

know from the first that other things being equal, permanence of position is one of the most essential requisites of success. Avoid being an educational tramp. You may receive offers more tempting, but until your reputation as a teacher is established, until you become sure of your own work, it is best not to make frequent changes. Another thing that these young people may learn, and well, that is, be progressive. Do not be afraid of new ideas—new methods. They may not all be adopted, but each one contains some good that perhaps can be utilized.

PONDER these sentences: Good principles are much better than extensive acquirements; the chief function of the teacher is to make a self-governing, law-abiding and God-fearing citizen. It is essential that the teacher should himself be a man and a gentleman before he can train his scholars to be such. The true foundation of school management is based not on repression but on development of the forces lying within the schoolroom. These principles are deduced by Dr. Hunter in commenting on Kellogg's "School Management," a little book most replete with excellent thoughts and advice on discipline. The author shows clearly that the work the teacher does in governing is as valuable as the instructing, and that good governing substitutes for habits of disorder, disobedience and idleness their opposites, quietness, courtesy, industry and love of knowledge; it develops true manhood and womanhood, and teaches self-government, which consists in restraining our evil propensities and rousing and employing our higher nature. How this may be accomplished is well-illustrated in the little book just mentioned.

THE arrangements for the colonization of 20,000 Hungarians in North-

Western Canada, which Count Esterhazy is negotiating with the Dominion Government, are likely to be completed. Under the terms of these arrangements he contemplates taking his countrymen, who are now working in the coal and iron mines in Pennsylvania, to the Qu'Appelle district, which is not far from the scene of the recent rebellion, where a tract of 200,000 acres of land will be placed at their disposal. The Hungarians propose to pay their own way from Pennsylvania to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the road to transport them thence to the Qu'Appelle district free of charge. They have sufficient funds to commence operations after they arrive, and it is not saying too much to prophesy that, as all of them were agriculturists at home, they will speedily make the district blossom like the rose. It will be an excellent thing for the Canadian Pacific Road, for the Dominion interests, and for themselves. They will be more independent, happy, and prosperous than they can ever hope to be in the hard, cheap mining work of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL CASE.—At the last sitting of the Division Court at Norwich, Ont., a case was tried before His Honour Deputy Judge Beard, which is of considerable interest to teachers and trustees. The trustees at S. S. No. 13 N. Norwich employed Mr. A. S. Brown for a year from August 18th, 1884, at a salary of \$500 with the right of either party to terminate the agreement by a month's notice. The trustees gave notice for the teacher to terminate his agreement on the 1st of June last. Mr. Brown accepted the notice and gave up the school, but demanded pay for a proportion of the holidays for the time actually taught. The trustees refused to comply with Mr. Brown's demand, whereupon Mr. Brown