

is not very suitable for classes, this evil is perhaps more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having plenty of good air. Where a Hall for the purpose can be had, it is well; but where this cannot be, it is questionable wisdom to hold the Sabbath School in a basement where the lowness of the ceiling almost certainly precludes the possibility of a proper supply of pure air throughout the time of meeting, and thus unfits teachers and scholars for the work of the school, and for whatever follows. A pleasing feature in all the schools was the number of young men and women who were in the classes. It is a hopeful sign of New Glasgow. The attendance is about as follows: In James' Church school, on the roll, 190, average, 128; in Primitive Church and St. Andrew's Church schools, each 160 on the roll, and 120 of an average; in Knox's Church school, on the roll 90, average 75. The order in all the schools seemed excellent.

In the evening I worshipped in James' church, and heard an excellent sermon from Mr. McCurdy.

It is cheering to find that although much of the old bigotry remains in New Glasgow, it is gradually becoming less. The ministers have begun to exchange pulpits, and the members to acknowledge the good that is in each other. Oh! for such an outpouring of the Spirit as will fill all hearts so full of love that dissension and bitterness shall be impossible.

R. N. & G.

Halifax Protestant Industrial School.

We have received the report for 1871 of this institution, and find that it shows such progress that it can now for the first time be said to be abreast of the needs of the city. Its language is;—"we have had during 1871 an average of 51 boys, and though we are not likely to go above this average for two or three years, we have room for 100," "as many as ought ever to be in one institution, or as we are likely to be asked to take in at any one time." The boys range from 9 up to 18 years of age, and besides being schooled and disciplined are taught tailoring, cabinet-making, shoemaking, gardening, kindling-wood making, &c., &c. Since the report was issued, we see from the Halifax papers that two or three more lads have been sent from the Police Court to the School. What a blessing to have such a place to send them

to instead of Rockhead among hardened offenders!

Of course the institution is in debt. When we see that its income from regular subscriptions does not average over \$1000, our wonder is that it is only \$1800 in debt; especially as the Committee have to complain that they have received \$1300 less than was actually necessary to put up the new buildings, and as a new place requires a good deal of money to put it in order, and as they had to take more boys than they laid out for. We are very much mistaken if there are not Christian men and women in Halifax enough to send in the \$1800 very soon, and more too whenever it is wanted for a Reformatory such as this one has proved itself to be.

Innovation.

This word, if its meaning were determined by derivation, denotes simply, the introduction of something new, or, at least, something not practised for a long period: or, it may be, never in a particular part of the world, in a particular society, or during the existence of a certain institution. For, as to new things, Solomon reminds us that, "There is no new thing under the sun;" that "the thing that hath been, is the thing that shall be;" "neither is there anything of which we can say, Behold! This is new!" So that things which, in common speech, we call new are, according to this very high authority, only new in appearance. They are new to us. This remark of Solomon's opens up a large field of inquiry and reflection. The lost arts are not few in number, and there is much evidence to shew that many of our boasted modern improvements were known to the men of the olden time. For the human mind is a busy power, always struggling to burst the bonds of material restraint, and thereby dragging curious discoveries to the light; and the bosoms of men were as strong and adventurous before the flood as afterwards upon the plains of Troy, or under the porticos of Athens. But it is superfluous to enter at present upon this field of investigation. It is sufficient to remark now, that the word, however harmless in derivation, is always employed in a bad sense, and is applied as a reproach to such changes as are supposed to be contrary to good order or sound wisdom, or constitutional law or prosperity. Thus, we have Shakespeare's "hurley burly innovation."

To how many good things in this troubled and strange life the term, "innovation," has been applied by the easy and well-to-do people—the men of couches and arm-chairs—the good feeders and sound sleepers in