out the greater part of second and third year terms two lectures a week on practical agriculture and the selection, care and common diseases of stock,are delivered before the classes by some professor or instructor especially qualified for that duty.

The teaching force is made up principally of our own graduates who have taken a good stand during their college course and show a special aptitude for imparting instruction. These young men, having their afternoons and evenings to themselves are able to devote a good deal of time to some special line of work. They have the advantage over other graduates of being within reach of chemical and biological labratories. They also have the professors to assist them in their work. Thus when the President receives an application for a young man to go and take charge of, or assist, in any associated line of work in other colleges, he has always on hand someone whom he can conscientiously recommend to fill the position.

The O. A. C. has now gradaates oucupying positions in American Colleges, lecturing on biology, chemistry, dairying, animal husbandry and horticulture, and I cannot help thinking that each of them would have been better fitted for his life's work, had he received a thorough primary training before taking up his specialty. Then after graduation if he could remain a short time at his Alma Mater rubbing off rough corners by association with more matured minds, gaining some worthy knowledge and shouldering a little responsibility, he would be eminently better fitted for specific work. In this age a man must be intelligible to be considered intelligent, and the man who can rise and express his views in a straightforward, forcible manner, is worth more to a community than half a dozen bookworms, who sit still and adorn their visage with an all-wise look. Teaching primary students with an able staff watching your every movement, will surely develop such a faculty.

With a preparatory department some of the studies now taught in the college classes might be placed here; for instance arithmetic, bookkeeping, composition and English grammar. This would leave a gap in the first year work, which could be filled with second year studies In the second year again much of the third year work might be accomplished, for there is no doubt that too much work is now being crowded into the final year. This then would be a general relief all around and the President would no longer have occasion in the circular to warn students of the third year that "it is necessary, above everything else, that the candidate know how to spell correctly and be able to write good English."

To sum up the advantages to be derived from an established Preparatory Department, we find.

1. A better comprehension of elementary branches.

2. Students on a more equal footing on entering the Collegiate departments.

3. A higher standard of Matriculation.

4. Students have become accustomed to taking notes; have become familiar with dormitory life and have learned something of the objects and aims of the institution.

5. The careless and indifferent students are sifted out and prevented from entering the College classes.

6. Employment is afforded for a limited number of graduates.

7. Boys who had never done practical farm work, would have a better opportunity for learning field work.

8. The whole system of College work would be toned up and the instruction be rendered more thorough and uniform.

Is Phrenology a Science?

(Miss L. Henderson, Guelph.)

"You know I do not consider phrenology a science at all," said a teacher, a graduate in arts, to me the other day. "Yes," I replied, "what have you read about it?" "Oh I have read one or two papers on the subject," he replied in a lordly tone. One or two papers on the science of Physiology, Botany, etc., would make very small figuring. Yet this Solon thought it sufficient to decide the most difficult subject we have to deal with in the whole realm of thought, viz., Mental Science, Human Character, Mind and Brain. Prof. Silliman, the learned Naturalist, Geologist, Scientific Writer and Professor of Chemistry at Yale College, New Haven, said of phrenology after a careful study of its principles: "Phrenology, then, stands exactly like the other sciences of observation upon the basis of phenomena and their observed correspondence with a theory which is deduced from them." Prof. Alexander Bain, in his book, "Study of Character," makes the following acknowledgment of phrenology. "All theorists previous to phren-