

request, then in a higher or a lower tone, changing from one pitch to another. The drills may be made useful also in teaching force, movement, etc.

A drill on the elementary sounds should usually be in concert. It will have a tendency to encourage the timid, and at the same time train all to act and speak in harmony. The chief benefits of the drills are that they give flexibility to the voice and train the pupils to distinct and correct articulation.—*Raub's Methods of Teaching.*

Educational Notes and News.

Strathroy Collegiate Institute has over 200 pupils, all paying fees; fees for the present term amounting to over \$900. Mr. Wetherell, who at present has charge of the school, has every reason to be proud of the success attending his efforts.

The Toronto Baptist College closed last week. The fourth annual report of the Faculty to the Board of Trustees gives the following particulars:—

The number of students now connected with the institution is 53, of whom 11 are pursuing studies in the University of Toronto and 42 are doing strictly theological work in this College. Of these, five are from Manitoba, seven from the Maritime Provinces, three from the United States, and the remaining thirty eight from the Province of Ontario. The graduating class this year has ten members. All these have already been called to fields of labour. Two of them settle in Manitoba, four in Nova Scotia, and two within the limits of the eastern convention. About 2,700 volumes have been added during the year. Since the last annual meeting the sum of \$2,170 has been paid into the treasury to the account of the Library fund.

The annual convocation of Queen's University took place on the 28th and 29th April. There were 26 graduates in Arts. The medallists are:—The Carruthers' gold medal in chemistry, C. A. Scott, Kingston; Mayor's gold medal in mathematics, J. C. Connell, B.A., Durban; Princess of Wales' silver medal in natural science, W. Nico, B.A., Cataract; Prince of Wales' silver medal in classics, G. W. Mitchell, Kingston. Fourteen students received the degree of M.D., one that of B.D. and one that of D.Sc.

The graduates and benefactors of Queen's College held a meeting at Kingston on the 28th ult., at which the Chancellor submitted his report on the College Confederation scheme. Circulars were issued, and in the replies received not a single person was known to favour the scheme, and all held very strongly the opinion that Queen's should remain at Kingston. Circulars were not sent to Kingstonians, the official resolution answering for them. From outsiders 349 replies were received. They were from representative men of all classes and all shades of politics from all parts of Canada. The trustees pointed out that about \$25,000 would be required to transfer Queen's to Toronto, and asked the friends if they would be prepared to assist in moving the institution to Toronto. A very large percentage of all heard from state emphatically that they will give nothing whatever, and the majority of them indicate that if Queen's enters the Union they will withdraw her assistance they are now giving or have promised to give. Ninety-nine per cent. of all heard from from every quarter, and 100 per cent. of all west of Kingston were decidedly opposed to Queen's entering the scheme. The total east of Kingston was 107; total west of Kingston 182. Principal Grant declared that the question of the removal of the University from Kingston should never again come up. The question was settled now and for ever, and Queen's must either sink with its colours nailed to the mast-head or prosper where their fathers had placed her.

At the recent convocation of Queen's University honorary degrees were conferred on the following:—D.L., Rev. Prof. Currie, Halifax; Rev. Geo. Smellie, Fergus; LL.D., James MacLennan, Q.C., Toronto. The Governor-General's prize in books was won by W. Clyde, for general proficiency, and the Hague prize of \$20 for the best essay by C. J. Cameron.

The French minister of public instruction has issued a circular stating that in certain intermediate classes a recess of fifteen or twenty minutes shall be provided for every school period exceeding two hours. The same requirement may be made later for higher classes, after the experiment is tried. The measure will be applied to children in primary classes when the line of study occupies two

hours. The recess may be spent either in the school-room or out of doors.

The London School Board have had the subject of home lessons under consideration.

Miss Taylor moved, "That the School Management Committee be instructed to inform head teachers in the employment of the Board that home lessons are at once to be discontinued." She said that five hours of brain work is enough for any child under the age of fourteen. The Board ought not to allow more than this to be imposed on their pupils.

Mr. Gudgeon moved, as an amendment, "That home lessons be done away with in cases where the parents object, or where the children are in a delicate state of health." He did not want a hard and fast line drawn on this subject, but thought that the parents should decide the matter.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 31 to 4.

Although it is but a short time since industrial education was brought forward in Switzerland, the idea has already found several practical applications, as in Basle, Berne, St. Gall, Friburg, Herisan, and Enge. There are about two hundred and fifty children who are now being introduced to the little secrets of handiwork and the nature of certain forms. The *Schweizer Handblatt* remarks that if children are made to feel pleasure in manual labor, many a person hereafter, in choosing his occupation, will look to this work, from which they have been distracted by a prevailing fashionable vocation. This will not be the only important gain. Another not less valuable lies in the early development of the sense of form which will make smooth the way of inventions and to desirable original achievements. Herein, moreover, lies the means of keeping pace with foreign manufacturers, and it seems to be a requirement of self-preservation that the advantage of early instruction in a vocation shall be more generally known.

Apart from the cities of Quebec and Montreal, it appears that there were last year two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-three children of school age in the province of Quebec, of whom one hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, or 71 per cent., attended school for a longer or shorter period during the year, that a Government grant of \$152,763.00 was paid to the different municipalities, and that the municipalities themselves contributed for school purposes, \$711,615.38, \$76,758.45 of which was levied as monthly fees.

Under the head of Superior Education, there are reported in the Province of Quebec 536 institutions, employing 2,842 professors and teachers, attended by 74,592 pupils, and receiving from the government \$113,362. These are divided into two classes, Roman Catholic and Protestant, including for the former 2 Universities, 2 Normal Schools, 27 Colleges, 108 Academics, and 358 Model Schools, and for the latter 2 Universities, 1 Normal School, 6 Colleges, 27 Academics, and 30 Model Schools. The study of Latin and Greek among the Roman Catholic Institutions is confined to the Universities and the 19 Classical Colleges. The latter report 1,540 pupils in Latin, and 1,149 in Greek. The 28 Protestant Academics and High Schools report 746 pupils in Latin, and 203 in Greek, the numbers being 701 in Latin, and 203 in Greek in the report for the previous year. Of these 469 pupils in Latin and 171 in Greek, are from the High Schools of Montreal, Lennoxville and Quebec, leaving 277 pupils in Latin and 32 in Greek for all the other Protestant Academics of the province, which nevertheless report a total attendance of 1,876 pupils.

At a competitive examination of teachers to select a principal for an American district school, where the salary was \$1,500 per annum, eighteen gentlemen who had been principals, and four ladies, were examined. The following words were given them to spell:—Poniard, separate, business, mingle, scintillate, mignonette, privilege, ethereal, ecstasy, allege, exhilarate, hymeneal, correlate, vacillate, daguerrean, bouquet, supersede, ventilate. One lady spelled all correctly, and she was the only person that did.—*Central School Journal*

From the annual report of the McGill University, Montreal, for 1884, it appears that in the present session, the number of students in McGill College is as follows:—Students in Law, 26; students in Medicine, 233; students in Art, Undergraduate, 109; students in Arts, Partial and Occasional, 54; students in Arts, Special Courses for Women, Undergraduates and Partial, 15; students in Arts, Occasional, 14; students in Applied Science, Undergraduates, 48.