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* Editorial Notes. *

THE Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., was attended the past year by nearly eight hundred pupils from forty-one different tribes. This and similar schools in the United States are doing a grand work for the education of the Indians.

REV. CALVIN GOODSPEED, M.A., D.D., has been appointed Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in McMaster Hall, Toronto. Professor Goodspeed is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and of Newton Theological Institute, Mass. He has also had the advantage of study in English and German Universities and is regarded as a man of superior ability and acquirements.

MR. W. T. STEAD, of England, has offered and Newnham College has accepted a scholarship of £100 per annum for the next three years, the object of the scholarship being to promote an interest in present-day history and politics among women, as a counterpoise to the somewhat exclusive attention to the history and arts of the past which the ancient universities generally tend to encourage. This is in the right direction.

THE Chinese have their difficulties in the matter of cheating at examinations, as well as the Anglo-Saxons. Of late, frequent complaints have been made in Peking, and the Emperor ordered an investigation by the Board of Rites. There are two special forms of fraud prevalent—one, the actual personation by other individuals; the second, the supplying of essays to them by various secret means. Various recommendations have been made, and it is declared that if under any circumstances fraud be discovered,

the officials responsible for its prevention must be punished as well as those guilty of committing the offence.

"PASTEUR has treated 7,893 persons bitten by mad dogs in the past three years, and only fifty-three of his patients have died. The usual percentage being 15.9, it follows that Pasteur has saved 1,265 lives."

The above which is going the rounds of the newspapers contains its refutation on its very face. It is doubtful if so many persons have been bitten by mad dogs in all Europe and America within the time specified. As a matter of fact, statistics, we believe, show that more persons have died of hydrophobia in France since Pasteur commenced his treatment than before. Perhaps in not one in ten of the 7,893 cases was the animal which inflicted the wound or scratch really rabid. Many physicians of the highest standing, even in Paris, utterly deny the efficacy of the Pasteurian treatment. On the other hand, he and his imitators have in the name of science inflicted such unheard-of tortures upon innumerable animals as should make humanity shudder.

IN a recent lecture at Harvard University on "Teaching as a Profession" the lecturer took the ground that "there are two prime qualifications for a teacher,—scholarship and power of control. The first of these can easily be shown before beginning to teach, but the second can only be known upon trial. Many choose teaching only to find that they have mistaken their vocation. The power of government has to be born in one. This power is essential, and no one should be mortified if he finds out that he does not possess it." There is truth in this view, to this extent, that the exercise of the power of control comes much more easily and naturally to some than to others. But the idea that the power of control cannot be acquired and developed is as erroneous as it is mischievous. The lecture was by a superintendent of schools. As the *Public School Journal* puts it:

"What superintendent, that is not yet in his swaddling clothes, does not know that the worst failures at the beginning have grown into the very best of teachers later."

"POPULAR THRIFT," said Mr. Gladstone, in a recent address to the depositors in certain East London savings banks, "is a large part of popular virtue, and connected with the exercise of many of the qualities that make men good and great. It means an increase of means of independence, and of power to meet difficulties." In recognition of this important truth savings banks have been formed in many

schools in England and other countries, with a view to the cultivation of this virtue. The plan is, we believe, a good one. It is, we may hope, coming to be more clearly seen and recognized that the true end of school-education is not simply the learning of the "three R's" and certain other branches of study, but the training of mind and the formation of character. As a most desirable element in character, thrift should be cultivated, and this can probably be more effectively done through a savings-bank arrangement than in any other way. Many children have no parents to teach them the use and value of money, and many parents, unfortunately, utterly fail of their duty in this respect. To do all saving and purchasing for children, and give them money only to be immediately spent, as so many do, is to fail in the most important part of training. There are, we believe, many who would have been saved painful blunders and much hardship, had they been taught to exercise the virtue of thrift, (not, of course, penuriousness) in their school days.

THE *Journal of Education* of the 19th ult., in an article upon "The Virtue of Specialization," quotes with approval an article in which President Stanley Hall, of Clark University, describes and eulogizes the course of an American Senior, who, under the direction of a German Professor, spent two years in minute experimental study of one of the score of muscles in a frog's leg. Professor Hall describes how, as the work went on, the history of previous views upon the subject was studied, broader biological relations were seen, knowledge of definite points in electricity, chemistry, mechanics, physiology, etc., was gained, and so on, until many of the mysteries of the universe were seen to centre in his theme. It may be possible, we suppose, to make a muscle in a frog's leg, as well as anything else, a centre from which to set out in an exploration of the world of science and philosophy, but few, we fear, who adopt that student's course will ever get far away from the starting point. As Professor Huxley himself has confessed, as Chancellor Blake pointed out in his address at the recent Convocation of Toronto University, as many broad-minded thinkers and educators are beginning to see and deplore, the tendency to extreme specialization, especially in science, is coming to be one of the educational heresies of the age. There is great danger that it will give us in the future, in fact it is already giving us, a class of so-called scholars, who, eminent it may be in their knowledge of their own pet branch, are narrow-minded and intolerant, victims of mental myopia, in regard to infinitely larger and more vital subjects and relations of life.