

debate. The Council Chamber was crowded, and the excitement general. The proposals of the committee were rejected, and the hostile amendment, which stood in the name of Lawyer Cassel, was carried by a considerable majority (sixty-four votes to thirty-eight). But the matter has not been allowed to rest there. Public opinion in Berlin has been a good deal stirred by the decision of the town council. The teachers' papers are full of indignant comments, which find an echo in important sections of the general press. Statistical calculations are bandied to and fro. It is argued by the one side, that the Berlin teachers are being meanly treated; by the other side, that there is no sufficient cause for increasing their salaries at the present time. The advocates of Herr Cassel's motion contend that Berlin has no reason to become lavish in its expenditure because other cities have begun to level up their payment to a reasonable level. The Berlin teachers and their friends, on the other hand, argue that living is so much dearer in Berlin than under ordinary conditions elsewhere, that it will always be fair for salaries in the capital to be in advance of those paid in provincial cities.—*Journal of Education*.

According to the *Journal of Education* in England, there is as much misunderstanding about the new University for Ireland as there was about the Quebec Education Bill. "Irish University affairs," says that organ, "are all in the air just now. It seems to be assumed quite generally that Government will next session bring in a Bill for the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland. Under these circumstances one of the London dailies narrates the pertinent advice given to Mr. Arthur Balfour, when he accepted the post of Chief Secretary, by Lord Morris, then Chief

Justice: 'Young man,' said the great officer of law, 'you don't know much about Irish affairs. Take the advice of an owld man who knows a great dale. Let no divil of mischief ever tempt ye to touch the Irish education question.' We are ourselves inclined to think that a little more time might easily be granted to the Royal University, so that Catholics may learn to know what they really want, even supposing the Government should be willing to endow a Catholic University. The Royal has not yet been at work sixteen years—it is perfectly open; Trinity is so substantially, so that there exists no crying grievance. It is idle to compare Ireland with Scotland as regards the number of its Universities. Although Scotland had three Universities founded within a century—St. Andrews in 1411, Glasgow in 1450, Aberdeen in 1494—yet no two appear within twenty years of each other. And, though Scotland is a 'poor' country, yet since the Reformation it has not been poor educationally. Until the present generation, its primary and secondary systems have made it a pioneer in matters educational. Ireland has scarcely felt the wave of reform which has passed over Britain, and has made many of us so alive to the fact that education is linked, and must be co-ordinated, from the lowest primary school up to the University itself. We shall give next month an interview with Monsignor Molloy which is an able exposition of Catholic aspirations."

A curious case has occurred in connection with an English Board of School Guardian, which gives us an interesting glimpse at the way the cunning of Christian muscularity advocates has sought to make out of the disrespectable the essence of a healthy exercise for boys. Is there a School