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Editorial Notes.

IN Mr. Wallis's article in last issue on "Our Over-crowded Profession," the words "first-class or second-class certificates" should be read after the words "a sufficient number of teachers holding," in first column.

WE congratulate both our readers and ourselves on the increasing amount of original matter we are being enabled to give them, in the different departments. We are always especially glad to receive anything in the shape of good hints and methods for schoolroom work. Those who are conscious of success in their special modes of teaching certain subjects should be generous in letting others have the benefit of their study and experience.

DO not fail to read the excellent article on "The Bearing of Psychology on Teaching," on our "Special Article" page in this number. Our thanks and those of our readers are due to D. J. Goggin, Esq., Principal of the Manitoba Normal School, for his kindness in securing a copy of the paper and forwarding it for the benefit of our columns. We have not in a long time seen so forcible a plea for the study of Psychology by the teacher. We commend it to every reader.

IS not an undue proportion of the time of the teachers in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes taken up with those preparing for University matriculation, or for teaching and other professions; to the detriment of the great majority whose school education ends with those schools? We ask for information. If such is the fact, it is the fault, we know, not of the teachers, but of the code. We should like to hear from some of the High school masters upon the subject.

IT is encouraging to note on every hand indications that a larger place is henceforth to be given to English in the programmes of institutions of learning of all grades. The following recommendation submitted by Principal Grant, at a recent meeting of the Governors of Queen's College, Kingston, is a move in the right direction:—

That the present chair of English and history be divided into two: Prof. Ferguson being appointed professor of history—ancient, modern, and constitutional; and a professor of English language and literature advertised for in Canada and Great Britain.

THERE is force in the contention of Mr. Gibson in the Legislature that those who are seeking higher education receive more advantages in the schools than those who are obliged to content themselves with what the public schools can give. Not less for the higher institutions but more for the lower, is probably what is needed. What about the agriculture that was to be taught in the public schools? How much is being done to cultivate in boys and girls a taste for agricultural pursuits, and an ambition to bring high intelligence and full scientific knowledge to bear upon them?

THE friends of the Mimico Industrial School complain of the meagre aid (\$1,000) given to it by the Government and Legislature. We do not know a worse kind of institution upon which to practice economy than the industrial school. We should like to see an efficient one in the neighborhood of every city and large town in the Dominion, well supported, if necessary, by provincial funds. It is more than doubtful if any other kind of educational institution would pay better dividends in the shape of promoting the real welfare of the country. The accounts of every such school, if it be efficiently conducted, would show in the long run two large items to credit, viz: saving in expense of detecting and punishing crime, and earnings of industrious citizens manufactured out of material which would otherwise have been worse than wasted.

THERE are, it is said, several Canadian competitors for the new chair of Political Science in the University of Toronto. If among the number can be found one thoroughly qualified to handle the complicated and difficult subjects included in the department, it will be gratifying to all concerned, the Minister of Education, the University, and the Canadian public. Judging from comments that have appeared some have the idea that Political Economy is the main or only subject to come within the purview of the new chair. This is, we believe, by no means the fact. Constitutional History, International Law, and Comparative Politics, will also come within its scope, and the first named, at least, can be second to no other in the demands it must make upon the time and energies of Professor and students. In order to explore successfully this wide and important field the new professor will need to add a strong and healthy physique to his other qualifications.