

come down to the level of Jones, who is chairman of a little primary in the suburb's. I never would consent to that. A Frenchman, in my presence, boasted of his famous schools, with a beggarly two or three hundred. When I told him that mine had over two thousand, you should have seen him open his eyes. Think of the cost. Pour school to the work of P. S. 505!" "Not all the work, Brown," replied the doctor; "they couldn't fill the cemetery so fast. There is money for jails, almshouses and prisons when overcrowded—why not for schools?" "We don't get half of the money now for which we ask," objected Brown. "If the class is full, refuse them," answered the doctor; "refuse them in justice to those already there, in justice to themselves."

"But is not half a loaf better than no bread?" queried Brown. "Not if the half offered contain the seeds of ill health and premature decay," replied the doctor. Brown said nothing, and the doctor continued: "Medical men have written volumes upon the evils of overcrowding the schools. Again and again have they demonstrated the least space a child should have; the lasting evils of foul air; the eye destroying power of ill-arranged barracks are continually repeated. THE SANITARIAN has laid siege against these murderous barracks and the newspapers occasionally fire a shot; but the blind, who will not see, persist in comparing themselves with themselves when they were children, and so keep up a stout resistance. Continuous bombardments, and by the whole power of the press, will alone do effectual work; and, Brown, it is coming. We cannot hold our own with the schools of other nations, unless there be great improvement, both in their physical and mental conditions. The editors did not go through the great Exposition with their eyes shut. With our wonderful physical and mechanical prosperity our schools have not kept pace. In the next ten years the press will hold every school trustee to a strict account of his stewardship. Brown, take a step in advance to better the physical condition of P. S. No. 505. Reduce your grammar classes to forty pupils, your primary classes to fifty; give each pupil a separate desk, put over him a man or a woman for a teacher, not a girl, who still ought to be in the academic class or normal school; and then, when you approach, in reality, the gate of the Golden City, no pupil of P. S. No. 505 will be there to accuse you of crowding him out of life." "Toby, there's my hand; I'll do it!" said Brown, and the good doctor went home with the happy consciousness that that resolve meant life, and wealth to many a child, for Brown was a man of his word.

Gentlemen of the Educational Boards in the cities of our fair land, will you not follow Brown's example?—*The Sanitarian*.

PHILO.

Juvet's Time-Globe.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several photographs, accompanied with printed descriptions, of a remarkable invention, named by the inventor "*The Time-Globe*". This instrument was exhibited at the late Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, where it attracted much attention and unqualified praise.

Apart from its extraordinary merit as a piece of mechanism, its novelty, and its usefulness as an universal indicator of time, the lovers of Educational progress will welcome it as a most valuable improvement and adjunct to the ordinary appliances of the School-room for teaching Geography and for making plain to the comprehension of the young quite a number of important considerations comprised in that branch of study—and which teachers usually find it impossible, however essential, to elucidate in a manner satisfactory to themselves or to their pupils.

Without the aid of a suitable diagram it would scarcely be possible to give a clear explanation of the construction and uses of "*The Time-Globe*"; but we expect shortly to be in possession of an electrotype cut, and we hope, in the next issue of the Journal to present our readers with an intelligible and detailed description of this wonderful instrument regarded as an Educational appliance.

MISCELLANY.

How to deal with scandal.—What's the use of minding what "they say?" What's the use of lying awake of nights with the unkind remark of some false friend running through your brain like forked lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddling busy-body who has more time than character? These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed, you take notice of them, and in combatting them give them character and standing. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch, until it dies of inherent weakness.

Macaulay and American Institutions.—Lord Macaulay once wrote several letters on American institutions to the late Mr. Henry S. Randall, and these letters now appear in *Harper's Magazine*. In one of them he says: "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your labouring population will be far more at ease than the labouring population of the Old World, and, while that is the case, the Jefferson politics may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birmingham, and in those Manchesters and Birmingham hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of Government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th century as the Roman Empire was in the 5th, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

Do not Face the Light when at Work.—Statistics kept by oculists employed in infirmaries for eye disease, have shown that the habit of some persons in facing a window from which the light falls directly in the eyes as well as on the work, injures the eyes in the end. The best way is to work with a side light, or if the work needs a strong illumination, so that it is necessary to have the working table before the window, the lower portion of the latter should be covered with a screen, so as to have a top light alone, which does not shine in the eyes when the head is slightly bent over and downward toward the work. In the schools in Germany this matter has already been attended to, and the rule adopted to have all the seats and tables so arranged that the pupils never face the windows, but only have side lights from the left; and as a light simultaneously thrown from two sides gives an interference of shadows it has been strictly forbidden to build school rooms with windows on both sides, such illumination having also proved to be injurious to the eyes of the pupils.

Antidote to poisoning by phosphorus.—Antidotes are of various kinds. Some act mechanically, such as emetics; others, acting physiologically, induce such a state of the patient's system as protects him from the effect of the drug; whilst a third kind, and as a rule by far the most effective and reliable, act chemically, or, in other words, form such a chemical compound with the poison taken that the nature of the latter is completely changed, and rendered inert and harmless. A successful antidote of this last class has been recently discovered by two French physicians to poisoning by phosphorus. The remedy consists in the slow and gradual injection of oxygen into the veins, and the *modus operandi* is as follows: Phosphorus has a great affinity for oxygen, and accordingly, when absorbed into the system, its injurious effect is due to the fact that it unites with the oxygen in the tissues, thus producing dangerous or