

Summer School of Science.

The calendar for the Summer School of Science has been published, giving full information to students of the courses of work for this year's meeting at Chatham, from July 21st to August 7th. For years the excellent work accomplished by this school, meeting at chosen spots through the Atlantic Provinces, has won for it the deserved recognition of all interested in advanced education, and has been the means of drawing to it a faithful and enthusiastic band of instructors and a no less enthusiastic following of earnest teacher-students. It is difficult to estimate the advantages such a school presents to the teacher, combining, as it does, healthful recreation, the advantages of travelling and visiting new localities each year, and, most important of all, the stimulus that comes from personal contact with some of the best teachers in the three provinces.

A glance over the calendar, of which every teacher may get a copy by addressing the secretary, Mr. J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown, P. E. I., will show the advantages offered by Chatham. Situated on a noble river, into whose magnificent stretches of meadow and forest Cartier gazed nearly three and three-quarter centuries ago, the neighborhood is historically the most interesting in the province, as it was the first portion of New Brunswick to be seen by Europeans, of which we have any record. The scenery of the Miramichi, the thriving towns along its banks, the busy industries and commerce, will all furnish object lessons to the hundreds of students who will gather in July and August in the fine new school building at Chatham, to gain fresh inspiration from study and recreation in one of the most delightful sections of the province.

Coming to Canada.

BY J. VROOM.

Almost every metal and mineral known to miners can be found in Canada, and some of the most valuable of them in greater quantities than anywhere else in the world. Our coal fields of the interior, from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean, are of unknown extent, but are believed to exceed in area and value those of the United States, which latter are greater and richer than those of any other country in the world. Canada has also rich coal mines on the shores of both great oceans, while those of the United States are inland, and therefore difficult of access. With no arid regions such as those of the United States, we have in the Dominion nearly all the unoccupied land of North America that is fit for cultivation. Over half the fresh water of the globe lies within our limits, and on our southern border, giving us unrivalled facilities for

transportation and unrivalled water powers. With great stretches of our northern forests still untouched, we have, until the Siberian forests are accessible, almost a monopoly of material for the paper supply of the world. We have, broadly speaking, all the remaining timber land of this continent, and the best of the fisheries. Across our territory must lie the great highway of the future, between Western Europe and Eastern Asia. Our wheat is the best in the world, and our other agricultural products are fast reaching the same standard of excellence, for both soil and climate are in our favor.

The people of the United States are not blind to all these advantages. Some 35,000 of them crossed the border line last year to settle in the Canadian Northwest, and it is almost certain that the number of immigrants from the south this year will be much greater. These immigrants as a rule, are not unacquainted with farm life and its requirements; but are leaving good farms, which they are selling at high prices, to take up better ones in Canada. Bringing wealth and experience, they are the best of our agricultural immigrants. Speaking our own language, and accustomed to similar laws and institutions, none but those who are already British subjects may be expected to make better Canadian citizens.

Comparing our forms of government with that which they have left behind, they will find here the British system of responsible government, to which the United States has not yet attained. Here the people rule, and the government of the day is quickly changed in response to their will. The president of Canada, or Prime Minister, as he is called, when nominated or summoned to office by the Governor-General, must go to the electors and be by them returned to Parliament as a necessary condition of his holding the seals of office. Failing in that, he must immediately retire. All the members of his cabinet must in the same way obtain a seat in Parliament after their appointment to office. And this president and his advisers hold office only so long as they can command the support of Parliament in every measure they propose. The President of the United States may recommend to Congress a certain measure; the Congress may do as it pleases about the matter, and still he remains President. His secretaries, members of his cabinet, may have opinions and express them where they will without any effect whatever upon legislation. But when the Canadian cabinet presents a bill to Parliament for some desired legislation, and the bill fails to pass, the defeated government resigns without delay, and a new Prime Minister and cabinet are chosen; or Parliament is dissolved and a new election held, if the government believe that the sitting members do not fairly represent the will of the people. Such newly elected Parliament, or newly elected government, as the case may be, enters at once upon its work. The United States' plan of allowing representatives to keep their seats in the halls of legislature for a time