

There are now over thirty in San Francisco alone, and they are spreading in every direction from the extreme north of Washington Territory southward to New Mexico. Mrs. Stanford, in memory of her beloved and only child, Leland, has, herself, given over \$30,000 towards these kindergartens, but better than all, she gives them her own loving heart, full of tender sympathy for helpless, neglected childhood. Her visits are red-letter days in the children's calendar; seven hundred were enrolled in those supported by her in 1887.

Four private individuals each sustain a free kindergarten, as also does the Produce Exchange of San Francisco. The school-board has had two experimental classes, and has appointed Miss Anna Slovall, their former principal, Kindergarten Inspector of Primary Schools, where Froebel's system is doing good work among children of the eighth grades. The school-board has also appointed her as instructor of the primary teachers of all grades, so that virtually, the kindergarten forms part of the school system. In October last, the Union and Bohemian clubs played a match for "sweet charity," the net receipts of which were \$1,185.50, three-fifths of which, \$711.30, was given to twenty-seven free kindergartens; with an annual enrolment of 2,749 children, this would allow about twenty-six cents to each child. Time would fail to give an account of all the agencies to raise money and provide food, clothing, toys and entertainment for the little ones of the kindergarten.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

This beautiful building situated in Roxbury, was dedicated April 19th, 1887, and received its first pupils, ten in number, May 2. The building, which cost nearly \$18,000, had a debt of \$11,000 cleared at the dedication. Mr. Anagnos, a Greek, who is the director, made a strong plea for an endowment of \$100,000. Part of this sum is raised; the balance will be forthcoming soon, without doubt, when the enterprise will be an assured success. At a meeting held in Tremont Temple, June 7th, 1887, for the Commencement exercises of the Perkins' Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, one pretty sight was that of ten little blind ones from the Kindergarten, modelling in clay the "History of Grandmother's Johnny-cake." Each child made a model of some one or more implements necessary to its production, and held them up, explaining their use. Plough, harrow, hoe, mill-stones, sacks of grain, wagon, pan, scoop, spoon, molasses-jug, miner's cap and lamp, coal-hod and stove were all there; the smallest ones made the cake itself. Then they sang a song, written by a former pupil of the school, about

all the workers who were required to prepare the materials for the Johnny-cake. This scheme has taken five years to work up; the last words of Mrs. Anagnos to her sorrowing husband were: "Don't forget the dear little blind children." Here indeed they will be well remembered and well cared for and prepared to face life with chances of success vastly increased. All the world around us is awakening to the need of kindergarten training. How long shall we remain indifferent to its benefits? How long before our wealthy men and women will see the value of the kindergarten, not only for the children of the well-to-do, but also as the surest means of diminishing crime and pauperism by training the little ones, still unspoiled, to intelligence and virtue? C.

Halifax, N. S.

S.P.C.A. Column EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

A HUMANE MOVEMENT.

The death of Mr. Henry Bergh, who has devoted many years of his life to the promotion of the humane treatment of animals, calls renewed attention to the objects and general scope of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Like the other numerous benevolent societies now existing, this has attained the nature of a movement and is making its way round the world. The first S.P.C.A. was organized in England, in 1824, and it was not until 1866 that the first American Society was founded in New York. Societies now exist not only in Great Britain, but throughout Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia, amounting in all to about three hundred. The movement has been productive of good to mankind as well as to the lower animals, and has promoted a general spirit of kindness among the members of the societies. For instance, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was the immediate outcome of the S.P.C.A. of that city. It is related that a lady who found a child suffering from cruel treatment reported the case to the police, but they discouraged her by saying that they could not interfere between parents and children. A lawyer to whom she applied told her the same. But she did not give up. She applied to Mr. Bergh, president of the S.P.C.A., and told him she had "found a little animal that was suffering from unkind treatment from a woman." She very ingeniously kept the fact that it was a human animal from Mr. Bergh until he had promised to take the case in hand. When she told him that it was a little child, he replied, "Well, you have done this cleverly, and I will not go back from my promise." The case was carefully investigated, but brought such a multiplicity of similar cases before the notice of Mr. Bergh