

for Mechanics' Institutes to the extent of only \$4,000 per year. This showed plainly that if the Depository were put in competition with the regular trade, with a fair field and no favor, it would be driven off the field by the booksellers. (Hear, hear.)

"He contended that making fair allowances for interest on stock, and taking the salaries of officers at \$4,855, with a fair proportion for Dr. May and Dr. Hodgins' services; contingencies \$3,587, the annual expenses of the Depository would be \$13,242. Taking their net profits at \$4,418 this would show a loss to the country of \$8,825, which was paid by the regular trade. (Hear, hear)."

We are not able to say how far these statements can be borne out by fact, but strongly incline to the opinion so generally expressed at the Convention, that it might safely be dispensed with. The interference of the Depository with the regular book trade of the country, is also worthy of attention. It is not just for any government to

assume work which can be as well done through the ordinary commercial channels. No person need fear now-a-days, when so much enterprise prevails in every department of trade, that any commodity for which there is a demand will be unsupplied. This we find to be the case with every other article of trade, why not in the matter of books? Surely the enterprise exhibited by our Canadian publishers should be a sufficient guarantee on this point.

We have no desire to wage a factious war against this part of our educational system, but we do believe that if it has not outlived its usefulness, we have at least reached a period in our commercial prosperity, when we can with safety dispense with it. In doing so, we can give credit for the benefits it may have conferred upon us, and also render due praise to the wisdom of those who provided through its agency, the people of this Province with much valuable and useful literature.

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## THOUGHTS ON TEACHING.

BY R. M'CLELLAND, TEACHER, ST. CATHARINES.

(Concluded.)

Wide is the teacher's field, and responsible his mission. How shall he fulfil it, how shall he energize the indolent, control the impetuous, and subdue the perverse? How shall he cultivate sound principles, form good habits, and develop the soul for eternal progress, duty, happiness and heaven?

The indispensable pre-requisites for success are appropriate natural endowments,—such as an innate love for children, aptness to teach, and good talents,—together with a preparatory course of training. If thus commissioned of God for our work, we may

cheerfully summon our energies, and God will help us, working in and through us; for the unfolding of the human soul is His own great work. Good angels, too, will recognize us as their fellow-workers, and lend us their sympathizing aid. Since we labor to develop and train the mind, the weapons of our success should be, "not carnal, but spiritual, and mighty through God."

The first of these weapons is *faith in God*, for faith is a miracle-worker, by which we may draw down and appropriate the divine life; and also *faith in ourselves*; for confidence in ourselves inspires others