

Lords, including a bishop, seventy-five members of the House of Commons, a large number of university professors and lecturers, masters of public schools, leading examiners, teachers of all grades, scientific men, authors, and many others well known

in educational matters. All these join in protesting against "the dangerous mental pressure, and misdirection of energies and aims, which are to be found in nearly all parts of our present educational system.—*Educational Times*.

NOTES FOR TEACHERS.

THE LETTER Q.—There are four words known to us in which the letter Q is not followed by U: "Qadus," a hill plain in Eastern Asia; "Qahe-rah," another name for Cairo; "Qene," the same as the word Keuch; and "Qoceyr," a synonym Coseir. Do our readers know of any others.

THE HIGHEST TIDES.—The height to which the tides rise (says *Tit Bits*) depends upon the form of the shores and bottom of the sea, and the direction in which the wave strikes the land. In the Bay of Fundy, so well calculated by the contour of its coast and the surface of its bed to retard progressively the march of the tide, the difference between high and low water, which is about 9 feet at the entrance, gradually increases to nearly 69 feet towards the extremity of the channel. The highest tide is at Annapolis, a town on the mouth of a river of the same name, flowing into the Bay of Fundy, where it rises to a height of from 100 to 120 feet. The whole of the tide wave between Halifax and Charleston is made to converge by the shores of Nova Scotia on one side and the United States on the other, to the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. A ship has been known to strike and remain fixed on a sunken rock at high water there during the night, and at daybreak the crew have been astonished to find themselves looking down a precipice into water far below. The tide in the Bristol

Channel has been known to rise 70 feet, but its usual rise is not above half this.

THE drift of public discussion in England, not only among scientists, but also among athletes and others interested in physical training, seems to be against the acceptance of Prof. Roy's defence of stays and corsets, at the recent meeting of the British Association. Some of the leading journals of London were instant in their approval of Professor Roy's theories; but where they have done so, immediate protests have come from their readers. *The Spectator*, for instance, in a recent number, after quoting Professor Roy's assertion that the desire for waist-belts is instructive, and has been displayed by all athletes and persons of whom exertion is required, since the beginning of history, adds, "It will be observed that this argument, which is certainly true of all runners, Asiatic or European, applies to men equally with women, though men gird themselves only to meet special calls upon their strength." To this a recent graduate from Cambridge, where he was distinguished as a runner and long distance bicycle rider, protests that neither runners nor experts upon the wheel, at that university, ever used, or showed a desire to use, tight waist-belts. On the contrary, it was their custom to gird themselves as loosely as possible in order to allow free movement of the