

a prolonged lecturing tour. It is practically impossible for any man, however gifted or imaginative, to repeat the same lecture, time after time, in quick succession, without showing signs of mental inertia. This is the more likely to be the case when the lecturer deals with a trite theme and not in any markedly novel way. That Dr. Watson should have achieved a high degree of success in spite of the inevitable drawbacks, speaks volumes for his versatility. It must be said, however, that the impression produced on the reader by his books is far more favourable than the impression produced on the hearer by his lectures.

The Nelson
Anniversary.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar has this year evoked more than the usual amount of spontaneous expression of feeling, which has found vent in the decoration of the monuments erected in Nelson's honour. The one in Montreal was wreathed with the British and French flags, a fact which has been variously commented on by the French journals. *La Patrie*, from which one might have expected more philosophical calmness and historical tolerance, regards the incident as a humiliation to the French race. *Le Monde*, which has not always been so free from prejudice, speaks of Nelson in terms of appreciation, and cannot see why both races should not revere his memory as that of a brave and generous man, as they unite in raising their hats to the Wolfe-Montcalm monument on the Plains of Abraham. In truth, Nelson was worthy of honour. He was a brilliant strategist as well as a brave officer, and he was as kind-hearted as he was competent. That there is no mistake in the popular instinct which assigns so much importance to the battle of Trafalgar has been shown anew by the publication of Gen. Bingham's diary of the events connected with Napoleon Bonaparte's banishment to St. Helena, where the writer was second in command. In one of his conversations with the distinguished prisoner the latter told him that he really meant to invade England with the great force which he assembled at Boulogne, that his failure to do so at that time was due to the failure of Admiral Villeneuve to join him, and that the final abandonment of the plan of campaign was due to the destruction of the French fleet at Trafalgar.

Upper Canada
College.

Principal Parkin, of Upper Canada College, stated in a recent public address that the number of resident pupils has been kept down by the practice of rejecting applicants whose presence in the institution would be objectionable and demoralizing. Tradition reports that a veteran master in the College once told a younger teacher, who was disappointed in the quality of the material on which he had to work, that the institution was "a cross between a reformatory prison and an idiot asylum, the boys sent to it being either too bad or too stupid to be sent anywhere else." Whatever ground there may have been for such a characterization in the past, Dr. Parkin is determined that there shall be none in the future, although he admits that "it seems difficult for some parents to get rid of the reformatory idea in connection with a public school." There is nothing surprising or unnatural in this, for a parent who has a bad boy very properly wants to have his character improved, and if he cannot have him admitted to a residential school established and endowed out of public funds, where is he to send him? The question thus raised is not easily answered, the more so as boys who have the reputation of being "bad" sometimes develop into men who, to say the least, are far from meriting that epithet.

Rev. Dr.
Milligan.

Twenty years ago the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, was divided into two. One section, retaining the name of "St. Andrew's" and the pastorate of the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, migrated to the corner of King and Simcoe streets, where it still worships. The other, under the name of "Old St. Andrew's" and the pastorate of the Rev. G. M. Milligan, continued for a time to occupy the historic edifice on the corner of Adelaide and Church, and then removed to its present building on the corner of Jarvis and Carlton streets. Mr. Macdonnell died a few months ago, but Dr. Milligan is still discharging his pastoral duties in his characteristic way and with unabated energy. The twentieth anniversary of his induction has just been celebrated, and to all appearance he is good for another twenty years. It is pleasant to be able to record that, in spite of the congregational cleavage, the fraternal bond between the two pastors was unusually close and enduring, though in personal idiosyncrasies they were markedly different. It is no less pleasant to bear testimony to the self-sacrificing and public-spirited way in which each of them took part in general movements for the betterment of the condition of society. "How the other half lives" was well known to each of them from long-continued and arduous devotion to charitable work.

The Archbishop
of Canterbury.

The position of ecclesiastical Primate of England, though not so important relatively as it once was, is still a very dignified and influential office. The promotion of Bishop Temple of London to the position has caused some surprise, not because his fitness for it is doubted, but because, while he has always been a personal friend of Mr. Gladstone, his appointment comes from Lord Salisbury. He filled for eleven years, from 1858 to 1869, the position made famous by Dr. Arnold, the headmastership of Rugby. Early in that portion of his career he won fame or notoriety, according to the point of view, by appearing at the head of the list of authors of the celebrated "Essays and Reviews." His elevation to the episcopacy as Bishop of Exeter in 1869, took place on the advice of Mr. Gladstone, whose Irish Church disestablishment policy he had warmly and publicly supported. In 1885 he was transferred to the See of London, over which he has ever since presided. The new Primate's advancement seems to meet with general acceptance on the part of both the clergy and the laity.

A Novel
Competition.

All who have anything to do with scientific or philosophical discussions are familiar with the fact that controversy frequently lapses into logomachy on account of the uncertainty in the use of terms. Polemics often think they are disputing about principles when they are really quarrelling over the meanings of words. Any effort to lessen this waste of intellectual acumen and energy deserves encouragement in the interest of truth, and for this reason we are glad to see that a prize of \$250 has been offered for the best treatise on "the causes of the present obscurity and confusion in psychological and philosophical terminology, and the directions in which we may hope for efficient practical remedy." The competition is to be academic, being limited to those who, before the first of October of this year, had passed the examinations qualifying for a degree in some European or American university. The competing essays may be written in English, French, or German, and those prepared in America are to be sent, with the usual precautions as to secrecy, to Prof. Titchener, of Cornell University.