

The case is of interest to schoolmasters, and it may seem monstrous to them that a jury should be asked to decide the grounds on which the punishment is given. A parent may punish his child 'reasonably,' and his power is admitted to be handed over to the schoolmaster. But, if the child breaks a school rule under his parent's orders, the only admissible penalty seems to be dismissal. We must add that the punishment was not stated to be excessive."

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The popularity-prize craze has assumed a new form. This time it is not the most popular policeman or electric car conductor or clergyman or school teacher that is wanted, but the most popular school-boy, and it is a member of parliament of an English county and a mayor of an English city that is after him. These gentlemen have been distributing watches and watch-chains throughout their constituencies to the most popular boys whom their *discerning* neighbors may select, and the editor of the *Journal of Education* is rightly up in arms against the practice: A boy should grow up, as he says, gentle, kind, and helpful to his schoolfellows; but, when we think of the burden that is put upon the half dozen boys who are in the running for the prize, when we realize the development of their self-consciousness and the temptations to hypocrisy, we can only hope that our headmasters will be strong enough to refuse absolutely and entirely the offer of such prizes.

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Like the Hon. Dr. Ross, when he compared the convention of Montreal Teachers to the Legislature at the moment preceding a division, Mr. Maughan lately said, in an address delivered at a dinner given to Sir Langdon Boynton by the Adelaide Teachers' Association:

"As a whole the teachers were not of political tendencies, partly because they were too much taken up with little parliaments of their own, where the Government had long tenures of office, and where the Opposition had no chance of moving a successful want of confidence motion. (Laughter.) But they were no less patriotic for that, and they were proud of their Parliament for the position it had taken in passing Liberal legislation, and for the dignity and intelligence with which its deliberations were conducted."

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The people of England are growing anxious over the technical school question, and have been sending deputations to Germany and also to America to note the various aspects of the technical school there. Mr. Reynolds, the deputy sent to America, has been to McGill and Toronto, and others of the large cities of the continent, and from what he says it is America, rather than Germany, which will successfully compete with this country for supremacy in the engineering industry. Mr. Reynolds shows that in the United States and Canada the training given in technical schools is held in the highest esteem by employers. "In visiting various important works, it was gratifying to observe the esteem in which the engineering colleges are held by the best class of employers. Many of their most important officials come from these colleges, and preference, other qualifications being fulfilled, is given to such technically trained candidates. In short, it would appear that the exact investigations carried on in the great laboratories of the chief engineering colleges, and the importance of the results derived therefrom, have led to a recognition of their value and necessity in the workshop itself, with the result that those who have been trained in them are receiving corresponding appreciation."