

candidate. They encourage superficiality and neglect proper foundations. Finally, the possession of the certificate gives a false feeling of security and self-complacency.

This statement of the evil results of examinations does not imply a recommendation for their abolition. They are necessary evils, whose existence should never be forgotten. But we cannot return to the system of individual preference and patronage. All that we can do is to do away with superfluous examinations.

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The following rules for the guidance of examiners are suggested by Professor F. Paulsen in his able contribution to Rein's *Encyklopädisches Handbuch der Pädagogik*:

(1) Lay stress upon the positive elements. The examination as such has the opposite tendency to bring out all deficiencies.

(2) Begin with easy, simple and specific questions. An obscure question and answer easily upset the whole examination.

(3) Treat mistakes and misconceptions after the advice given in Gal. vi. 1: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; consider thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

(4) Do not forget that the majority of people do not put their "best foot foremost" in an examination.

(5) Do not forget the *suaviter in modo* in a desire for the *fortiter in re*.

(6) To recommend the unworthy and ignorant is to take away from the industrious and able man what rightly belongs to him.

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One more bright page has been added to the fast closing book of the nineteenth century. Little Crete—poor, torn, distracted, blood-deluged

Crete—the most beautiful island in the Mediterranean Sea—is free at last. For twenty-four hundred years its unfortunate inhabitants have been in a state of continuous warfare, until it has become proverbial as the isle of discord. In the time of Homer the little island boasted a number of flourishing cities and a dense population of the Hellenic race. It is recorded that the Apostle Paul visited it and established the Church there. From 1204 to 1669 A.D. it was under the control of the Venetians, who treated its people with great severity. In 1669 the Turks laid siege to Crete and captured it, only after a struggle of some twenty-four years. From that time to this has been one long history of treachery, oppression, tyranny and blood. The insurrection of 1866-69 was the bloodiest Cretan revolt of this century, and cost the Turkish Government thirty million dollars to suppress. During the insurrection of 1896, which led to the Turko-Greek war, the six great powers adopted a scheme of reform, which was imposed upon the unwilling Sultan by the admirals of the combined fleets. Owing to the laxity of the several powers in not sending sufficient troops to preserve order, the turbulent Turkish elements broke out once more, and this time killed a number of British officers and men. Admiral Noel at once took effective measures to punish the criminals, and in addition has now bundled the last of the Turkish troops out of the island upon a British transport, bag and baggage. As *The Globe* cartoon so aptly puts the whole matter: "The concert of Europe is doing good work for once, in bundling the Turks out of Crete. The reason appears to be that Britain is the whole concert." Prince George of Greece is the new governor, and we may now hope that with the twentieth century will come for Crete the rest and peace she has not known for more than two centuries past.