

lished during its 86 years of existence), it may fairly be described as excellent, since the range of subjects taught is fully as large as in the College of Physical Science connected with the University of Durham, which is recognized as one of the leading science schools in Great Britain, whilst the professors occupying the several chairs are thoroughly competent. Under these circumstances it certainly becomes a question whether the comparatively small number actually attending each class is not a positive advantage to the student, since the amount of tutoring which can be given to a dozen or twenty becomes impracticable when one has to deal with five or six times the number. In the classes of mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, and engineering respectively the student would have the opportunity of acquiring such a knowledge of analytical geometry, the differential and integral calculus, statics, the theory of the motion of a particle in one plane, and the elementary parts of hydrostatics, geometrical optics, and astronomy treated mathematically as would prevent him from contracting erroneous notions during the study of the more practical portions of experimental physics, and thus enable him to avoid the annoying mistakes too often fallen into by so-called practical men in endeavouring to remove some trifling difficulty which they may have happened to encounter. The leading applications of science in connection with industrial pursuits would be learnt in the class of natural philosophy, wherein facilities are afforded for the study of practical mechanics and mechanism, including the applications of mechanical principles in mining hydraulics, and pneumatic machinery; of light, electricity, and magnetism especially with regard to their applications to industrial purposes; and of heat and its application, including the chief properties of heat employed in manufactures, and the more important methods of utilising it in the steam-engine.

"It is, however, in the classes of chemistry and natural history that the subjects connected with mining as distinguished from mine engineering will be more extensively studied, for herein the student will be able to learn the application of geology, with physical and historical geology, mineralogy, and palaeontology, as well as the application of chemistry, the elements of organic chemistry, and the details of qualitative and quantitative analysis. It has been very truly stated that Canada ought now to be able to educate her own engineers and miners, and such efforts as those which have now been made at King's College, Windsor, will certainly enable her to do so; for here the student preparing himself for the engineering profession would acquire that scientific knowledge which is so essential to enable him to derive the utmost benefit from practical experience, and also learn surveying, drawing and such other technical knowledge as would make him most useful to the practising engineer under whose guidance that necessary experience must be attained. That King's College might be in a position to impart the necessary knowledge with the greatest facility, the governors have recently expended a large amount for the purchase of instruments of the highest class, and suitable books have been added to the library so as to make it thoroughly efficient