

executive committee of the Association of which he has been a valued member since it was first organized. St. George's ward has a splendid representative, and the city a faithful friend in the person of Alderman Caron.

The defeat of Mr. H. S. Campbell, by a very narrow majority, in Central ward, is much to be regretted. Mr. Campbell is a well-known civil servant, and an absolutely fair-minded man of considerable ability. He served for several years as a representative of Central ward on the Public school board, and had he been elected, would have been a distinct acquisition to the city council.

LEST WE FORGET.

There are few pursuits followed by mankind which have not attached to them both a virtue and a vice. In one respect their tendency is to exalt and enlarge the mind of him who follows them; in another to depress and circumscribe it. Examples of the lasting effect for good or ill of occupational influences are too well known to need citing. The very fact that we are able in many instances, and solely from external evidence, to catalogue men as followers of this or that trade or profession testifies to the truth of the general proposition. The hand of the worker is subdued to the color of that wherein he works,—unless, indeed, he washes that member often. To change a little the force of the metaphor, the worker must take his regular plunge-bath into the strong world-currents of knowledge, of endeavor, of emotion, if he would maintain himself in health of mind and spirit.

The honourable pursuit to which the lives of civil servants are specially de-

voted has its own broadening influences, and, alas, its circumscribing ones. The latter we should strive to avoid or to overcome, because, first, a man's life being of endless value to himself at least, he should make it a genuine success; and, secondly, because it would work to our country's detriment if officials who are high in place should not be high in comprehension and capacity also. And the time to do the overcoming is not after arrival at high place: it is then too late to begin. That peculiar stiffening of the fibres of the mind, which in the end sets its mark upon the forehead of the bureaucrat, must be taken in hand betimes if we are to avoid the besetting sin of officialdom.

The mind of Edmund Burke, which touched nothing that it did not adorn and illuminate, has given us a standard by which we may measure the advantages and defects of our own calling. The sign-posts are all there, it will be seen, for the behoof of the official pilgrim of all ages:—

“Passing from that study he (Grenville) did not go very largely into the world, but plunged into business; I mean into the business of office; and the limited and fixed methods and forms established there. Much knowledge is to be had undoubtedly in that line; and there is no knowledge which is not valuable. But it may be truly said, that men too much conversant in office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement. Their habits of office are apt to give them a turn to think the substance of business not to be much more important than the forms in which it is conducted. These forms are adapted to ordinary occasions; and therefore persons who are nurtured in office do admirably well as long as things go on in their common order; but when the high roads are broken up, and the waters out,