

tions in connection with the Department. has been upwards of 3,589,487. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents a decrease of 675,152. The expenditure of the Department during the financial year 1878-79, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey, amounted to £282,553 11s. 5d. —*Educational Times.*

—We republish the articles of the Constitution of the International Society for Investigating and Promoting the Science of Teaching—referring to membership. The Society is now organized, and is meeting with much encouragement. Any Canadian educators who desire to join or obtain further information concerning the Society should address Prof. S. P. Robins, Inspector of Protestant Schools, Montreal, or James Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto:

ART. I.—This organization shall be known as the International Society for Investigating and Promoting the Science of Teaching.

ART. II.—Its objects being strictly professional, its membership will be confined to the following classes:

(a) Persons employed to instruct teachers in Professional Schools.

(b) Superintendents, commissioners, and other officers whose main occupation is the inspection of schools and licensing of teachers.

(c) Persons who by authorship, public addresses, or eminent success as educators, have given proof of their interest in the Science of Teaching.

ART. III.—Any person thus eligible may become a member on the following conditions:

(a) He shall make application to the Corresponding Secretary, who shall refer the case to the Membership Committee and report the name of the applicant to each member of the Society at least one month before the annual meeting.

(b) Upon unanimous report of this Committee his name shall be proposed at the first session of the Annual Meeting of the Society after application, and a three-fourths vote by ballot of the members present shall be required for election.

ART. IV.—The person so elected shall be immediately notified by the Corresponding Secretary, and upon payment of an entrance fee of Twenty Dollars he shall be constituted a member of this Society. Thereafter his dues shall be Ten Dollars a year, to be paid to the Secretary on or before the first day of the Annual Meeting. A delay of three months in paying the annual dues shall forfeit membership, and the name, if again proposed, must be treated as that of a new member.

—THE last half-yearly report of the Committee on School Management of the London (Eng.) School Board, recently issued, states that "the Committee have received and considered during the half year the Government reports on 155 schools, of which 118 are permanent, 36 temporary, and one a half-time school. The average attendance at the permanent schools was 87,274, of the temporary 6,575, and of the half-time school 221, giving a total for all the schools of 93,868. The reports and statistics of examination are given in three categories:—(1) For 137 schools (112 permanent and 25 temporary), with an average attendance of 88,276, the reports on which are for a period of exactly one year; (2) for 17 schools (6 permanent and 11 temporary), with an average attendance of 5,371, one or more departments of which are reported upon for more or less than a year; and (3) for the London street, Bethnal Green, Half-time School, with an average attendance

of 221. It is noteworthy that the percentages of passes in each subject are lower, not only than those for the preceding half-year ending March 31st, but also than those for the corresponding half-year of 1878. The average amount of grant earned is also less than for the same period last year." The explanation given for the apparent falling behind, is that the standard required is gradually being raised.

—American teachers sometimes complain about the fact that they do not receive that social recognition to which they are entitled. We may, however, congratulate ourselves on the fact that we are certainly not worse off in this respect than our brethren in England. A Mr. George Holloway, President of a political organization, recently delivered an oration, in which he spoke as follows:—"He had no doubt the leaders of the Liberal party had felt during the last few years that their only chance of maintaining their ascendancy in the borough would be by striking off the register a large number of working men, and so they found that in 1877, at the registration of that year, they sprung a mine upon them by objecting to a large number of respectable working men upon the miserable plea that they were living in houses belonging to their employers, and therefore they were not independent voters—he meant such men as carters, shepherds, cowmen, bailiffs, keepers, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, lock-keepers on the canal, and gate-keepers at crossings on the railways, National School masters—in fact, almost all people of that sort.

—We are pleased to record the complete and decisive victory of the London (Eng.) School Board over those who opposed its policy at the recent annual election. The "extravagance" plea was the main cry of the opposition, and the people have given an unmistakable verdict in favor of right. The *Daily Telegraph* speaks as follows of the result:—

"Once more the London School Board has won a victory over the opponents of its policy. In summing up the general results of the election, we may say that they are, on the whole, decidedly favorable to the friends of national, compulsory, and unsectarian education. There is no better proof that the policy of the Board is practically irreversible than the fact that so many of the clerical members who were at the last election sent to oppose it have now confessed that, when faced with the circumstances and conditions with which the Board had to deal, they found themselves utterly unable to formulate an alternative policy. This ought to encourage good hopes for the future. The "economic" candidates who have now been elected will, we trust, be powerless for evil. They may talk of economy to their constituents, and pledge themselves to reduce the rate or arrest its increase. But the fact remains that the Elementary Education Act must be carried out in terms of the compulsory by-law. That means that there must be provided in some way or other a school place for every child in London, and every child must be got into a school place. There is, therefore, but one way of securing a large reduction in expenditure, and that is to adopt the bold and uncompromising plan of Mr. Wylie, the 'Radical' and secularist opponent of the Board policy, which is to work the Act on the principle of the Poor Law, cut the higher standards out of the curriculum, and turn the Board schools into refuges for 'gutter children,' for whom cheap instructors of their own class might be provided. Unfortunately for the 'economists,' this policy is just what the Act will not permit anybody to carry out. The 'economists' who have led their constituents to suppose that they will cut down the expendi-