

and ever-increasing school, it can look back on more than half a century of distinguished work. The Faculty of Law, under new conditions, is showing itself capable of filling an honorable position alongside of its older sister, Medicine. And now this new Chemistry and Mining Building, which, like the Physics Building, serves in a way to connect the Faculties of Arts and Applied Science, must be taken as another indication that, whatever the University authorities put their hand to, they endeavor to carry out on the completest scale possible.

The feature of the new building which is of most interest to the country at large is the magnificent Mining equipment, which is without parallel in any University. At a time when the industries of Canada, and especially those relating to Mining and Metallurgy, are believed to be reaching a new period of development, it is important to note the facilities which this department of the work at McGill will place within the reach of all whose inclinations lead them to take up Mining and its kindred pursuits.

The chemical laboratories also are furnished and equipped on the most complete scale possible, and, with the increased staff which has been secured by Mr. McDonald's generous endowment, including an additional chair of Chemistry, it may be confidently predicted that a school of Chemistry will now be developed in Montreal fit to hold its own with similar departments in any other University. Nor will the work of this magnificent building be confined merely to the training of the average undergraduate, the goal of whose ambition is simply the pass degree. McGill realizes the obligations which have been imposed upon it by the exceptional opportunities with which it is now provided, and will make every effort to maintain and extend the high reputation which in some departments it already possesses as a home of original research.

Already in the various branches of Medical study, as well as in Physics, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Engineering, the names of many of its professors are known far beyond the limits of the University itself; and the recent additions to the equipment of other departments will make it possible for it to extend its reputation still further in this direction. The recent equipment of a laboratory devoted to Zoological research, under Prof. McBride, of Cambridge, marks an important stage in the development of the department of Natural Science; while the still more recent gift from Mr. McDonald of \$30,000, to supplement the existing equipment of the Electrical Engineering laboratories, is a sufficient sign of the thoroughness with which that part of the work of the Faculty of Applied Science is to be carried on.

It has been said that the new Chemistry Building, like the Physics, forms a connecting link between the Faculty of Applied Science and the oldest of all the Faculties in the University, the Faculty of Arts. There is an impression that the Faculty of Arts at McGill has not made the same progress as those departments which are, in many cases, offshoots from itself—the Professional Faculties of the University; but, while in point of equipment and accommodation the Faculty of Arts cannot compare with its younger sisters, it should be understood that this does not imply any inferiority as regards its work. It is when compared with the other McGill Faculties that the Arts Faculty may seem to show somewhat at a disadvantage; not when compared with the Arts Faculties of other Universities.

It is true that there is some need for development and that the specialization needed will not be attainable until further endowments are provided to found additional chairs in such departments as Philosophy and Literature; but finality in such a matter as