

soldiers like the British be found? Where else are these games, notwithstanding their dangers, more universally played? We believe that many a British hero has had his indomitable pluck if not called into existence at least more fully developed by them. We believe in foot-ball but we also believe that it may be indulged in to excess. On this phase of the question we may have something to say in our next.

DR. CASTLE, President of McMaster Hall, Toronto, in addressing the Divinity Students last winter warned them most impressively of "the folly, sin and shame" involved in making engagements with matrimonial intent during their college days. The High Court of Justice in England has just given to students generally and cadets in particular, a warning of the danger of breaking such engagements, by mulcting Lord Garmoyle to the extent of ten thousand pounds sterling for breach of promise. Last year while a cadet at Sandhurst, he fell in love with an actress who was earning six guineas a week; proposed and was accepted, and then wrung a reluctant consent from his parents, Lord and Lady Cairns. Six or seven months afterwards, the young booby, still pursuing his studies at Sandhurst, wrote the lady, that because of the profession she had followed, his parents and other relations were so much opposed to the match that it was his duty to break it off. The lady, accordingly, went back to the stage, and she is now the richer by fifty thousand dollars, because of the little episode. Fifty thousand dollars would break some of us and it becomes us therefore to beware. Presbyteries are accustomed to take in hand Divinity Students who act after the manner of cadet Garmoyle. But the fear of losing fifty thousand dollars will be more effectual with most of us than the fear of the Presbtery or of a bench of bishops.

WE may safely assert that of late years every one interested in the honor of the medical profession has been calling out for a higher standard of education for medical men. We heartily agree with this demand. It may be true that a man will make a very good doctor who has received very little preparatory education. At the same time few will be bold enough to affirm that this same man would not have made a better doctor had he had the advantage of a liberal education. More than that, if a man has that in him which will enable him to master the minutiae of the various diseases, he is also capable of attaining a standard of preliminary education high though that standard may be. A high standard for matriculation, in medicine, then, we maintain will not keep good men out of the profession. It might, however, most likely would, keep poor men out. By this, perhaps, a few intellectually weak men would be debarred from the practice of medicine. If so the profession and mankind would be the gainers. Heretofore it has been the object of the Medical Council to encourage intending medical students to take an Arts course before entering upon their professional studies. The encouragement so held out was, we maintain, even too small. What then, shall we say when we find that even the pittance of a year's attendance is withdrawn and the graduate in Arts and the boy fresh from a high school who has barely managed to pass an absurdly low examination, are placed on an equal footing? Is this the way to encourage intending medical students to devote a few years to general education before entering upon the study of their purely technical work? To encourage them to lay a firm foundation upon which so build the superstructure of their special studies? We think not. The Council has rather taken a backward step and has placed a premium upon ignorance. We trust that this manifest error will be rectified.