the board. Probably one or two attempts will be required at first. Even when you have drawn a straight line let it be marked very lightly at first, and afterwards strengthened in when seen to be accurate. These remarks apply equally to pencil drawing, let every line be tried first, then lightly drawn and only strengthened in when the figure, whether simple or elaborate, is quite completed. Having drawn one straight line in the above positions, next let a series of lines be drawn parallel to each other. In order to get these of equal length, draw lightly two bounding lines one on each side—then, suppose the question is to draw five parallel lines, divide these lines into five equal parts, and draw lightly the lines joining the points, and after erasing lines of construction, strengthen in the lines containing answer. Adopt this plan in every picture. In order to prove the parallelism of these lines, let the pupil hold the paper obliquely so that he looks down the paper, and the least irregularity will be apparent ; it is obviously better to let the pupil discover his own errors, than for the teacher to point them out. As an exercise in parallel lines the pupil may draw a picture of an ordinary door with its four panels.

Next draw two lines ten times longer than their breadth ; make the ends to represent the broken or torn ends of slips of wood or paper. Then supposing one of these to be laid over the other, it is plain that a portion of the lower will be invisible. Show the pupils how to represent this by erasure of hidden portion, but be sure that the full line is drawn at first, otherwise there will be an incorrectness in the work. This exercise may easily be extended, so as to show three or more slips crossing one another, at right angles, then obliquely. Extend this idea by taking a slate, and asking the pupils to draw outline of it. Having this done correctly, hold up before the class two slates, so that a portion of one is covered by the other. Let these be drawn first as if both were visible, then let the picture be completed as seen by the class. Thus we have obtained even by straight lines only, the most interesting kind of drawing for the pupils, namely, object drawing, and have shown practically the use of the study. A picture of a window with rectangular panes of glass, and afterwards of one with rhomboidal panes will furnish a good lesson in straight line drawing. In combination with these practical drawings the use of simple scales may well be taught Suppose we notice one of the windows of the school-room. Ask the class its size ; tell them to draw it. You will naturally get the reply that the paper is too small. Then you can easily explain that by representing every foot of the window by an inch on the paper, a picture is produced similar in every respect to the object before the class Hence one inch on the paper will represent one foot of object, or you have scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. Similarly all simple scales can be explained by any intelligent teacher. As an exercise the following question may well be given : Draw picture of portion of common picket fence with straight upright pickets and horizontal bars. Let the picture be 6 inches long and let the pickets be each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch intervals, height 4 inches and rails $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from top and bottom and also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Any error in such an exercise is easily seen by the most experienced eye. Such questions will train the pupil in correctness of work. Practical examples may be indefinitely multiplied ; as, an ordinary gate, a pair of shutters, and numerous objects of common occurrence.

Educational Notes and News.

The Shelburne School Trustees have requested the Council to take advantage of the amendment to the School Act, which permits the election of school trustees at the same time and place and in the same manner as the election of municipal councillors, and to make arrangements accordingly.

Brantford Ladies' College is arranging its course so as to cover the ground of the junior and senior matriculation examinations in the University of Toronto.

Miss Bessie E. Hadman, the newly appointed principal of the Kindergarten Department of the Toronto Normal School, is a graduate of Cook County Normal School, Illinois, and comes with the recommendation of Colonel Parker, the somewhat celebrated Principal of that school.

A college of music is about to be established at Paris on a comprehensive plan. There will be, besides a free school of music, a theatre capable of holding 2,000 persons, concert and lecture halls, a dancing school, an exhibition of painting, sculpture and architecture, a free school of painting on china, an artists' club, in which gambling will be strictly prohibited, an immense fencing hall, billiard rooms, conservatory, shooting gallery, library and reading rooms, and finally a wing containing forty small suites of apartments, which will be reserved for the foreign members of the club.

Mr. John Houston, formerly teacher in the London Collegiate Institute, but latterly at Portage la Prairie, has received the offer of the English mastership in the Kingston Collegiate Institute.

From the annual report of the Inspector of Public Schools of the County of Glengarry for the year 1884 it appears that the highest salary paid to a male teacher was $550, the average being $336.41, and lowest $180 ; highest paid to female teachers—$330, $325, $320 and $300, average $219.92, and lowest $160. There are in Glengarry County six brick school-houses, thirty frame, and thirty-seven of log ; many of the latter are clapboarded, lathed and plastered. The following facts show some of the difficulties with which teachers in that county have to contend :—The total number of pupils' names entered on the school registers during the year was 4,429 (2,385 boys and 2,044 girls), with a yearly average attendance of 1,805. Of the whole number enrolled, 423 attended less than 20 days, 904 between 20 and 50 days, 1,201 between 51 and 100 days, 1,098 between 101 and 150 days, 681 between 151 and 200 days, 119 between 201 and 222, the number of teaching days in the year.

Mr. Peter Campbell, M.A., Toronto, has been appointed Principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute vice Mr. Dickson, now principal of Upper Canada College.

Mr. G. W. Vanslyke, late Head Master of the Ingersoll Public Schools, has accepted a similar position in the Woodstock Public Schools.

The last report of the committee of the British Privy Council of Great Britain, on Education, contains the following statistics :— Number of pupils on the books, 4,337,321 ; average attendance, 3,273,124. At the examinations, 1,534,629 out of 2,342,521 passed without failure in any of the three branches prescribed—reading, writing, and arithmetic ; 90.78 scholars out of every 100 passed in reading, 82.42 in writing, and 77.53 in arithmetic. With the increase in population, which may be estimated at 1.35, education does more than merely hold its own. The number of school houses increased by 3.45 per cent., the scholars on the rolls by 1.5 per cent., and the average attendance by 4.67 per cent. The Government grant is increased by £200,000, or about 6½d. per head. The average salary of a certified master, which was £95 in 1870 is now £119, and that for school mistresses has risen from £58 in 1870, to £72 in 1884. About 30 per cent. of these teachers are also provided with residences free of rent. In Scotland a school master's salary was, in 1870, £102, now it is £135 ; school mistress, £56 to £66.

The high schools of Massachusetts are fitting thirteen hundred young men for college every year ; the primary schools are fitting more than one hundred and thirty thousand children for the training of the higher schools. Interesting as it is to consider the regiment that annually marches into college, it is of greater moment that an entire army of little folk marches annually onward to the higher grades.—*The American Teacher.*

Leamington Public School sent up three pupils to the recent Entrance Examinations, all of whom passed. Of six third-class candidates, three passed.

Dr. Jack, who has been for many years President of the University of New Brunswick, and Professor of Mathematics in that institution, has resigned.

Mr. Charles D. Roberts, M.A., for some time editor of *The Week*, has been appointed to the Chair of English Literature in King's College, Nova Scotia.