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* Editorial Notes. *

ON retiring from the position of Head Master of the Guelph Collegiate Institute, a position which he has held in that institution continually since February 1875, Mr. William Tytler, B.A., was the other day assured by the Board of Education of that city that the Board and the public gratefully recognize that they owe him a debt of profound gratitude for the grand work he has done for his numerous pupils.

THE Regulations of the Education Department now provide that before being permanently admitted to a Normal School, teachers-in-training shall be examined at the opening of the session orally and in writing by the Normal School masters, with such assistance as the Minister of Education may think necessary, upon the following works:—Hopkins' Outline Study of Man; the first seven lectures. Quick's Educational Reformers, (International Educational Series, 1890 Edition); the first sixteen chapters. Fitch's Lectures on Teaching; the first five lectures. An entrance fee of \$5.00 is also required.

WE have received from Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, some interesting "Notes on Mr. Seath's Paper on University Matriculation in Ontario," which appeared in our last number. We are sorry that previous space arrangements compel us to hold it over for a fortnight. But the article will keep, and in the meantime our readers will have enough to do to study and digest the reasonings and suggestions contained in Mr. Seath's article. The subjects and standards of matriculation have much to do with shaping the courses and methods

of study in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, while these, in their turn, materially influence those of the Public Schools.

THE Toronto City Council has voted a sum of money for the purpose of enabling the School Board to provide free text-books for the City schools, in accordance with permissive legislation recently had. Toronto will be, we think, the first city in Canada to make trial of this system, though it has been for years in successful operation in a number of cities and towns in the United States. The result of the experiment will no doubt be closely watched in other parts of the Province, and if the impression made is favorable, as we confidently expect it to be, its adoption in many other of our cities and towns will be only a question of time. Free text-books seem to be necessary to the perfection and symmetry of the free school system.

SOME of our correspondents do not seem to understand the Post Office regulations so well as they should, and in consequence, subject us now and then to a four-cent fine. In order to pass at the one-cent rate, a manuscript for publication must contain no communication of any kind. Even a request for publication rules it out. We have just now received an open envelope, stamped with a one-cent stamp, asking for certain back numbers of the JOURNAL, and, as a matter of course, we have to pay four cents upon it. Some seem to think that because a note is addressed to a newspaper, it is in some way privileged, even though it relate to a purely business transaction. This, of course, is not the case. The law is absolute. No personal or business communication, or correspondence; nothing which is not strictly manuscript for publication, or "printer's copy," can take advantage of the one-cent rate.

A DEPUTATION which waited upon some of the Dominion Ministers the other day soliciting a grant in aid of the forthcoming meeting of the Dominion Educational Association in Montreal, stated that it was expected that two thousand—we think that was the number—teachers would be present at that meeting. Two thousand Canadian teachers gathered together in one place to take counsel together will be something unique in the history of Canada. The outcome of such a meeting should be

highly beneficial to the profession. One of the great advantages of having these gatherings on a large scale is that they give educators an opportunity to get the ear of the public. Between the large numbers who will attend the meetings and the full reports which will go abroad through the press, some good impressions should be made upon the whole people. And, after all, it is the parents and guardians who constitute, to a large extent, the general public, who need the educational enlightenment and impulse even more than the educators themselves.

WE are glad to believe that many of our teachers are becoming fully awake to the importance of the playground as in many respects the most important department of the school, so far as opportunities for moral training are concerned. Touching the question of honor on the playground, the two following incidents, related some years ago by Lord Ardmillan in a school speech, are worthy of reproduction and imitation:

"The Eleven of Merchiston were in the midst of their innings, and playing an uphill game. A fine-spirited youth was at the wicket, with his eye well in, hitting freely and well. The wicket-keeper caught the ball. 'How is that, umpire?' said he. 'Not out,' said the umpire. 'Yes, I am out,' said the youth, 'it touched my bat, and I felt it'; and he walked off from the wicket amid the cheers of every one in the field, in which I heartily joined. Many cricketers would have preserved silence. No rule of the game that I know would have been broken by accepting the umpire's decision, but the spirit of the noble, ingenuous youth spurned the deceit and led him to disclose the fact. That was true honor."

"Long ago, in the days of State lotteries—a very bad institution, which, like many other bad things has passed away in the progress of the nation—two young gentlemen agreed to purchase each a lottery ticket. One who lived in London was to buy both tickets, one for each, in his own name, and he did so. The time for drawing the prizes came, and the one in town wrote to his friend in the country, 'Your ticket has turned up a £5,000 prize.' 'How do you know it is mine?' writes back the 'rusticus abnormis.' 'Because,' wrote the other, 'when I bought the two tickets I put a little mark in pencil on the back of the ticket that was intended for you, and that has gained the prize.' No human being could have known but himself, but he disclosed the truth and gave up the prize, because his honor prompted him to do so."