

gulations for the next examination for leaving certificates, the Scottish Education Department deprecates the present practice of sending in very young pupils, and trusts that in future candidates below thirteen years of age will not be presented unless their presentation is warranted by special circumstances. At a dinner given in celebration of the 216th anniversary of the Edinburgh Merchant Company, the chief speaker was Sir Henry Craik, who took as his subject a proposition that he had already advanced on several occasions, this, to wit, that in technical education there is an undue hurry to achieve immediate results, that many reformers seem enamoured of "raw haste, half-sister to delay." He contended that the schools should not be workshops, but places rather where the foundations of all successful work are laid.

There is encouragement for the self-taught boy in the success of Mr. George Unwin, B.A., of England, who was educated up till thirteen years of age in an elementary school, and then for the next seven years a clerk in a hat warehouse. From the warehouse he won a scholarship at University College, Cardiff, and thence passed to Oxford as Scholar of Lincoln, whence he graduated last summer with first class honors in the school of Literæ Humaniores. His coming to Oxford was due largely to his desire to qualify himself for University Extension work, and after a successful trial at the recent summer meeting, Mr. Unwin was appointed by the Oxford delegates to a junior lectureship in ancient history and philosophy. His ambition is to attract the attention of working men—more particularly in the North of England—to these subjects.

During the past two weeks a lively controversy has been raging in Ber-

lin on the subject of the salaries of the teachers in the elementary schools which are under the control of the town council. Recent legislation in the Prussian Landtag has raised the whole question of the scale on which elementary school teachers shall be paid. Hitherto the salaries paid to this grade of teachers in Berlin have been notably above the average paid in Prussia. Starting with 60*l.* a year, the Berlin elementary school teacher's salary has, since 1894, risen by regular increments to a maximum of 190*l.*, reached after thirty-two years' service. In addition to this, however, he has drawn an annual allowance of 30*l.* to meet the rent of his apartments. A committee of the town council was recently appointed to reconsider this scale. The committee proposed that Berlin should continue to lead the market. Legislation having brought the practice of other districts nearer to the level hitherto adopted in Berlin, the committee recommended that the capital should again take a step forward and raise the rate of salaries. The proposal was that the teachers should begin at 68*l.* a year (retaining their allowance of 30*l.* a year towards rent) and rise by regular increments to a maximum of 200*l.* a year, to be attained after thirty-two years' service. Against this there was tabled a hostile amendment, which proposed a commencing salary of 50*l.* a year (with the added allowance of 30*l.* a year towards rent), rising by increments to a maximum of 200*l.*, attainable after thirty-one years' service. The latter scheme thus proposed to curtail a teacher's income at the beginning of his career, but to enable him to reach, at a date somewhat earlier than that named by the committee, a maximum which is 10*l.* in excess of that attainable under the regulations hitherto in force. The question came up for settlement on November 18, and led to an animated