

of King's College, Windsor. Later he became head of the well-known firm, McLeod, Morson, & McQuarrie, with offices at Charlottetown and Summerside. As few lawyers escape the contagion of politics—the disease is likely to fasten upon them sooner or later—Mr. McLeod took a bath in this troublous sea. He was elected as conservative member for Charlottetown in the House of Assembly in the general election of 1879. Be it remembered, however, that he won his election largely because of his qualification and integrity of character. Of course it was something to be a Conservative. Next he was sworn in a member of the Executive Council and on the 11th of March, 1879 was appointed Provincial Secretary and Treasurer. With a view to giving himself more fully to his professional duties, he resigned his office in March, 1880. He was re-elected to the Assembly in the general election of 1882, and again 1888. He succeeded Mr. Sullivan as Attorney-General and Premier in 1889. In 1891 he was created Queen's Council. He was appointed Judge of Prince County on the ninth of March, 1893—a position which he is now holding.

Law is a noble profession. Of course what Bacon says may be largely true: Laws are like cobwebs where the small flies are caught, and the large ones break through. What Bovee says may also be true: That the only thing certain about litigation is its uncertainty. Yet Sir Edward Coke's words are true: Reason is the life of the law; nay the common law itself is nothing else but reason. The law is the perfection of reason. This is one of many reasons why Judge McLeod loves his work. As a man of probity, intelligence and culture, he stands high. In all the important offices he has filled, he has honored his office, and thus brought honor to himself, and some of these offices are the highest in the gift of our country. Judge McLeod is where he is to-day, because merit receives reward, and the man makes his place. The true interests of his native land and of the Dominion of Canada have been well subserved by his righteous administration, and may he long live, a terror to evil doers and a praise to such as do well.

Science In The Schools.

Supervisor McKay, of Halifax, recently read a paper before the N. S. Institute of Science on the state of science-teaching in the schools of this Province. His review of the condition of these schools shows that there is something yet to be desired. In an elementary form science has a place in eight grades. In these grades the scholars are not expected to study books, they must study things, try experiments and draw their own "conclusions." In respect to the quality of this work, Mr. McKay says that in five per cent. of the schools it is fairly well done, in sixty per cent it is conducted with some degree of success, and in the rest it is hardly attempted. Two reasons