

ten. The full and perfect development of a child is a divine trust to the teacher. Drawing has high moral value in keeping the draughtsmen, whose hand is filled with an ideal of duty, from coarse pleasures. We must make our pupils' work the highest and most absolute play. In the discussion of the address, Inspector Craig stated that the net result of the teaching of drawing in our schools is very small. The previous speaker said that the proper way to prevent mistakes is by drawing guide lines. Let them study the light and shade in objects. Designing should come in after a course in modelling.

Miss Grant continued the treatment of the subject by giving the results of her experience. Convince the pupils of the vitality of the subject by making a drawing of an object and writing a description of it. Ask them which method would give a better idea of the object to a distant friend. The suitable materials for our present course are a lead pencil H. B., which must not be used for ordinary school work; an eraser, which is stroked only in the direction of the line to be erased and only employed for the purpose of removing unnecessary marks before lining in, and the edge of a piece of paper to test the accuracy of the measurements of the eye. The main thing is the accurate copy, but our curves should not be too stiff or formal. Clean lines may be taught by having the pupils sharpen the lead pencils before the lesson begins, by their having clean hands, and by their only using the eraser as stated above. For each individual lesson we should obtain the name of the design, notice the position in the field, the relative length of guide lines, and what model the object approaches. The two subjects of drawing and manual training are taught in school so as to form one.

By noticing the position of an object in the field, the book will present an evenly balanced appearance, and neatness will be promoted. In order to be able to represent the figure on any required scale it is necessary to know the relative lengths of lines in the objects. To keep up the interest encourage the pupils to make copies of any pretty designs. They often show surpassing originality in making designs of their own. The speaker said she had finished book No. V of the new course by giving three hour lessons a week during two and a half quarters. All pupils took the same lesson on the same day. Any work missed was done after hours. The inspector held that the people were against drawing, because its utility had never been successfully demonstrated to the pupils.

Miss Jean McLeod, of River Philip, read a paper on the subject, "How we try to keep up with the Times." At present, she stated, every nation is adding some

thing to the new subjects which are studied in our schools. Let us endeavor to get away from the book, and draw out of the child that which will fit him or her for future usefulness. We can teach them politics, not as expounded at the street corners, and we may induce the children to study the great subjects of the day. Every teacher might profitably subscribe to a daily paper. Connect the geography lessons with the study of the great events of the day. By arousing the interest of the pupils in their occupations and local industries, these may be raised to a higher plane.

One teacher in discussing the paper held that we should imitate the Americans, to a certain extent, in their attachment to their country. He took newspapers to the school, and gave lessons on current events on Friday afternoons. Another teacher recommended strongly debates on subjects arising from the great events of the day as a means of informing the pupils, and enabling them to express themselves fluently.

On Thursday evening a public educational meeting was addressed by Dr. Mackay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Leonowens. Dr. Mackay considers that trustees who try to prevent their teachers attending institutes chase the penny and lose the pound. People who ask why we do not confine ourselves to the three R's do not consider that the educational authorities would not be likely to impose unnecessary subjects on the country. The teacher requires more all round qualities to please and lead humanity than the follower of any other profession. Drawing trains the muscles of the hand, so that the person who has trained his hand for drawing, has trained for every manual art. One who can draw is more likely to see everything about him. In competition with such persons we have no chance. As was the case with the study of the dark lines on the sun's spectrum, it pays to give attention to deviations from the general rule. Hence the value of a study which stimulates close observation. The metric system needs to be more thoroughly understood by our people. It is a decimal system, and is so arranged that if, for example, we know the capacity of a body we can easily calculate its weight. The meter is a good stride, the decimetre, a hand-breadth; the centimetre, the width of the nail of the little finger; the millimetre, the thickness of the thumbnail. Almost all the important countries of the world use the system, except Great Britain and the United States, while in these countries acts have been passed legalizing its use. A committee of the United States Senate has reported favorably on a bill making the metric system the only legal system after the year 1900. We must prepare for the change that is coming.