

Mr. H. G. Perry and President Good called forth many useful hints on the best way to utilize material found in the neighborhood of the schoolroom. The opinion was expressed that a nature-study course should be outlined for the guidance of teachers.

At Friday's sessions the addresses and discussions were of much interest. Mr. T. B. Kidner illustrated, with a very complete series of models and pupils' work, how a practical course in manual training could be carried out in country schools; Miss Agnes Lucas gave an interesting address on Ambidexterity; Miss E. L. Thorne gave some pleasant impressions of a visit paid to the high schools of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago and Toronto. She had been pleased with what she saw, especially the uniform courtesy of the pupils, but in the matter of foundation work she believed that New Brunswick schools were equal, if not superior, to any that she saw. We have much to attain to, however, in the branches of music, drawing and physical culture. Professor W. C. Murray, of Dalhousie College, gave a very clear and interesting address on Psychology, in which he outlined numerous points that may guide the teacher in training the child. The new psychology that has arisen is that which studies the child, as a botanist would study the growth of a bean.

The following are the officers of the institute for the current year: C. D. Richards, B. A., president; Miss Sadie Thompson, vice-president; Miss E. L. Thorne, secretary-treasurer; B. C. Foster, H. G. Perry and Clarence Sanson as additional members of executive.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The 21st of October is the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. The proposal to celebrate the day throughout the British Empire is opposed by some on the ground that Lord Nelson's private life was not commendable; and by others, for the more convincing reason, that the good understanding existing between the French and British peoples should not be disturbed by our ill-timed rejoicings over the event.

The British government will establish a vast naval depot at Singapore, making it the centre of British naval power in the Far East.

The Germans have won a victory over the rebellious natives in German Southwest Africa.

The bridge over the Zambesi River at Victoria Falls was formally opened on September 12th. It crosses the gorge below the falls, at a height of four hundred and twenty feet above the water; and is the highest bridge in the world.

The flagship of the Japanese admiral accidentally took fire and sank in the harbor of Sasebo, and hundreds of men were lost. An effort will be made to raise the ship. Admiral Togo was not on board at the time of the disaster.

By a series of earthquakes in Calabria, Italy, more than two hundred towns have been damaged, and about six hundred lives lost.

The conclusion of peace with Russia has given great dissatisfaction in Japan, and serious riots have resulted in some of the larger cities.

The first Buddhist temple in America, or, at least, the first within historic times, will shortly be erected at Los Angeles, Cal. There are some rather incredible stories of Buddhist missionaries on the Pacific coast of America before the days of Columbus.

Astronomers who went to Labrador to observe the recent eclipse of the sun were disappointed, as the weather was unfavorable. In Egypt, however, the observations were successful; and one result is said to be the discovery of a new planet between Mercury and the sun.

A special agent of the Canadian government has prevailed upon the government of Uruguay to release the Canadian sealing vessel and her captain, so long held on a charge of poaching in Uruguayan waters.

Quickly following the close of the war, the Czar has decided to call another peace conference to meet at the Hague. The time and scope of the conference have not yet been announced. Lord Salisbury's dream of a European federation, and Tennyson's parliament of man, would seem to be nearer realization if the nations would cease preparing for war while they are talking of peace.

The French war department is experimenting with a machine gun to fire three hundred bullets in less than a second.

A state of war exists in Southern Russia, where the Tartars are in arms against the Armenians. The Armenians have the lead in the commerce and industries of the Caucasus region, and the Tartars are bent upon their extermination. The great oil works at Baku have been destroyed. The region is under martial law, but the military are unable to control the situation. Latest advices say that a truce has been arranged between the warring parties, to take effect October 14th; and that a conference of representative Armenians and Tartars, held under the presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon, governor-general of the Caucasus, has decided to summon a general congress representing the inhabitants of the Caucasus, for the purpose of discussing the causes of the enmity.

Negotiations for the separation of Sweden and Norway are still proceeding, and will probably end in a peaceful dissolution of the union.

A reduction in the force of the Northwest Mounted Police will follow the creation of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The territory of Keewatin has been taken from the control of the governor of Manitoba, and attached to the Northwest Territories.