

6. THE MOTHER TO RULE.

There is no sight more pitiable than a mother whose children rule her, and refuse to be ruled. So many are the trials of every mother with disobedient children, that we cannot withhold the strongest sympathy from her who has given up in despair, and suffered her children to have their own way. Their way is always a bad way when they get it by their own wilfulness. To prevent such a domestic misfortune, parents must begin with their children at the beginning. How soon it is practicable to establish authority with a child, it is hard to say. A child was once in its cradle, less than a year old, and refusing to be quiet and go to sleep. The mother had exhausted all her arts and means to make it lie still, and finally called the father to her help. He laid his hand on the child's breast and said "lie down" in a firm tone of command. It was obeyed instantly, and the father never had to punish that child. He grew up to be a man without even disobeying his father, who established his authority that night. And it is undoubtedly true that a parent may and should teach a child the first year of its life that there is a higher will than its own to which it must submit. This grand end will be secured, not by beating the little thing, but by those firm yet gentle denials of indulgences, and commanding tones of voice which they understand in the earliest dawn of mental activity. Many a mother is worried half to death with a crying fretting child, and she might have saved herself the perpetual annoyance, and made the child far happier had she begun, when it was six months old or less, to teach it that it must not cry without cause. And these lessons, which every judicious mother knows how to give would also aid the mother in setting up that government which is essential to the comfort and happiness of every family.— But the most difficult, painful and perplexing task is to be performed when children have grown to be three, five or seven years old without having been taught to obey their parents. Much as the children are blamed, the parents are the most censurable for this deplorable state of affairs. If your child at three years of age is not ready to come and go at the slightest word of parental command ; if he will not obey a look or sign instantly and cheerfully the reason is to be found in your neglect of duty to him. Such discipline it is easy to establish in every household. It will not require severity. By all means use the rod when it is necessary. But the rod is rarely to be used, when the parent has wisdom and force of character sufficient to assert his own will in place of the child's, and maintain it in spite of tears and interference.—*N. Y. Observer.*

7. ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTHER ?

Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill ? Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling draught to your parched lips ? Who taught you how to pray, and gently helped you to read ? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient with your childish ways ? Who loves you still and who contrives and works for you every day you live ? It is your mother—your own dear mother. Now let me ask you, Are you kind to your mother ?

8. A BIT OF ADVICE FOR BOYS.

"You are made to be kind," says Horace Mann, "generous and magnanimous." If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him ; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenance how much better it is than to have a great fist."

9. A GOOD RULE FOR BOYS.

A certain man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied, "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in the day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play ; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every one who reads this do likewise.

10. NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN.

There is no such thing as forgetting possible to the mind. A thousand accidents may, and will, interpose a veil between your re-

sent consciousness and the secret inscriptions of the mind : accidents of the same sort will also rend away this veil ; but alike, whether veiled or unveiled, the inscription will remain for ever ; just as the stars seem to withdraw before the coming light of day ; whereas, in fact, we all know that it is a light drawn over as a veil, and that they are waiting to be revealed when the obscuring daylight shall have withdrawn.

VI. Literary and Scientific Intelligence.

— JOURNALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.—There are now no less than six daily newspapers in New Zealand, namely, the "Daily Times," the "Telegraph," and the "Evening News," in Dunedin ; the "Southern Cross," and "New Zealander," in Auckland ; and the "Press," in Christchurch. We are not quite certain that, in addition to these, there is not a small daily paper published at the Dunstan diggings. Of these, several are old-established journals, but they all date their daily issue within the last fifteen months, and, excepting the "Otago Daily Times" and "Telegraph," their publication in a daily form is of quite recent date. The newspapers published in New Zealand now number twenty-three, besides those published at the Otago diggings, concerning which we have no accurate knowledge. Auckland has three papers—two daily and one weekly ; Taranaki, two weekly ; Hawke Bay, two weekly ; Wellington, two semi-weekly, and one published three times a week ; and Wanganui, one weekly. Nelson has two semi-weekly papers ; Marlborough, one weekly ; Canterbury, one daily, and two semi-weekly ; Otago, three daily, and two weekly ; and Southland, two weekly. There is also an excellent monthly magazine published in New Zealand.

— TENTH REPORT OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (1863).—1. SCIENCE.—The second examination of Science classes throughout the United Kingdom was held in May, and the third examination of teachers in November. The increase in the number of classes taught by certificated masters, and of persons under instruction, since the Science Minute of 2d July 1859 came into operation, has been as follows :—

	No. of Classes.	No. under Instruction.
1860,	9	500
1861,	38	1330
1862,	70	2543

The examinations in May were held at 55 local centres ; in the previous year the number of centres was 35. The results were as follow :—

	No. Examined.	No. of Papers worked.	No. passed.	Prizes.
1861,	650	1000	725	310
1862,	1239	1943	1480	689

The students of seven Irish schools, numbering only 374, were successful in obtaining 149 prizes and 12 medals, out of a total of 689 prizes and 35 medals.

The examination of teachers in November afforded proof of the advance which this branch of the Department is making. The statistics of the last four annual examinations are briefly as follows :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of Candidates, ..	57	89	103	125
Number who passed ..	43	75	97	112

There are now 237 certificated science teachers, of whom 80 teach classes connected with the Department. All these teachers have been educated without any expenditure of public money by the Department, excepting five or six who were trained before the Minute was passed.

The Aid by Apparatus and Examples has been much reduced, notwithstanding the increase in the number of Science classes. During the past year it amounted to £87, 13s. 6½d., compared with £155, 13s. 9½d., and £101, 11s. 2d. in the two previous years.

2. ART.—The Central School of Art, at South Kensington, was attended by 358 students, exclusive of the training and free classes in the spring session and 302 students in the autumn session, and the total sum received in fees was £1458, 16s. The class of students in training for masterships numbered 53, and that of free students 62 ; thus the gradual reduction of the former class and increase of the latter, adverted to in our last Report, has been maintained. Fifty-one certificates have been taken in the school.

The time has arrived when the local schools have become sufficiently advanced in their studies to enable them to train students for masterships up to a certain grade of competency, and we have passed a minute by which no further payments in London will be made to assist students to take the first certificate for a mastership. On the other hand, we propose