

of many a politician now occupying much of the public attention will be mentioned only to illustrate the curious psychological features of the political corruption of the age." (*Queen's Quarterly*, January, 1905, p. 315.) Not the least important feature of the new order of things is the proposed transference of the McGill Normal School to Ste. Anne; and with the guarantee of continued University supervision and control of the work of training, I am sure that this change to improved conditions will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by all who are interested in the educational progress of our Province. As to the new College of Agriculture, I cannot claim to speak with the same authority. It had always been one of my pious aspirations that the McGill Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science should rise again, as it were, from its ashes, and recommence work on a larger scale; and this need will, no doubt, not be lost sight of by the new foundation. It used to be said in Scotland that the path was well-trodden from the university to the farm-house. Sir William is engaged in building a road *back to the farm*, and when agriculture has been rendered increasingly profitable by the larger use of scientific methods, farming ought to become as attractive to our young men as other avocations are at present.

I had almost forgotten to say a word on another subject which has been recently much in my thoughts—the possibility of instituting a commercial course at McGill for young men who intend to follow a business career. Provided the standard of entrance could be maintained, it would be comparatively easy to add to the subjects of the first two years of the Arts course, which already includes such essentials as History, Modern Languages and Mathematics, teaching in Commercial Geography, Descriptive Economics, and so forth, leading to a diploma conferred in connection with our present Intermediate Examination. With the co-operation of employers, hours could also be arranged for further study in the succeeding years of the curriculum,—including Political Economy, Economic History, Accounting, Mercantile Law and Practice, Banking and Insurance, and the principles underlying successful business management. Such a department, centering around our School of Economics and Political Science, might provide more or less systematic training also in the methods of government and administration, in statistics and social investigation, in the study of the municipal system and the legislative control of industry and commerce. I am a believer in the possibility of inspiring, through education, that feeling of unity which is so indispensable in members of the same civic community, citizens of the same state, joint heirs of the same imperial heritage. Who can doubt, for example, that some of the problems that confront us in re-