

to represent the association on the administrative commission of the Pension Fund. The election by ballot was then proceeded with and resulted in the appointment of these gentlemen as administrators.

A paper was then read by Miss Binmore of Longueuil on "Industrial Work in Elementary Schools," with illustrations, which produced a very favourable impression upon all present. Prof. Clarke, of Boston, was afterwards introduced by the President, who, in beginning his address, said

That his suggestions would be but a continuation of the delightful talk of Miss Binmore, to which he had listened with more than ordinary pleasure. Education, in order to conform to the requirements of this peaceful age, has to teach that which will best aid the scholar to make a living in after life. The problem the teacher has to solve is how to reach and grasp the centre of activity—the brain. We have five senses, or according to latest developments, six. Of these senses, the eye, the ear, the touch and the muscular (so-called), convey impressions to the brain, whilst we are restricted to two senses to convey the impressions which the brain has received. A child comes into the school room for the first time, and looks into the face of his teacher for information. How best are ideas to be implanted in his infantile mind? Begin in the simplest way—educate the eye and the touch. Place a sphere and a cube in his hands, and his sense of touch will immediately convey an impression of the difference between them to the brain, and the eye will soon recognize the difference. Prof. Clarke here related an anecdote of a boy who had been born blind, and had been educated in a blind asylum. At the age of sixteen an operation was performed upon him, and he received his sight. The objects seen, however, conveyed no impression to the brain, but after touching them, he knew what they were, thus proving that feeling and seeing are closely connected. The system of "Kindergarten" is an excellent one. The children are given sticks to play with, and are told to place them in different positions. Prof. Clarke here exhibited some fac-similies of specimens of Kindergarten work, which proved what might be done by a boy with an inventive turn. The term "drawing," as popularly used, is a misnomer, and it would be about as correct to speak of "compositions" as penmanship. There are three separate divisions in drawing: 1, constructive drawing; 2, pictorial drawing; and 3, decorative art. Prof. Clarke fully explained his meaning by holding a box in his hand and drawing with chalk upon the blackboard that box in its various aspects and positions. Ornamentation, to be pleasing to the eye, must conform with the service presented. He had read that day in an English paper a critique of American art, which complained of its crudeness. It was a strange but indisputable fact that whilst American machinery was going through the world, and was eagerly sought after wherever shown, American art could not be disposed of outside of the borders of the United States.