in which scientific knowledge and experience are essential to the general welfare. An examination of the contents of the Transactions for any and every year will, in fine, furnish convincing proof of the alliance between the Royal Society and the State, and of the benefits which the former renders to the latter.