

applied here, as most of us wish to see it applied in another department, there can be little doubt of the result. The keener and more subtle and alert the intelligence of the people, the more likely they are to have varied theological opinions, and the more likely they are to reject the uniformity of a State Church. No people have been more enthusiastic advocates of religious equality than the Scots. The disestablishment of the Church in Scotland, as well as of the Church in Wales, where the conditions are analagous, cannot be deferred when a pause in the political atmosphere affords a favourable opportunity for dealing with the question. It is clear that the burdens presently borne by landowners by immemorial usage for the maintenance of the State Church ought not to be simply discharged, but that they should, as legitimate burdens, be devoted to the purposes of the community, preferably to education. It is, however, unfair to regard the question as involving merely pecuniary considerations. The disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland ought to be carried out in no niggardly spirit.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

The *second* class of questions is the ECONOMIC; and here we pass from the structure of government to the practical working of the governmental organism. These economic-political questions may be usefully sub-divided into (a) those which affect the State; (b) those which affect the municipality; (c) those which affect the family; and (d) those which affect industry. Among those which affect (a) the STATE, there is the series of questions regarding ADMINISTRATION. Many ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS are needed in all the departments of governmental action. Mere age and the inevitable tendency of State offices to formalism produce inefficiency. The Dockyards, the Admiralty, the War Office, the Board of Trade, the Post Office, the Customs, and the Excise are incrustated with antiquated, expensive, and useless formalism. Every one of