

long, are permanently injured by this system of confinement. If only the stupid and the wilful and those in sturdy health were thus punished there would be less reason for complaint; but any careful investigation will show that such discrimination is not generally made, and from the nature of the system cannot well be made and that the injury to the health of pupils resulting from the practice more than outweighs any good that may result from it. The health of the pupil is a subject to which the average teacher gives but little consideration; any practice therefore, which is liable to result in the impairment of the pupil's health ought to be forbidden."

We learn from the last number of *The White and Blue* that a memorial is in circulation praying the Chairman of Convocation of the University of Toronto to call a meeting of that body to discuss the following questions:—

(1.) Compulsory attendance on lectures; (2.) Shortening the arts course by relegating the first year work to the Collegiate Institutes; (3.) Publicity of the proceedings of the Senate; (4.) Throwing open local examinations to males as well as females. The memorial asks that the meeting may be called as soon as possible in view of the forthcoming elections of the Senate.

MANUAL OF DRILL AND CALISTHENICS
by J. Laughlin Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto; Graduate of Military School, H. M. 29th Regiment.

On a review of this book, we must confess to a slight feeling of disappointment at the character of the instructions met with in it. Taking into consideration, however, the size of the work, and the nature of the subjects, we may have expected too much from the author. No great scope for originality of treatment is afforded perhaps, by such purely technical subjects as Military Drill and Calisthenics. Yet

we think Mr. Hughes, from his connection with H. M. 29th Regiment, might have done a little more for the first subject than merely adapt the language of the Government Drill Book to the requirements of Public Schools. Even this adaptation has been very hastily performed as evidenced by one or two examples. He has substituted the word "boy" or "pupil" for the word "soldier" wherever it occurs in the Government Drill Book, yet we find on page 39 he has "nothing will sooner tend to enable the recruit to &c." The word "recruit" must be surely out of place in view of the other changes in the language of the Drill Book. With reference to correct position at drill, the authorized Drill Book says: "The toes turned out, so that the feet may form an angle of 45 degrees;" Mr. Hughes has seen fit to amend this to "Toes separated so that the feet may form an angle of 45°." The latter position, if practicable would certainly have one very marked advantage over the former; it would give the soldier a broader base to stand on. We do not intend to criticise the portion of the work treating of Calisthenics, owing to its brevity. In Mr. Hughes' work, the reader will find much that is suggestive, and we hope that it will have the effect of directing attention to proper modes of physical culture and of relaxation from the severe mental toil incidental to the student's life.

We have just received a copy of Complete School and Class Registers by H. N. Chute, M.S., late of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, published by Richmond, Backus & Co., Detroit. The arrangement of statistical tables in a form easily applicable to the requirements of any school is a leading feature in the Register: it provides for nearly 300 names and is compact, portable and convenient. Mr. Chute has also published a complete set of school reports.