

college in Canada. It was established in 1668 as a seminary for the education of priests by the first Bishop of Quebec, after whom it is named. Bishop Laval was a remarkable historical character. Coming from the Montmorency family, which had furnished France with some of its most notable warriors, he entered the Church when a lad, and was a Bishop at 36. He had a turbulent time in Quebec. In the first place, he had a successful combat with the Sulpitians, who, through the Archbishop of Rouen, had already secured a vicar-general, with episcopal powers. Then he had frequent conflicts with the civil governors, largely on questions of authority and precedence. Finally, after endowing his diocese with all his worldly possessions, he incurred the displeasure of the King on a question of policy, and resigned. He lived an ascetic life, and is to be canonized in the near future. The seminary he left grew to be a great institution, and Queen Victoria signed the charter which made it a university.

It seems to be about settled that the two largest islands in the world are both in the Arctic Ocean. Greenland is unquestionably the largest—if Australia is counted as a continent—and recent explorations of Baffin land show that it is second only to Greenland in extent. It used to be represented as if comprised of a number of smaller islands, Cumberland Is-

land, Fox Land, Meta Incognita, etc., but each of these has been found to be connected with the main island. Even Cockburn Island, which is itself as large as Iceland, and which the maps all represent as separated from Baffin land by a wide strait, turns out to be connected with it by a neck of land. The area of the whole island is not less than 300,000 square miles. This leaves New Guinea and Borneo far in the rear. The twelve largest islands in order of size are: Greenland, Baffin Land, New Guinea, Borneo, Madagascar, Sumatra, Nippon (the largest island of Japan), Great Britain, Celebes, New Zealand (South Island), Java and Cuba.

Here is a very sensible remark from Sir Henry Craik's last report on secondary education in Scotland. Merchants, he says, demand clerks who have already had some commercial training. They must remember that liberal provision is already made for the proper education, but pupils are withdrawn at an age too early to benefit from it. "The educational machinery of the country can never have a fair chance until merchants in a body set their faces against the practice of putting boys into business at thirteen or fourteen, and until in their selection of apprentices they give preference and reasonable encouragement to those who can produce evidence of having profited by their school training."