

examinations of such institutions for these years. In truth, we trust the day is not far distant when it will be possible for all our high school masters and teachers to be graduates. The case of graduates without experience in teaching is a difficult one. There is no doubt that masters have felt for some time that something should be done to better equip, professionally, young graduates just entering on the difficult and exacting duties of a teacher. The proposed solution of the problem is, to say the least, crude and unsatisfactory."

*Queen's College Journal* contains a most interesting address by Prof. Goodwin on "Alchemy." To Hermes Trismegistus he credits the following formula for the preparation of a philosopher's stone: "Take of moisture an ounce and a-half; of meridianal redness, that is the soul of the sun, a fourth part, that is half an ounce; and of auripigmentum a half ounce, making in all three ounces." Geber, the earliest recorded Arabian alchemist, wrote a treatise on "The Height of Perfection;" so unintelligible, however, as to be termed *gibberish*. The greatest of alchemists was Roger Bacon, the most learned Friar of his age. Last of all came the great Paracelsus, or, as he termed himself, Philippus Theophrastus Aureolas Bombastes Paracelsus ab Hohenheim. He was accustomed to wind up a lecture to his students by such a remark as, "I am, beyond dispute, the greatest physician among the Germans." Besides the fruit of his work, he has bequeathed us the term *bombast*. "The alchemists delighted in mystery—allowed their imaginations to run riot through our planetary system, finding a bond between the sun and lustrous gold, between glowing Saturn and dull lead; or peopling chemical substances with myriads of controlling spirits, explaining all mysteries by shrouding them in deeper mysteries. Their very *faults* are dear to us, and after some bold curve or strong upward stroke reveals to us the bright genius that strove in that far-off shadowy age."