

Why cannot some provision be made in law by which a fair proportion of public grants shall go to the sections that provide residences for their teachers, and to the teacher who holds a life certificate and resides in that residence, from year to year? Thus, liberality on the part of trustees and higher qualification and permanency on the part of the teacher would be directly rewarded.

Provision should be made that will secure prompt and ample supply of appliances, both as to accommodation and apparatus for the efficient discharge of the teacher's duties. Many a teacher is worried and discouraged, sometimes to the extent of changing schools, because he cannot get needed supplies.

Provision should also be made for a teacher's assistance and self-improvement during his months and years of labour. Why should not every board of trustees be required to furnish a library containing a few of the best authors on professional work, some of the most useful books of reference, and at least one educational periodical? While such provision may be classed among the less important means of securing permanency, it and others have their place and should not be overlooked.

I crave your indulgence for the imperfect way in which I have presented this important subject, but the time and ability at my disposal have been my limitations, and I trust the hints given may lead to practical results.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

CRITICISM OF IT BY JAMES M'COSH, D.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON COLLEGE, U.S.

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II.

Specialties in Study.—Men have special talents, and so they should have special studies provided for them. They are to have special vocations in life, and college youth should so far be prepared for them. Every student should have Obligatory studies, but, he should also be allowed Elective studies. The branches of knowledge are now so numerous and literature is so wide and varied, that no one can master it all; should he try to do so, he would only be "a jack of all trades and a master of none."

The student should have two kinds of electives provided for him. He may be allowed to take subjects which could not be required of all, such for

example, as Sanscrit, Anglo-Saxon, the Semitic Tongues, and in science, Histology and Physical Geography. No college should make these obligatory, and yet considerable numbers of students would prize them much and get great benefit from them to fit them for their farther study and life-work. Or, the student, after taking certain elementary branches, should have higher forms of the same provided for him, and be encouraged to take them. Of all the rudimentary branches or cardinal studies, there should be a course or courses required of all in order to make them educated gentlemen, but there should be advanced courses—Electives, to produce high scholars in all branches, literary, linguistic, scientific, philo-