

vised. Warm friends of Education began to look forward to a release from that one-man power which had so long prevailed. They felt that the proper principle had been adopted, a principle of honest and rightful representation, a principle, which, bringing to the discussion of educational questions a variety of interests, would introduce life, liberty and elasticity into the whole school system. They began to breathe the air of freedom. Suddenly, all was swept away, as if it had been a mere bauble hung out for a time to dazzle an over-hopeful and over-trustful public. Our elected representatives were sent home. Our Elective Council was abolished, and a Minister of Education with a few irresponsible assistants appointed in its stead. 'Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!' Then, you and I and all fell down. In these remarks I have no reference to any political party, or particular individual. The present Minister does as well in his position as the majority of men would do." But what, after all, is a Minister of Education? A political figure-head which sways to and fro, or topples over with every political wave that sweeps across the country. Unfortunately, we know too much of political parties to hope that they will not seek aid from any source of power within their control, especially should the vital interests of the party be at stake. And it is simply deplorable to see our educational interests degraded to the position of part of a mere political machine. Our neighbours across the line with all their vagaries and political corruption have endeavoured to keep their educational interest undefiled. We are really under the one-man power again, and that man will necessarily be appointed, not because he is the fittest man in the country, but because of party necessities. Criticism is practically impossible, for a word breathed against his acts or appointments is considered an attack on the

Government. Half the papers in the country rush to his defence, and the criticism of the remaining half is discounted. The country is dissatisfied with the present system, and it is to be hoped that whatever party is returned to power, an honest effort will be made to revert to something like the previous condition, which was displaced just when it was giving promise of being the very thing the country needed.

DR. JOHN WADDELL, to whom we referred to in our last issue as prosecuting original work with Dr. Goodwin, and teaching the Honor class in Chemistry, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Geology, in the Royal Military College. We tender him our heartiest congratulations, and can wish for him no greater success as a Professor than that which his predecessor, Dr. Bayne, obtained from the beginning of his work in Kingston. Dr. Waddell's course has been a very brilliant one. Graduating in Dalhousie College, Halifax, he pursued a post-graduate course in Edinburgh and Heidelberg for the next six years, taking high honours and valuable scholarships. One of these, £100 sterling a year, tenable for three years on condition that the holder prosecutes original work, was awarded to him not many months ago. It is sometimes said that Canadian institutions are too much in the habit of looking for Professors abroad. Canadian students are to blame for this more than any one else. If more of them took post-graduate courses in the special departments for which they have aptitudes, and proved their superiority by contributions to literature, science or philosophy, those who have the appointment to Chairs would seldom think of looking beyond them when vacancies occur. In order that our best men may be enabled to do this, we would like to see two or three travelling fellowships of \$500 a year in connec-