

York 10 and Ohio 11. In regard to educational advantages for our children, we have long boasted of superiority to our neighbors, but in Normal Schools they have a decided advantage over us.

During the last year or two there has been a good deal said in our Local Legislature about the necessity of increasing the number of these training schools. Ottawa has one new building, to be ready for occupation probably next year. But what about our western school? Why this long delay about the selection of a site? We put this question on no political ground whatever. We do not say "give us a Normal School in the west, because they are getting one in the east." Not at all. We care not how many may be located in the eastern portion of the Province if they are required, but we do care a good deal about the educational interests of the people, both east and west. Therefore, we rather rejoice that the east is soon to have the benefit of addi-

tional training facilities for her teachers, and we only regret that the prospects for other parts of the country are not as good.

In delaying this matter we hope our government is not affected by the political exigencies which now apparently control almost every movement of the executive. We believe it is possible for a party and a people to look at matters too much from a political standpoint. There is a higher ground to take in the discharge of public duty than to make everything subservient to "politics." And while we do not for a moment believe the Executive of our Local Legislature would neglect the interests of the country for any purpose, we do feel that in a matter of such importance as the erection of a sufficient number of Normal Schools, there should be no delay on any grounds whatever. We await anxiously the next meeting of the Ontario Parliament, for the realization of long cherished expectations.

READING AS AN ART.

Paper IV.

BY RICHARD LEWIS, TORONTO.

INFLECTION.—Inflection is a modification of pitch. The variations of the pitch of the voice may be perceived by striking in succession the different keys of a piano. In passing the finger from one key to another there is not a continued sound; the previous note does not glide imperceptibly into the next higher or lower tone; but, between the two sounds there will be an interval of silence. This variation illustrates the pitch of the voice. Inflection is an application of pitch; but while there is a distinct rise or fall there is no interval of silence, and the nature of that variation can easily be shewn,

as was stated in the first paper of this series, by moving the stop finger up or down one of the strings of a violin, whilst the bow is drawn across it. In pitch the voice moves in distinct steps; but in inflection it moves in continuous slides. These slides are, however, of the utmost importance to give adequate expression to reading. Their right management not only makes all the difference between dull and senseless monotony and the most expressive and delightful utterance of the accomplished elocutionist, actor, public reader or orator; but excellence in this function of the voice is an admirable