

the meantime by the assurance that he has decided to remain here.

However, we should be glad to see the Church get the fullest benefit of his services, and we see no good reason why he might not continue to occupy his present position and at the same time meet the wishes of the Assembly as to the larger work. With the necessary clerical assistance such as can easily be secured, he could manage all the funds of the church now under Dr. Reid's care, except the Knox College funds, in addition to what he has now, and manage them as easily from Montreal as from Toronto. Montreal is the most advantageous point for the direction of all other kinds of business affecting the whole Dominion, and but for the unfortunate incident of the burning of the Parliament Buildings in 1847, it would have been the political as well as the commercial capital to-day. With the chief financial agency of the Church at Montreal, it would be possible to make our Church really one in the administration of its main funds. The present arrangement makes it necessary to have two Home Mission Committees, two Augmentation Committees, two Foreign Mission Committees, two Committees for the Widows' and Orphans' Funds and two for the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. In fact, the benefit of the Union of 1875 has been largely nullified by the mistaken policy of putting the chief agency in Toronto. A good opportunity is offered for

rectifying the blunder then made. It is to be hoped the Church will avail herself of it. This is no selfish attempt to claim for Montreal a position that might increase its importance in church affairs, but sound business policy such as will appeal to the common sense of every business man. If sectional feeling, either east or west, prevails against it, as it may, the Church will long have cause to regret it, and in the end be compelled to adopt this policy, when perhaps it will be too late to derive the full advantage of doing so. Let some of our business elders take the matter up in an earnest, practical way, and we feel sure the Church as a whole will respond.

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Spelling Reform :—

From time to time the question of "fonetik refawrm" is brought before the public. Occasionally an Educational Journal renders itself ridiculous by printing a few columns after the ideal manner of the reformers. Opinions of various great and learned men that seem to favor the fad are again and again retailed. The fact that children in our schools must spend years of weary toil in mastering the orthography of their own language, is lamented. The difficulty, which the anomalies of the English tongue place in the way of its being acquired by foreigners, is represented as retarding the time when that speech shall be universal, and as being therefore a clog upon the wheels of the world's progress.