

seconded by Mr. H. Irwin.—That the thanks of this Association be and are hereby tendered to Mr. McCallum, for the able, courteous, and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties which devolved upon him as Chairman of this Association. The resolution was carried amid much applause.

It was then agreed that the next annual meeting be held in Hamilton on the first Tuesday in August, 1862.

The Convention then adjourned.

For the Educationalist.

TO TEACHERS.

Cecil was once asked how he could tell people of their faults without their becoming offended with him. "When there is love in the heart one may say any thing," was the reply, dictated by a profound knowledge of human nature.

This is a maxim of rare value to the educator of youth. First gain the true and hearty affections of your pupils, and you can not only say anything to them, but you can also do anything with them. A strict and uncompromising course in exacting obedience is necessary. Nothing but the contempt of the pupil is gained by a contrary course. But in every other respect show a willingness to sacrifice your own ease, your own taste, to that of your scholars. Lay down cheerfully any interesting book to give the necessary instruction respecting the arrangement of a doll's dress, or to disentangle the tail of a kite, instead of growling out, "Do not interrupt me, it is very rude to disturb one when reading." But never indulge those under your care by yielding points of duty. Let your laws be like those of the Medes and Persians, which alter not; and be sure that punishment invariably follows transgression. Yet with all this shew your pupils that you really do love them. But you will say, "How can I love those very bad children? I have one in my school now who is so obstinate that I can find in her nothing to love." I reply in the words of the poet, "She is human, and some touch of good must live within her nature." Have you tried to waken it? Seek to ascertain some gentle chord in the child's breast, and touch it. If it responds you have gained your point and have only to go on. One who for twenty years had watched over young people, said, "If you can secure one single step in self-improvement, it will be the teacher's fault if the child does not proceed onward in the same course. For there is so muc

positive pleasure in such a course, that if once commenced it will not easily be forsaken." No one who has felt the delight of watching the results of moral experiments with youth but knows that one cannot long do it without feeling a great and growing interest in the objects of such experiments. It will be well to make the attempt, and you will no longer want interest in your scholars. But if you will not, I do not know what course to recommend. One thing I know. A teacher who has one pupil he does not love, should either dismiss that individual or himself leave the school. It is impossible to do one's duty as an educator under such circumstances. Can any thing but true love bear and forbear as a teacher must? How differently do we view a fault committed by a beloved friend and the same fault in one with whom we are scarcely acquainted. I give this as a test—a test whether or not you are doing your duty. Do you love your pupils? Not *en masse*, but each one in particular. Do you so love them that your tenderest sympathies are enlisted in their behalf?

When a struggle is being made against anger, evil speaking, and the like, does your ready smile of encouragement shew that you have marked and approved? Is your place of instruction pleasant to you? If you go to the school-room with reluctance, and quit it with joy, your heart is not in the work, and you are not discharging your duty to those under your care. If you value the testimony of a clear conscience it will be necessary to cultivate love for your pupils.

N. M.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF FOWLS.—Experiments to ascertain the comparative productiveness of the different breeds of poultry, have been made this spring in the Zoological Gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. The number of eggs laid by the fowls in that establishment has been immense. It appears that the Asiatic breeds of Nankin and Brahmapootra are the best layers; the French *Crevecoeurs* come next; the Houdans third; the La Fleche fourth; and after them the Dorkings and a Dutch breed. The Nankins and Brahmapootras are also remarkably precocious; and, according to some breeders, they begin laying in February, and keep on almost to the end of the year.

A SENTIMENT.—The ladies: May their virtue exceed even the magnitude of their skirts, while the faults are still smaller than their bonnets.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH CITIES.

The new census of Great Britain was taken last Spring, and some statistics of the leading cities have already been published.

The total population of England and Wales is 20,205,504, being an increase of 2,160,576 during the past ten years.—With Scotland, estimated at 3,200,574, the total population of Great Britain is now nearly twenty-three and a half millions, which, with the population of Ireland of six and a half millions, will give the United Kingdom a population of thirty millions. The emigration from the United Kingdom to different parts of the world during ten years has been 2,249,355.

The population of London is now no less than 2,803,054, an increase of 440,798 since 1851. It is the largest city in the world, and is growing with a rapidity that is perfectly astonishing.

Liverpool, which is the chief seat of American trade with England, had a population of 375,955 in 1851; it has now 430,000 inhabitants.

Manchester, the great cotton city of the world, had a population of 217,000 in 1851; it is now 367,000—this includes the suburbs.

Glasgow, the chief engineering city of Great Britain, had a population of 360,138 in 1851; it is now 446,395, including the suburbs. It is the second city in Great Britain.

THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION.—In the middle of the first century a great dispute arose among astronomers respecting one of the planets. Some, in their folly, commenced a war of words, and wrote hot words against each other; others, in their wisdom, improved their telescopes, and soon settled the question forever.—Education should imitate the latter.—*Grace Mann.*

Great souls make us feel that sincerity is more excellent than flattery. They deal so plainly with men and women as to constrain the utmost sincerity, and destroy all hope of trifling.

In an Irish provincial journal there is an advertisement running thus:—"Wanted, a handy laborer, who can plow a married man and a Protestant, with a son or daughter."

Humboldt tells us that he met, one day in his travels, with a naked Indian, who has painted his body so as to represent a blue jacket and trousers with black buttocks.