

High Schools as well as in a Medical College and the University. He has been Inspector of schools, President of the County Association of Teachers, Member of the Central Committee, and lastly Secretary of the Board of Matriculation Examiners for Queen's, Victoria and Trinity. On no subject is he so well entitled to be heard as on the teaching of Science, for he himself taught Chemistry and Natural History for a far longer time than he has taught Mathematics, and both as a lecturer and experimenter competent authorities who have sat at the feet of Huxley and Tyndall, put him on the same level with those magnates. On this subject his conclusions are the same as those which the Philosophical Faculty of Berlin came to after a careful and extensive induction of instances. He believes that the time given to the teaching of Science in High Schools is almost wasted, at any rate "that the ultimate benefit to the country of the school which gives much of its time to Science will be less than that of the school which confines itself mainly to Classics, Mathematics and English." He gives reasons, that will appear to most minds conclusive, for believing that the old disciplines are the best for mental training, and that the student who lays a broad foundation of Literature and Mathematics will be able to build thereupon the best Science super-structure. With regard to the candidates who presented themselves for Matriculation last June, his testimony is that their knowledge of Science was "mostly of the parrot kind. Where the question could be answered by the statement of a fact, the answer was generally forthcoming. But where the question required a deeper insight into underlying principles, the answers were given in a very uncertain voice, and were generally nonsensical or astray" — What do "the practical men" say to all this heresy?

FIRST the Liberal and then the Conservative students met in solemn Council and formed associations in and by which they were to assist their respective parties or perish in the attempt. We can not see one good reason why either of these associations should have been formed; but we can think of very many reasons why they should not exist. There are too many societies in the University now, then in the name of these already dead or dying, why was the new body brought into existence, to die of slow starvation. It seems contrary to the spirit of young men whose opinions should be forming, contrary to University spirit in general that men should voluntarily confine themselves within the narrowest of all cribs, and decide to look upon state questions only from the point of view of party politics. These bubbles will of course burst after the election is over, but they should never have been blown, as the whole scheme savors too much of hereditary politics.

THOSE of our students having in view a ministry in the Presbyterian Church must find great occasion for thought in a careful study of the signs of the times. There can be little doubt but that a change is creeping over the spirit of that church with regard to its polity. This is a democratic age, in church as in state the people demand that their voice be heard and obeyed. In the Presbyterian Church in Canada, there is prevailing a democratic spirit far stronger than is necessary to properly balance the ministerial authority. Whatever else this indicates it surely points to two things very clearly; first the necessity for a better oversight over neglected charges, and second a simpler and more edifying means of severing relations that may not be resulting in glory to God, or good will among men.