

reading can only bring the pronunciation of these word into the field of practice, and then only to their partial obscuration by other maters. Besides, the mis-pronunciation of word becomes an unconscious habit, and his hence a more inveterate evil than even false spelling. It can only be rooted out be a most definite and decisive practice. Why not have pronounciation distinctly and regularly taught?

Teachers and their responsibilities.—Teachers are persons on whom rests the blame or praise of the schools and to them all power should belong. If a teacher is not capable of managing her class, the remedy is not to set a superior officer to manage her, but to dismiss her and put a competent teacher in her place. The relation of teachers to superintendent or committee or principal is not the relation of rank and file to a colonel or general, or of railroad employes to president and directors. It is rather that of clergyman to the parish officers, or of a representatives to his contituents, or of an editor to his subscribers. The teacher is a servant hired by the community through the committee; but a servant serving through his intellect, a servant to whose judgment much must be left, who is responsible for results, but who is not to be dictated to as to methods, who is to be consulted, who may be advise who can be dismissed, but who is never to be ordered. No amount of machinery no interference of outside authority can help a poor teacher or do anything but hinder a good one. Of one of the best public schools that ever came into the range of my vision, the committee is like clay in the hands of the potter. They do everything that the teachers tell them to do and nothing that the teacher them to do, and there is no unsoundness in them.—*Gail Hamilton.*

Clever People.—Is it a good thing to be clever? One would think not, judging by the manner in which many talented people are treated. In point of fact, the usage to which these are sometimes subjected is of such a character that they may readily be excused if they occasionally devoutly wish that they were stupid. Their less brilliant neighbours are continually trying to pick holes in their coats, with the view of showing the world that they are not deserving of such high praise as the world seems disposed to award them. Critics who will graciously permit persons of a common-place character to escape the lash of censure, pounce upon a man who is popularly supposed to be above the average in point of intellectual attainments and savagely flagellate him to the extent of their power. At one time they endeavour to prove that he is a rank impostor; at another time they hint that he is a dangerous character, who is doing more harm than good in the world; and, in exceptional cases, when he outrages their selfish prejudices, they go so far as to cast a doubt upon his sanity. The individual who has made a fortune by grinding the life out of his employes and constantly getting the better of those who have had business transactions with him, will inform you, with unctuous self-satisfaction, that certain clever people are lacking in the most important of all things, viz., common sense. The person who never reads anything but the most unwholesome columns of a daily newspaper, will sneer at the productions of master minds and declare that the same are mischievous rubbish. And so it is with a large portion of mankind. Unless a man has the talent of amassing money—even though he possesses ten others which are of a higher and purer character—even though he has painted pictures, written books, made scientific investigations, and formulated systems of philosophy which represent more actual brain-work and integrity of purpose than a hundred fortunes—society deems itself at liberty to make light of him and to sneer at him if it feels disposed to do so. When it does condescend to recognize his claims, it often does so in a manner which may well inspire him with the most profound disgust. In nine cases out of ten, people exalt him—when they do so—because they wish to be exalted themselves. They would like it to be understood that they are on terms of intimacy with this man of genius, that they have been graciously pleased to patronize that other person of talent. No doubt, indeed, there are enterprising beings who would keep a recognized man of talent about their premises, just as they keep prize cattle, if the expenditure of money would enable them to do so. At the same time nine-tenths of those who sound the praises of their clever friends—or, rather, those whom they are pleased to say are their friends—are very careful to point out that the said friends are peculiar, and eccentric, and so on, as if the "strange" creatures" could do the work which they are doing, if they were continually pausing in their labours to see that they were not outraging any of the laws to which the plutocracy pay a slavish deference. Then when a man of hability comes to grief, there is a wagging of heads and a time of rejoicing. Stupid people gloat over the fact that he has not been able to look after himself; and the chances are that they begin to think themselves quite clever upon the score of his solitary failure in a matter which is, in their eyes, of

paramount importance, but to which he has devoted little attention.—*Liberal Review.*

Ventilation and Warming.—The two methods of artificial ventilation, are commonly known as that of *propulsion* and *extraction*. In this country, where both warmth and ventilation are to be combined, it is a most considerable difficulty, although the simple ventilation of a room where warmth is not required is comparatively easy, although this is no easy matter from the peculiar architectural character of some buildings.

Where an open fire-place is used constantly it is found to be the most easy and desirable means of ventilation, especially if you have other modes of heating as well. The heat being too small for this latitude, we must have the addition of a stove, hot water, steam, or hot air; but supposing the season of the year being such that a fire-place is sufficient, it acts in this wise. The heat is obtained by radiation from the incandescent fire also by reflection from the different parts of the grate, while ventilation is carried on by the constant current of heated air rushing up the chimney. Even when no fire is made the chimney acts as a very efficient ventilating shaft. When the doors and windows are closed, the air finds its way through every chink and opening, if no special inlet is provided. So that the very plan of stuffing double windows is defeating the very object we wish to obtain. But where this is the case, the opened fire-place is found to establish fair ventilation, by a double current in the chimney, one up or out, and one in or downward. But unless the fire-place is made in the most approved style, the amount of fuel that may be consumed unnecessarily is wilful waste, and the temperature not equable. It is established that the per centage of heat that passes up the chimney is about the seven-eighths of the whole amount generated, along with from 6 to 20 thousand cubic feet of air per hour. Thus it is evident that a single chimney will give an efficient ventilating shaft for a room containing from 3 to 6 or more persons. But unfortunately by far the greatest portion of the fuel is wasted. So, as 5 heating medium for Canada's winter, it would be useless.

You may very easily heat and ventilate at the same time by hot air, water, or steam; but by all these modes you must have inlets for fresh air and outlets for the foul, vitiated atmosphere. All the air passes through or round the heating apparatus, and from thence it is distributed to the rooms in the building, the foul air being carried out by flues, as fast as it can reach the top of the house or ceiling. If you do not have fresh air constantly supplied from without, you are sure to cause the air of the house to become so dry and vitiated that injury is certain to follow. The natural moisture must also be kept up causing the air to pass over water basins. This remedies the evil partially.

Large buildings, such as hospitals, asylums and prisons, can be efficiently warm by hot water pipes; air passing through the coils of pipe before entering the rooms and wards. The vitiated air is extracted by means of pipe in the extraction line or shaft. This shaft may also be heated by the furnace in the ground flat and branch flues leading into the main. This is admirable adapted for prisons.

All large mines nearly are ventilated in this way by extraction. A furnace is placed at the bottom of the up shaft, the air is drawn down another shaft, and made to traverse the various galleries. In this way as many as 2,000 cubic feet of air per head per hour can be supplied.—*Public Health Magazine.*

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

(FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.)

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