

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No. 4 Coal.
The gas works coal yard is the best place in the city to purchase genuine Scranton No. 4 coal.

Pomeroy's Petrolin Plasters.
If you once give it a trial you will never be without the above valuable article. It is unquestionably superior to any other plaster. Sold by druggists and J. G. King, Kingston.

Opposed to Religious Excitement.
Rev. Mr. Mackie spoke in St. Andrew's church last evening in disapproval of religious excitement. His remarks led one to suppose that he was opposed to Rev. Sam Jones style and sentiments.

Jay Gould's Railway.
Jay Gould can buy a railroad for \$1,800,000, and put it away on a shelf for future use, but if you have 30c. you can buy a pound of fragrant coffee from Hendry & Thompson and use it right away.

Just Received.
Z. Prevost has this day received fifteen pieces of imported tweed for painting. They are on exhibition in his window. He gives the choice of them, made to order, for \$3.50 a pair, and a good fit guaranteed. They are the best value in the city.

Oh, How Cruel!
Brother McGuire, of the Kingston News, was in Regina recently, and shook hands with Brother Davin; then, according to our western contemporary, the Leader, left for Caron, "having dissipated a couple of well-known grit fire-eaters."

The Races at Bath.
The Bath trotting races came off on Saturday. The place was crowded, and trade was generally benefited. Womp's horse won the race; Barley's second; Amey's third; McKenty's fourth. The parties concerned were all satisfied.

Burial of Mr. Crevelin.
The funeral of the late H. J. Crevelin, of Cape Vincent, occurred yesterday afternoon. It was conducted by T. Ronan, of this city. There was a large attendance of friends. The deceased's remains were laid to rest in the reserved part of the cemetery, given by the Crevelin family to the Catholic church.

Building Small Steamers.
Davis is building a steamer for Corrigan Bros., Brockville. She will carry excursion parties between Brockville and St. Lawrence Park. The boat will be ready June 1st. Another steamer will be built in the same yard for Mr. Smith, of Lockport, and sail on St. Joseph's Lake.

The Rink is Closed.
Capt. Dix has closed the Royal rink for the season, several days later than he closed last year's one on the harbor. He had a severe winter to battle against, between heavy snow and rain storms. He says that if nothing happens he will give the citizens a good rink next winter.

Another Mysterious Fire.
Yesterday afternoon some persons started a fire in an unoccupied frame house on Pine street, owned by J. McGowan. As soon as the blaze was discovered the fire station was notified. Water was secured from a sewer and poured on the devouring elements, but this did no good and the building was burned down.

Preparing for Business.
A preliminary meeting of the arbitrators, in the water works case, will be held in the council chamber to-morrow afternoon. Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Q. C., and Walkem, Q. C., will conduct the case for the water works company; Mr. James Agnew and an associate, yet to be appointed, will act for the city. J. L. Whiting will probably be chosen.

The New Division Organized.
Lieut. Col. Fairclough, of the Royal Military college canoe club, has been elected rear commodore of the Northern Division association. Mr. F. S. Rathbun, of Deseronto, is on the executive committee. The Kingston clubs are affiliated with the association. A camp will be held at Stoney Lake from August 1st to 12th.

The Hotel Arrivals.
Arrivals at the British American Hotel—R. C. Allan, R. L. Meadows, S. Pettit, W. R. Milligan, W. J. Muldrew, Toronto; D. C. Firth, C. S. Baker, Jno. McGillivray, J. R. Cox, N. Reid, Montreal; Frank DeJongue, Cape Vincent; W. G. Pollock, Cleveland, O.; A. Martin, Chicago; B. Godfrey, Scotland; G. W. Lucas, New York.

Late Mrs. P. Browne.
Sincere sympathy will be extended to Mr. P. Browne, of the firm of James Browne & Co., in the sad affliction he suffers by the death of his wife, after a very brief illness, rendered the more painful in view of previous bereavements. Mrs. Browne, an amiable, hospitable, and christian lady, was formerly Miss Flood, of London, and a niece of Mrs. James Harty, of this city.

Amendments to the Bill.
The city bills, respecting the consolidation of its debt, has been passed by the private bills committee, with a few amendments. The period for the running of debentures that may be needed for the bonusing of the Napanee and Tamworth railway, and the purchase of the water works, have been reduced from forty to thirty years. A deputa-tion may urge the passage of the bill as it was originally drafted.

Death of Mrs. Thomas Robinson, Sr.
At 11 o'clock this morning Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Thomas Robinson, customs officer, departed this life, after an illness of about six weeks duration. She was an old resident of Kingston, and during her life-time made many hosts of friends. She always was an indulgent mother and a faithful wife. Her husband, eight children (four sons and four daughters) and two grand children in all, have the sympathy of many friends.

A Popular Young Man.
On Saturday evening the employees of the Kingston Gas company assembled in the photometer room of the company's works for the purpose of presenting Mr. C. D. Kerr, the retiring secretary, with a handsome gold locket with raised monogram. The reverse side bears the inscription: "Chas. D. Kerr, from the employees of the K.G.W. Co., 1887." The presentation was made by J. W. Oldin on behalf of the employees. Mr. Kerr made a suitable reply, referring to the good feeling that had existed during the eight years of his secretaryship. Mr. Kerr intends leaving to-morrow for Philadelphia. He will study gas engineering in that city.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.

The Spice of Every Day Life—What the Public are Talking About—Nothing Escapes the Attention of Those Who are Taking Notes.

Twenty-five barrels of gasoline arrived from Cape Vincent to-day. Hundreds of people visited the prop. Myles yesterday afternoon. Civil service examinations begin May 10th, but the applications must be in before April 15th.

Some of the dirtiest sections of side walk in the city are to be found in front of the aldermanic residences.

A horse and sleigh, stolen from Napanee, was left at Catarqui yesterday. It was returned to the owner to-day.

The members of St. Lawrence Division, S.O.T., will visit Harmony Division, Garden Island, this evening.

If you have not room to store your sleighs away send them up to G. W. Robinson's store house on Queen St.

The oral examinations of the medical students begin to-night. The written examinations are all over now.

On Saturday Mr. T. Hanley ticketed two Picton blacksmiths and their families (numbering twelve) to Philadelphia.

Six hundred bushels of peas and 200 bushels of rye have arrived per K. & P. R. from Hartington and Verona for Eilbeck.

Russet apples, Spy apples; oranges and lemons, 20c doz.; fresh eggs; roll butter, 22c; tub butter, 18; roll bacon, 10c. Jas. Crawford.

Evangelistic services, conducted by Revs. Dr. Jackson and A. W. Maine, will be continued in the First Congregational church for another week.

W. Shea, keeper at Rockwood asylum, has returned from Hamilton, where he has been for several weeks erecting a stage in the asylum at that place.

The True Blues will meet at Merrion on May 10th. The representatives from Kingston will be W. McKee, W.M., and James Marshall, grand secretary.

Sermons in behalf of Methodist missions were preached yesterday at Portsmouth in the morning, and at Williamsville in the evening, by Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Pittsburg.

The new work on precis writing and indexing should be in the hands of every candidate for civil service and teachers' examinations. Send \$1.50 and secure a copy. Address, McKay & Wood, Kingston, Ont.

As will be seen in another column a muster of "B," or No. 2, company is called for to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. All the old members are expected, and new members will be welcomed. Now is the time to join.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

The Marquis of Salisbury is ill. Rev. Mr. DuVernet is holding a mission in Port Hope.

C. McIntyre, of Oshawa, is visiting friends in the city.

Michael Davitt will stump Scotland this week in the interest of Irish home rule.

Rev. R. Stilwell preached in Queen street Methodist church yesterday morning.

Henry George is said to bear a close resemblance to Lord Salisbury.

Dr. Mary Walker is delivering scientific lectures in a Philadelphia dime museum.

Miss Fleming accompanies her father, the chancellor of Queen's college, to England.

Acting-Secretary Fairchild, Washington, issued an order promulgating the retaliation bill.

A commission has been issued to Prof. Day, of the Royal Military college, dated from March 3rd, 1879.

J. P. Bonner, of Birmingham, will go to Ottawa at the opening of parliament to enter upon duties as a sessional clerk.

Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the knights of labor, is said to be breaking down under the strain of the work that is thrown on him.

W. G. Pollock, of the iron ore syndicate, is in the city. He recently presented \$100 to the sufferers by the accident at Wilbur mines.

Mr. Cargill, of the county of Bruce, has been appointed an officer in Her Majesty's customs. Of course he will resign and run Bruce again.

A. W. Stevenson, steward of the steamer Norseman, went west to-day in order to fit out the craft. The boat will be repainted and refurbished.

A. B. McCallum, of Listowell, and a graduate of Queen's, was banquetted before leaving that town for Toronto, where he enters on the study of law.

Mayor Carson, ex-Mayors Whiting, McIntyre, Gildersleeve, and Ald. Harty, visit Toronto to-morrow in the interest of the bill before the house respecting the city debt.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Shibley, of Yarker, who have been in Southern California for the benefit of their health, are now on their way home, and will arrive about April 8th.

Judge Jean Thomas Tascheran, brother of his eminence Cardinal Tascheran, was created a commander of the ord. of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Leo XIII on Thursday.

SAVAGE'S BAND WORKERS.

Revival Services in Sydenham St. Church—Success of the Organization.

A large audience filled Sydenham St. Methodist church last evening to witness the inauguration of evangelistic services by Rev. David Savage and his band. A large platform, erected in front of the pulpit, was occupied by the church choir and evangelists. A number of hymns were sung, and then Mr. Savage addressed the people at some length from Habakkuk III. 2. He asserted that the apathy of christians retarded the progress of the church more than all the opposition, no matter how bitter or formidable, from without. Rev. Mr. Savage, an accredited minister of the church since 1850, and who has been a president of conference, editor of the *Evangelical Witness*, and assistant editor of the *Christian Guardian*, told of the work of his bands. It has been in progress for years, and much success has attended it in Western Ontario and the Eastern Townships. After the holidays Mr. Savage went to Gananogue, single handed, but now band workers are engaged at Sydenham, "where salvation is booming," Harrowsmith, Farmersville, and Toledo. There was a great demand for workers in all parts of Eastern Ontario and the leader hoped before long to see a wonderful wave of religion sweep over the country. In his work here he is assisted by Dr. Sterling, whose ad-dresses in the salvation army while student were always appreciated, and by several ladies. Meetings will be held every night.

HE'S THE RICHEST SENATOR.

He's Said to be Worth \$75,000,000—He Don't Look Like It.



LELAND STANFORD.

The senate of the United States has been unjustly styled "the Millionaires' Club." But there are more poor men in it than is generally supposed, however, and, at any rate, of the richest member it is but just to say that he shows much public spirit in the vast wealth which he commands. For instance: In memory of his only child, a son who died in early youth, Senator Stanford has established and liberally endowed a comprehensive educational institution at Palo Alto, California, open to students from all parts of the Union. He was elected to the senate and took his seat March 4th, 1885. His term will expire March 3rd, 1891.

Mr. Stanford is of English stock. He was born in Albany county, New York, March 9th 1824. His father was a man of wealth and had much to do with the establishment of the Erie canal. After reading law Stanford became a resident of Fort Washington, Wisconsin. When the news of the gold discovery in California swept over the country, he became much interested, and in 1852 he pushed across the plains and settled at Michigan Bluffs, on the American River, in Placer county. He took an interest in mining, became a speculator and found a fortune in the union of the two. A recent estimate of his wealth places it at \$75,000,000. There is in San Francisco real estate upwards of \$5,000,000 worth, besides vineyards, farms and breeding ranches, and railroad investments on a very large scale. Four years ago he paid a tax on an assessment of \$20,000,000; nearly a half million was returned as in personal effects, diamonds, etc., of himself and family.

Senator-elect Stanford is above the usual height, broad-chested and with a straight, military bearing. He is courteous, affable and open-handed. His liberal patronage of art has secured for him the gallery of fine paintings which is one of the chief features of his elegant residence in San Francisco. Stanford farm is situated at Menlo Park, Santa Clara Valley, forty miles from San Francisco. The mansion, its chief ornament, was begun five years ago. It stands in the centre of 450 acres, which make up park and lawn, and is surrounded by thousands of trees, constituting one of the most unique collections in the world. The owner's aim is to gather there samples of every tree which can be made to grow in the soil of California.

ENTERTAINING MR. BURDETT.

Welcomed at Deseronto by All Parties—A Very Popular Member.

The reformers of Deseronto entertained Mr. S. B. Burdett, M.P., to an oyster supper at the O'Connor house on Friday evening, 18th inst. Mr. Burdett, accompanied by a number of Belleville friends, arrived during the afternoon, and was on all sides congratulated, by reformers and conservatives alike, on the great victory he had won, one of the most significant in many ways, including the great question of Irish home rule and other public questions of the day. Mr. Burdett, in the earlier part of the evening, held a reception at the O'Connor house, where crowds assembled to shake hands with the popular member for East Hastings. The Rathbun company's band, in full uniform, also turned out, and under the leadership of Prof. Crooks, their new instructor, played a number of selections before the hotel. About sixty persons sat down to the oyster supper, or banquet, which was served in a manner which would do credit to any city establishment. Mr. W. D. McRae most efficiently filled the chair, being aided by Mr. William Evans as vice-chairman. The usual patriotic toasts were drunk in cold water and responded to by gentlemen present. "Our Guest," the toast of the evening, was responded to in an eloquent speech by Mr. Burdett, who has the happy faculty of interspersing a number of striking and amusing anecdotes, illustrative of his subject. He congratulated the electors of East Hastings on their splendid and successful effort to carry the reform banner to victory. He was more than indebted to the sturdy workmen of Deseronto, who had given him such substantial aid in the struggle. From the conservatives and reformers alike, of Deseronto, friends and opponents, he had received nothing but kindness and courtesy. In the event of another struggle he was sure that East Hastings would speak out as decidedly as before for good and honest government. The speaker was loudly and frequently applauded. Col. Strong, U.S. consul, Belleville, made an eloquent speech in reply to the toast of the "President of the United States." Messrs. H. Ashley, O'Brien, Stewart, Smeaton, McArthur, McCarger, and Lolly, of Belleville; Anderson and West, of Tyendinaga; and Chief Culbertson, of the Mohawk reserve, also delivered eloquent speeches. The speech of the evening was that delivered by Mr. J. Allen, a venerable resident of Deseronto, educated in the orthodox radical school of English politics. His address had a most sterling ring, and made a decided impression. There are not half a dozen members of parliament in Canada who could deliver its equal. It would be to the credit of the workmen of Canada if they were represented at Ottawa by Mr. Allen and a few men of a similar stamp. But the poor workmen of Canada would sooner vote for any one else than one of their own number. The proceedings were of their own accord, and the speaker was brought to a close about 2 a.m. by rousing cheers for the queen, Mr. Burdett, the chairman, and others.

FOR MAKING PIE.

Russet apples, Northern Spy apples; five lemons, 20c doz.; 2 cans pumpkin, 25c; new dried blackberries, 15c. Jas. Crawford.

VALUE OF EDUCATION.

PROF. GOODWIN TALKS ENTERTAININGLY TO STUDENTS.

What is the Object of Living—A Man's Heart Must be in His Work—The Greater Facilities for Education of the Masses—Where Arts and Manufactures Flourish Most Vigorously.

Recently Prof. Goodwin, of Queen's university, delivered an address to the students of the Dominion Business college, upon (1) the value of education to men and women who have to work for a living, and (2) the kind of education which should be sought by those who have very limited time and means to devote to its pursuit. He enquired, "What is, or should be, the object of living? What aim should a human being set before him, in starting out on his own account, in beginning life for himself? If I send out a hundred thousand circulars to as many young men and women of Canada, asking this question, what would be the average answer? I have confidence enough in the goodness of those who are to make the Canada of the future to believe that the answer would be, not to make money, not to become a millionaire, not to get into parliament, not to live a life of indolent ease, not even to be happy merely, but to live so as to do one's utmost to make the world better, freer from vice, poverty, wretchedness, misery. In other words to live an unselfish life. Many medicines have been prescribed to cure this world of ours of its ills; it has been purged and physiced, and dosed and blistered by all kinds of doctors. In every age there have come forward men with their remedies for poverty and vice. The French of last century tried revolutions and republics, and a pretty mess they made of it. Workhouses, penitentiaries, soup-kitchens, etc., etc., *ad infinitum* have been administered. Laws without number have been made, but the poor we have with us always, and men and women still lead hard, vicious lives. This bad state of affairs is due in a great measure to the cultivation of selfish aims in life. If we are to live true lives we must lose sight of self, and if we do this we will attain to happiness, if we do not reach success in the usual sense of the word. I lay down this platform at the start so as to leave no room for mistake as to the object of what I am going to say to you this evening. I am not going to give you a recipe for getting rich; neither am I going to show you how to live without work. The man who tries to have an easy time, to get along with the least possible amount of work, is a poor sort of creature, and will never amount to anything, will never attain to true manhood. No; labour is our lot, and should be our delight. The men and women who have no inclination for honest work are doomed. The world has no room for them. They are useless lumber, and will sooner or later suffer the fate of such things. This, then, is my first conclusion, that activity is the natural state of a healthy man or woman; honest labor is what should fill our lives from early youth to old age. There is a homely old proverb which expresses very well the conditions under which we live. It is "Root hog or die." No one should be ashamed to do any kind of honest work. I am proud to be a citizen of a country the men and women of which have no such false pride. What a contemptible thing it is to look down upon a man because he drives a plow, or handles the axe, spade, or trowel. The drones are those deserving of contempt, and not the industrious bees of the hive. I have no patience with men and women who think they are too good to work. You, who listen to me to-night, let no such weak, unworthy idea gain entrance into your heads or hearts.

BUSINESS MUST BE INTERESTING.

The business of our lives should be interesting to us; it should be, to a great extent, a labor of love. When a man likes his work he does it better and with less effort, and this leads me to consider why it is that so many of us are doomed to pass our whole lives in doing work for which we have no taste, nay, for which we may have a positive dislike. Everybody will agree with me when I say that all men are not equally suited for all kinds of work. Some are fitted for one kind, some for another. There is no doubt about this. We have aptitudes, knack or whatever you choose to call it, for this thing or another. Everyone should make some attempt to find out what he can do well or best. Now, here we touch the point at which I have been aiming all along. A liberal education is of great value in helping one to find out what one can do best. It is as plain as a pikestaff. The more educated a man is the farther he can see around him. The farther he can see the more likely is he to discover where his work lies. Again, if a man's labor is to be successful it must be interesting to him. His heart must be in it. Every hirer of labour knows the difference between a man whose heart is in his work and one who doesn't care for what he does. This is true of all kinds of work, of the hand and of the brain. How important is it then that a man should choose the work for which he is best suited? There is an instinct which warns us away from an occupation for which nature did not intend us. Some people seem to have this instinct so widely developed that they are warned away from every occupation! To resume, our work must interest us if we are to make the most of our abilities. Now doesn't it seem a self-evident truth that the more a man knows about anything in which he is engaged the easier and more interesting the labour is for him? This you will readily concede, as far as mere technical knowledge goes, i.e., knowledge which applies directly to the work in hand. But it does not need very much examination of the subject to show that knowledge of principles is even more useful in this respect. The man who knows all about a moving machine, and can take it apart and put it together again, has more interest in mowing than the man who doesn't know much more than how to keep his seat, drive his horses, and keep clear of the cradle hills and roots. And the knowing man is the more likely to succeed as a mower, if his energy is equal to that of the ignorant man. Again, new things are constantly turning up in a man's work. One who knows nothing but the routine of his trade or profession is not prepared to deal with a new case. Something may need doing in his case which never occurred in that of the man or men from whom he learned. Unless he has learned principles as well as practice, unless his mind has been broadened and expanded by education, he is not well prepared to deal with these new cases. Suppose you are a farmer and wish to progress, knowing as you do the necessity for progress. New machines of one sort and another for mowing, reaping, cutting, washing, cutting, etc., are being continually put upon the market. Now, if you understand the principles according to which a machine should be built, aren't you better prepared to select what will be most useful

to you than the man who knows nothing about them? All things considered, then, we must conclude that a knowledge of the principles which underlie our daily labour is of assistance in helping us to select a proper field of labour, to labour to the greatest advantage, and to avoid mistakes.

EDUCATION VERY DESIRABLE.

But, I have not yet touched upon what I conceive to be that for which the disciplining and enriching of the mind is to be most esteemed. The difference between a man who knows nothing but the superficial facts of his daily routine, and one whose mind has been expanded and stored by study and painful thought, is vast indeed. The former leads only a kind of vegetable existence. He eats, sleeps, works—works, eats, and sleeps. He may think a little occasionally, but it is mostly obscure, unfruitful thought. For him the meadow is only so much grass for his cattle, the garden a place from which to get something for dinner; in fact, the whole little world in which he lives, is, in his eyes, a kind of irregular combined pantry and bedroom intended for himself in particular and for other people in general. Is it any wonder that under such conditions we find such examples of brutal selfishness, as we do find constantly among the wife-beating, beer-guzzling labourers of some parts of England. Here human nature reaches a depth from which the height of cultivated manhood seems to tower into heaven itself, so great is the difference. In such men the lamp of divinity burns very low. Fortunately, in Canada, we have nothing like this. Our lowest classes are far in advance of the stage I have just described. We owe this to our greater facilities for obtaining education, as well as to the increased opportunities for making money. As a consequence of these improved conditions our labouring classes are intelligent, fairly educated, and fairly prepared to see their way to those improvements in their various occupations which they must make continually if Canada is to keep pace with her neighbours. But they are more than this. They see to a certain extent what lies spread about them. Their eyes are open to those innumerable objects and incidents, beautiful, instructive, useful, suggestive, which nature is continually displaying to her intelligent children. But how vastly would their vision be extended if their minds and eyes were trained to observation, by means of that education which science alone can afford. Then, indeed, would a new world of wonder and beauty reveal itself to them. Common, homely objects would be invested with a new, a living interest. Every-day occupations would be filled with growing interest, and life would acquire a charm of brightness which not even old age could destroy or dim. Have I drawn too glowing a picture? I think an appeal to those whose eyes have been thus opened would sustain me in my position.

In this connection Prof. Goodwin read extracts from a paper published in the *Canadian Educational Monthly*, and written in connection with the establishment of a school of applied science in Kingston. The article went to prove that, other things being equal, the arts and manufactures flourish most vigorously in countries where liberal provision is made for diffusing a knowledge of the principles and applications of science. Education means advance in intelligence and this brings with it increased efficiency in any kind of work. The industries of a country advance with the technical education of its inhabitants. If the average man depends on knowledge, gained from a necessarily limited experience, he is not as likely to be successful as one who has added to experimental knowledge an acquaintance with the laws and those generalizations called laws, which underlie and connect all phenomena. The wealth of a country can only be increased in one way and that is by increasing the rate of production. This can be done by increasing the number of productive laborers and especially by increasing their efficiency. Wealth must be raised from soil, rock and sea, or it must come from the laborer's hands of the skilled artificer. It is useless to look to any policy of government for material prosperity until we have attended to this point, viz., to see to it that the producers are as efficient as possible.

BEST EDUCATION TO GET.

"I am afraid," he continued, "I have left myself very little time to consider the second division of my subject, viz.: What kind of education is best for young men and women who haven't much time to spare for study? Should it be altogether practical, training of hand and eye? I think not. If I have made myself clear you will see that in my opinion, a study of principles is the most useful training to be got in schools. Let the principles which underlie the facts be well mastered and illustrated by experiment, observation, etc., and the practical training will be easily acquired in the actual work. The prosperity of a country like Canada depends most largely on that of its farmers. The greater number of good farmers we have the better it is for the country. Farming is a profession which is never overcrowded, always plenty of room as long as the land lasts, and we are not likely to be reduced to the Englishman's two acres and a cow for a while at least. I believe in smallish farms, not much over a hundred acres. Further, I believe in high cultivation. Poor farming can never pay in a country where wages are as high as they are in Canada. And, lastly, I believe in educated farmers. There is no occupation pursued by man which is more consistent with man's nobility than this one. To subdue the earth and make her yield her richness for man's sustenance, to be in daily contact with old mother nature, with all her lessons of beauty, thrift and goodness, to walk upright under the arch of heaven and breathe freely and generously, to live in one's own house and surrounded by one's family, whose daily presence is a daily joy, are not these worthy of the highest manhood and womanhood? If not, tell me what occupation is. But this life, great as are its possibilities, may be very mean and miserable, if there is no mental enlightenment, no enterprise, no improvement, nothing but mere money-grubbing. To avoid this, our young farmers should receive the kind of training which they can get best of all in a good agricultural school. Failing that, let them take advantage of such opportunities as they have to learn the things bearing upon their profession. Let them learn the main principles of the growth, etc., of plants and animals, of chemistry, mechanics, etc. The rest they can best learn on a farm under a good farmer. I have been asked several times to arrange for a course of lectures on agricultural chemistry, and it has only been my lack of time and strength which has prevented me from doing it before now. Any such course given by me will deal with the chemistry of common every day things. It will not pretend to teach what no farmer need ever expect to learn, how to know the chemical character of a soil by looking at it; how to tell why a certain field won't grow wheat or turnips. But what it will do is, I hope, to set you thinking and observing."