

ing on the points which we have been called upon to decide on this application.

The motion of the rehearing must be dismissed, with costs.

MORRISON, J. and WILSON, J., concurred.

Appeal dismissed (a).

V. Proceedings of Teachers' Associations.

1. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, FIRST DIVISION LEEDS AND BROCKVILLE.

The meeting of the Institute at Gananoque, on the 27th, 28th and 29th March, was highly successful, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a drifting snow storm having caused serious anticipations that the audience would be rather slim. However, despite the badness of the roads and the unfavourable weather, about 60 teachers, some of whom were from other counties, presented themselves, and the great interest taken was well rewarded by the amount of information imparted by the master minds, and the benefit derived by each from the interchange of ideas, on prominent features of the present educational system. In addition to the day work, which was more particularly intended for the teachers, the committee arranged for three public lectures, at Dufferin Hall, by W. R. Bigg, I.P.S., Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, and W. R. Riddell, B.A., Mathematical Master, Normal School, Ottawa, which were well attended.

The first lecture, on Tuesday evening, was delivered by W. R. Bigg, Esq., Inspector of Public Schools, on "The Origin of Words." This is a subject of which Mr. Bigg has, by long and careful study, become a master; and his method of tracing words back through their many changes and alterations to the original derivation was received with marked interest.

Mr. Geo. Taylor, Reeve of Gananoque, being called to the chair, introduced the lecturer of the evening.

Mr. Bigg, after a few preliminary observations, produced proofs that the language of a people is emphatically its history. Tests were applied to the languages spoken in Britain from B.C. 100 to the present time; the introduction of Latin names showing the Roman occupation of the country; the disappearance of the Britains was indicated by the Welsh language being no longer heard in the land, while the cessation of the Roman tongue therein, significantly pointed to the fact of the withdrawal of the Romans from the colonies to defend their mother country from the attacks of the Goths and Vandals. In like manner the Saxon and Danish occupancy was shown by fresh infusion of words, several of which were examined and the religion and character of our ancestors depicted therefrom. Similarly the traces of the Norman conquest were exemplified, as also the gradual commercial rise of the English nation, as well as the belief in witch-craft in the days of Elizabeth and James. The next portion of the lecture was devoted to the secondary meanings acquired by words, of which numerous examples were given. The system of Phonetic Spelling was then discussed, and words shown to have two existences, viz: a written and a spoken one, and that the former had no right to be sacrificed to the latter, whereby the derivation would be lost. American Barbarisms were next descanted upon, our cousins being charged with "fixing" everything from a President to a Post-master. In conclusion the lecturer quoted Macaulay, that our English language in its present condition has only been excelled by that of Greece.

E. L. Chamberlain, B.A., Dr. Law and H. K. Coleman, Esq., severally occupied the chair at the Institute meetings, and the different subjects treated of were as follows:—

Wednesday, 28th.—By R. W. Bigg, I.P.S.:—"The objects of the Institute and the duties of Teachers in relation thereto."

By Mr. Coleman:—"Errors in Teaching."

By E. L. Chamberlain, B.A.:—"Surds and Factors."

By Mr. E. Payne:—"Arithmetic."

By W. R. Bigg, I.P.S.:—"The best method of teaching History and acquiring knowledge of the same."

In the evening Dr. Hodgins delivered to an appreciative audience an interesting lecture on the "Lessons to be drawn from the Centennial, chiefly educational."

The chair being taken by the Rev. Mr. Carrol, the lecturer began by referring to the fact that the Ancient Greeks held their Olympic games and national gatherings for the purpose not only of begetting a spirit of praiseworthy emulation among the people, but also of cementing a kindred feeling among the citizens of the various States.

He then proceeded to show that the International Exposition of our time is the grand culmination of a long series of steps in competitive exhibitions of various kinds, each of which had produced a beneficial effect upon the moral, civic, industrial, social, and intellectual bearings of nations.

The Doctor gave an interesting synopsis of the expositions held at London, Paris and Philadelphia, the results of each succeeding one evincing increased evidence of the progress in the arts and sciences which the nations there represented had made since their last competition, and fully demonstrating the fact that both competitors and visitors had not only closely observed but had actually seized upon the salient points and turned them to their reciprocal advantage, thus giving an incalculable impetus to the cause of education and social science.

He regarded national expositions as the greatest schools in the world, because they were the world's depository of national inventions, choice pictures and statuary of every variety of structure, from which the visitor could gather the most striking materials for after comparison. There he could see the forces engaged in fraternizing all, and cementing the great civilized and semi-civilized nations of the earth, each anxious to impart and willing to receive that which would broaden the ideas and make more real the great brotherhood of mankind.

In referring to the Centennial; he thought the visitor drew the greatest lessons from Machinery Hall, which might be regarded as one vast work-shop of impressive and instructive object lessons. Among the many wonders here to behold, the greatest was the king of engines, at whose nod the manufacturing apparatus of the world's inventive genius sprung into perfect action, and at whose whisper, every wheel, band, pump, loom and needle, stood in breathless silence.

The great Corless engine, by which all the machinery was driven, was of 2,500 horse power, and weighed 700 tons; the cost of transporting it to the grounds was \$5,000.

The buildings of the various nations were described in considerable detail, and taken as proofs of the high intelligence of the people who were thus represented, and many statistics were quoted to show the magnitude of the enterprise; the main building covered 22 acres, and the exhibition grounds 236 acres, necessitating the travelling of over 25 miles to visit every part.

Here we could see those things which are the pride of invention, which emanated from the result of the master's teaching, and from whose incessant labours the mind was gradually stirred up to form beds of mineral sand and clay, masses of rock and flint, and even dense forests into the most useful articles and chaste designs.

The next consideration was the value of such exhibitions in improving and cultivating public taste; they are the best schools for educating the people, as a few weeks of personal observation will result in a greater stock of information than could be acquired in years of travel. The congregation of people from all parts leading to an interchange of thoughts, ideas, mechanical and other excellencies, and a knowledge of each others' customs and mode of living when at home.

The lecturer claimed that in the matter of painting, England took the lead. The Doctor felt proud to acknowledge the sovereignty of that Queen who hesitated not to strip royal drawing-rooms of most valuable pictures, and lend them to her American friends, and he believed Her Majesty the Queen, felt proud of her sons and daughters assembled from her remotest colonies, who held up before the aggregation of nations specimens of their inexhaustible stores of wealth, and gave tangible evidence of their rapid growth, their increased strength, and their unparalleled progress in all the elements which constitute a great nation.

The concluding portion of the lecture was the title of the whole—the lessons to be derived by Canadians. 1st. Self-reliance, it having been shown that Canada was in a position to compete favourably in many departments with the United States, as she had carried off 1,051 awards, and he urged her to look steadily on the future and be up and doing in order to hold the foremost rank now attained which could only be done by a successful effort on her part to swell the present amazing appliances which have been set up by civilized nations, indicating deep thought and steady perseverance, to ameliorate and improve the condition of man. 2nd. Self-respect as a people; the tendency having been to respect only imported institutions and ideas. Canada did more for the success of the Philadelphia Exhibition than eight States of the U. S. 3rd. Lesson from a combination of 1st and 2nd, the wonderful evidence of mental activity of the people. 4th. That Machinery Hall wherein the mechanical genius of the world was represented, showed our want of institutions to instruct people in mechanics and fine arts, and the rapidity with which the United States learned their lesson. There is no opportunity for a scientific training in Canada. 5th and last, Regard for the Empire and our Home. This increased by contact with other

(a) This decision has been since affirmed by the Court of Appeal.