

teacher who does not place training of the heart above the training of the head, is certain not to attain the grandest results possible. A committee of the Greenock School Board has been investigating the matter, and have called for reports from their teachers concerning it. One of them states the causes of the rude conduct of boys to be: "(a) Hereditary instinct—*per-fervidum ingenium Scotorum*, blended in Greenock with the *mobile ingenium Celtarum*; (b) rough family life; (c) slackness of parental control (we may often observe children on the street at late hours); (d) the early age at which lads begin to earn and handle money; (e) the rough style of athletic sports now in vogue; (f) the frequency and somewhat rough nature of electoral gatherings in Greenock; (g) a certain kind of literature supplied to juveniles in penny numbers; (h) frequent gatherings of children under inefficient control; (i) want of sufficient police supervision; (j) rough employments." Some of these causes are worthy of the attention of teachers; and parents would do well to see that their children are kept free as far as possible from their baneful influence.

—Many teachers may be interested in learning the salaries of the teachers of the Elementary Schools in Ireland. The following are the rates now in force—they constitute "the fixed salaries," in addition to which the teachers receive payments on the results of the annual inspection:—"Male teachers—First class, first division, £70 a year, being an increase of £12 a year on old scale; the old second division of first, £60 a year, being an increase of £10 a year on old scale; the new second division of first, £53 a year, being an increase of £9 a year on old scale; the old first division of second class, £46 a year, being an increase of £8 a year on old scale; second class, new scale for first and second divisions, £44 a year, being an increase of £6 a year on old scale; third class, £35 a year, being an increase of £3 a year on old scale; assistants, £35 a year, being an increase of £3 a year on old scale. Female teachers—First class, first division, £58 a year, being an increase of £10 year on old scale; the old second division of first, £50 a year, being an increase of £8 a year on old scale; the new second division of first, £49 a year, being an increase of £7 a year on old scale; the old first division of second class, £37 a year, being an increase of £5 a year on old scale; second class, new scale for first and second divisions, £34 10s. a year, being an increase of £4 10s. a year on old scale; third class, £27 10s. a year, being an increase of £2 10s. a year on old scale."

—The reaction in regard to the "education pressure" agitation seems to have set in in England. Dr. Payne has recently delivered a lecture in reply to those who hold that pupils in the public schools are *over-wrought*. The following quotation fairly represents his opinions: "As regards the schools in this country for boys of the upper and middle classes, it can hardly be maintained that undue intellectual pressure generally prevails in them. Such a statement respecting the average Public School boy would be treated as a joke. Dr. Bridges, in the discussion

on this subject at the Social Science Association, gave his own recollections of school life at Rugby, and the work, as he describes it, is certainly anything but severe. English boys in general show a most valuable power of resistance against attempts to make them work too hard, and a happy elasticity of mind, which recoils after repression; so that, though it would of course not be impossible to stimulate them to excessive intellectual work, the task would be a difficult one." The conclusion which seems to be generally arrived at is, that while in some private schools for girls who have ambitious parents, and who are not allowed to take sufficient exercise, the brain work may be excessive. In the great majority of schools the injury to the health of pupils comes much more from bad ventilation than from over-work.

—Lord Norton succeeded in passing a motion in the House of Lords, by a large majority, which, had it become law, would have confined the subjects taught in the Public Elementary Schools to very narrow limits, and would have prevented the clever boy from making progress, in case his parents were poor. It is therefore cheering to know that there is a Minister of Education in England who has backbone enough to stand up against even a large majority of the august House of Lords. In reply to a question by Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Mundella said: "It is not the intention of the Government to strike the specific subjects out of the Code for the school year 1880-81. (Cheers.) But I wish it to be understood that we leave ourselves absolutely free to deal with the entire Code before the time comes to lay a new Code on the table of the House. (Hear.) I may say generally that there is no intention on the part of the Government to lower the standard of elementary education, or to diminish reasonable opportunities for obtaining it. Our aim is to extend to the whole population a thoroughly sound and efficient elementary training."

—The new code introduced by Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella makes several changes which, although referring to matters of detail, are of vital importance. They refer mainly to compulsory education, and our readers may get an idea of the stringency of the law in regard to this question in England from the following summary of the provisions recently introduced. These are the leading points of the Bill, as briefly stated by the *Schoolmaster*:—

- Compulsory Bye-laws everywhere.
- Employers to be prosecuted for employing any child who ought to be at school.
- Bye-laws to be paramount.
- Out-door pauper children to be subject only to the same law of attendance as other children.
- Employment certificates made identical with bye-law exemptions, up to 13 years of age.

—The School Boards in England do some queer things. One of them expelled a girl from school because her parents would not allow her to take part in sweeping the school-room.