

and those early champions of liberty. How thoroughly the ground has shifted in Presbyterian polity may also be seen. Here is the statement which is no isolated sentence:—"The Church (local) is, in its proper nature, the company of Christ's true people, the congregation of the saints, the society of those whom Christ hath called by His grace, who believe His word and hope in His mercy. A particular society has a right to the promises, and a right to receive the honour and obedience due to a Church of Christ, only in the proportion in which it consists of true Christians." Dunbar had not been fought had Scotland learnt this truth then.

THE Industrial Exhibition of Toronto has become an institution of the Province, and confessedly holds no inferior rank among the many kindred exhibitions which do much to promote industry and give an impetus to the lawful pursuits of life. Industrial exhibitions appear to have begun in France. An *Exposition* for the exhibition of articles of trade and industry having been held there as early as 1798; the first English one in 1828, though the Great Exhibition of London, 1851, in which the late Prince Albert took such an active part, gave an hitherto unknown impetus and world-wide fame to such exhibitions which have driven out, and well so, the fairs of olden times. Without drawing invidious comparisons, Toronto has, from the numerous railways, etc., which centre there, special facilities in Canada for such exhibitions, and a glance at the list of premiums before us, which have suggested these lines, seems to indicate that her fifth Exhibition, timed from September 11th to September 22nd next, will prove as attractive as the preceding ones. We have faith in the development of Canadian industries; and a healthy emulation, and the peaceful gatherings of the people to see what others are doing will, under an acknowledged Providence, do not a little to educate the industrial nations in the arts of peace, and scatter the people that delight in war.

WHAT is known as the "germ theory" of disease has well-nigh passed outside the limit of theory into the region of ascertained fact. The influence on medical science has already been felt, and will doubtlessly increase, making treatment less experimental and more re-

liable. As health concerns all, and is one of this life's greatest blessings, we do not consider vain patient and persistent investigation regarding the prevalence of disease in any district, and the variations of the same. Our Ontario Provincial Board of Health is issuing a weekly health bulletin, with meteorological report attached. That of the week ending July 7th is before us, from which it appears that out of 108.4 days' possible sunshine, we have had 46.8. The prevailing fever is intermittent, whilst diarrhoea and its relations, cholera morbus and cholera infantum, appear to be advancing into that prominence which experience has taught is inseparable from the later summer months. Their relations to filth in air, food, and water should not require, in view of past experience, to be mentioned.

THE Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, was established for the purpose of associating men of science, and authors, in the full and free investigation of all philosophical and scientific subjects, from the avowed standpoint of Christianity. Hence it is not agnostic, and certainly is not bigoted, and assuredly none the less able to carry on scientific investigation because of its reverence. We have received the following account of its last annual meeting, which is of some moment in the religious bearing of questions there discussed:—

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., took the chair at the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, at 7 Adelphi terrace, London, in the last week in June. The honorary secretary, Captain F. Petrie, F.R.S.L., read the report, by which it appeared that the institute—founded to investigate all questions of philosophy and science, and more especially any alleged to militate against the truth of Revelation—had now risen to 1,020 members, of whom about one-third were foreign, colonial, and American, and new applications to join were constantly coming in. An increasing number of leading men of science had joined its ranks, and men of science, whether in its ranks or not, co-operated in its work. During the session a careful analysis had been undertaken by Professor Stokes, F.R.S.; Sir J. R. Bennett, Vice-Pres. R.S., Professor Beale, F.R.S., and others, of the various theories of evolution, and it was reported that as yet no scientific evidence had been met with giving countenance to the theory that man had been evolved from a lower order in animals; and Professor Virchow had declared that there was a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man; and that any positive advance in the province of prehistoric anthropology has actually removed us further from proofs of such connection—namely, with the rest of the animal kingdom. In this Professor