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MMARY—Env. Attox: Physical and Manary excesses in punite schools. L. Edward L. Molmeux, (to be continued).— teading—Stepa E: List of Entomologists in Canada.—Entorotial: Inauger on or the Winkin Molson Haid of the University of McGill College.—Seventee the Conference of the Teachers' association in connection with the Layal Normal School.—Extracts from reports of School Inspectors for the years 1859 and 1850, (continued).—Moving Summary: Educational Intelligence,—Scientific Intengence.—Miscentaneous Intelligence.

EDUCATION.

Physical and Military Exercises in Public Schools (1).

From a long and unexampled period of political and commercial prosperity we suddenly find ourselves called upon to struggle for national existence, and while a noble response from the people to the necessity of the struggle has strengthened the hand of government with an intelligent army, and developed the ressources of the country, yet the occasion has laid bare defects which call for correction.

Without a standing army of any magnitude we have found our militia laws defective, and have been obliged to create ourselve a military people by the sufferings and bitterness of an experience bought on the field of active warfare.

Military necessity has compelled the loss of invaluable time in the organizing and preparing of our troops, which would not have been required had we been able to meet the rebettion at the commencement with well trained officers and an experienced and carefully drilled militia.

"The first object." says Daniel Webster, " of a free people is the preservation of their liberty:" a noble truth which must speak home to the heart of every American, and if, as it is assert-

Let us not mislead ourselves in this matter, but calmly look at the facts, that as a rule, our present system of Public Education is devoted solely to the mental and moral improvement of the scholars, and that the encouragements and rewards held out by

(1) This article written by E. L. Molineux, Major and Inspector in the New-York militia, although specially intended for the United States is not without its application to our own country. Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

committees and teachers, stimulate to the over-exertion of the brain, and sacrifice in too many instances, the health and growth of the body.

Aithough great improvement has been made of late by the shortening of the time devoted to study, and by the introduction of more frequent periods of recreation, yet still little has been attempted for giving exercise and actively to the body; this important training being left to the care of parents or the pupils themselves.

Is it not too true that the increase of ill health, broken constitu-

tions, and early deaths, among the growing portion of our population, especially in cities, warns us, year after year, that the thirst for knowledge, and the restless seeking after mental and intellectual improvement, have been bought at the expense of the vital energies of the great body of youth who throng the colleges and public schools of our land?

If any one denies this, let him visit our institutions of learning, and while he may well admire the wisdom and forethought which that establish door prosperity on a noble system of National Educa-tion, he can not but notice the debility evinced in the frames of so many youthful votaries of intellectual training; the exceptions making the contrast still more strikingly painful. Then let him go to the counting-house or the close confinement of some mechanical employment, where the evils from mental activity, unaccomranied by physical recreation, are yet more strongly developed. These evils assail not only the happiness of families, but the prosperity of the nation and the well-being of the race. Is this right

or necessary? Can it be avoided?

The solution of these momentous questions may well engage the serious attention of the reflecting teacher, parent and patriot; and to them we assert that, unless physical exercises are enforced upon our system of Public School education, our intellectual culture will be of little avail, and that our nationality stands in danger of sinking a prey to designing opponents.

speak home to the heart of every American, and if, as it is asserted, "the future life and character of a nation is to be seen in its system of schools," then we may well listen with some degree of alarm to the warnings and unmistakable evidences by which we are surrounded, that the American race is physically deteriorating.

The question arises, has our National system of Education been such as to qualify and prepare us to maintain successfully the mobile inheritance which was won by the physical energies of the mobile inheritance which was won by the physical energies of the men of the Revolution, and with our success in the field of intellectual culture, have we kept the physical advantages possessed by our forefathers?

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The question arises, nas our National system of Education been constituted. The physical training approved by in

and the constitutional vigor which effected them to indertake labor, fatigue and hardship of every kind, with perfect indifference. The Spartan and the Roman soldiers were by this early training, not only qualified to surmount with ease the various obstacles and difficulties incident to a state of active warfare, but they also became gifted with precision and rapidity in every movement, and each man was likewise endowed with that confidence in himself, and that unbounded reliance upon order, subordination and com-