

tion they craved for more. To-day there are 270 public schools for girls, attended by over 20,000 pupils, the first schools having been taught by graduates from the Hill Institute.

According to H. W. H., the finest school for girls in Greece is the Arsaekion, founded by Mr. Arsakes, a patriotic Epirot, who left 500,000 drachmai for the purpose. The Government contributes 20,000 drachmai annually towards this school.

The school grades from the Kindergarten to the normal department, and its pupils vary in age from four years up to eighteen or twenty. The Government is particularly interested in the normal department of the Arsaekion. It recognizes the diplomas given by the authorities of the school, and gives teachers' certificates in turn. Since its start the institution has scattered over Greece and Greek-speaking lands over 2,000 graduates, a very large proportion of whom have taught more or less. The Greeks look upon the Arsaekion as a legitimate result of the Hill Institute, and the two schools have, from the first, worked in perfect harmony. In fact, the graduates of the Hill Institute were the first teachers in the Arsaekion.

The subject of the religious instruction in Greek schools, says H. W. H., is of especial interest. During the revolution over 400 monasteries were destroyed; 150 remain. There are four nunneries. In fact, these religious institutions seem to have flourished better under Turkish rule than under the Greek. The Government is inclined to encroach more and more upon the property of the monasteries. The land granted by the Greek Government to the American Classical School at Athens was taken from the grounds of the neighbouring Convent of the Astomaton. The monks are of two orders—the Cenobites, who live at common tables and according to common rule, and the Idiorhythmic, who are more solitary.

Very largely owing to the influence of the American workers in Greece, the New Testament is used as a text-book in all the elementary schools of the kingdom. The modern Greek text is so nearly identical with the original of the Gospels that all the children can understand them. Large portions of the Gospel are learned by heart as a regular lesson. It is certain that religious instruction is far more thorough in Greek elementary public schools than in American. It is true the priesthood has a passion to play in this instruction, and the priests are certainly as a class most ignorant, and in performing the task of examination they are rather learners than examiners. A law has been passed, and is strictly enforced, to the effect that no school can be carried on in Greece

except the priest is allowed to come in to give religious instruction. It is even so with the Hill Institute.

Is it not poetic justice that the New World should restore to the Old the fruits of that learning and love of liberty which the Old gave as a seed to the New!

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

There is a general upward tendency in all the Examinations for admission to the study of the profession, and McGill, as is usual, is taking the initiative, notably in the Medical school. The move is in the interest of the students chiefly, and then in the interest of the profession and of the college. If they were made much more difficult no real harm would result, for those who are now able to pass creditably would not be rejected, and a small percentage of applicants would be excluded, whose deficiency lowers the general average of scholarship. Until a rigid uniform system is adopted, students will slip in whose attainments do not warrant their becoming members of such a learned profession as Medicine. Our own University is not alone in this respect; indeed the students stand remarkably high in respect of scholarship, but the examination papers reveal a condition of intellectual depravity that should not exist in the being of any one student. Making every allowance for the hurry of writing, and the concentration of the mind on deep things in the Examination hall, no student is fit to study or practice medicine whose elementary education has been so neglected that he spells wrist *rist*, elephant *elifant*, shoulder *sholder*, clavicle *clavical*, neck *neak*, ankle *ankel*, *psous so as*, humerus *humerous*, acetabulum *assatabulum*. Originality in spelling should, as a rule, be deprecated, and it is no disparagement of a man's talent to say that he adheres to recognized forms. There is no need to go out of one's way to spell axis *access*, vein *vane*, or brain *brane*. Yet all this has been done, and in one case forty-three per cent. of the words used were misspelled—but this was in a branch where no matriculation examination was required. Protoplasm is not a counter irritant and should not be spelled *protoplaster*. A fourth-year student may be above the necessity for accuracy, but there is still a prejudice against spelling scalene *scine*. These are but instances taken at random, and if one had access to the fund of information which any examiner possesses, deeper depths of depravity would be revealed. This is not singularly true of McGill, as the forty-three per cent. case will indicate, but it is usually confined to a few men whom a slight elevation of the standard would rightly exclude.