

practicable. Messrs. Keith and Goggin were not so much in favor of establishing a "museun" in school, unless the trustees would foot the bill. The former favors the "fancy" or imaginative system; the remarks of the latter bore only upon the theory he did not favor. Inspector Tilley followed, dwelling on vocal gymnastics, distinctness of articulation, etc. After this an animated discussion, *pro* and *con*, on Object Teaching followed. Dr. McLaughlin, who was present, joined in the discussion, expressing his warm sympathy with the objects of the association and his pleasure at the intelligent way in which the subject had been discussed. Mr. Van Mercer, of the Philadelphia School of Oratory, addressed the meeting on the subject of Elocution; after which Mr. Bonbright gave illustrations of the various tones of the voice, reading short selections. Mr. Goggin read an excellent paper on "The Country Boy, his Value and his Needs." That the country boy is invaluable was naturally inferred as the reader and his hearers were representatives of the country. The needs of the country boy were rehearsed, and those in connection with the study of grammar, geography and arithmetic were considerably discussed by Messrs. Gilfillan, Barber, Tamblin, Grigg and Tilley. Mr. Ross then gave an admirable address on "The Teacher's Decalogue," which subject was changed into "The Teacher's Pentologue." The commandments were as follows: (1.) Thou shalt not have any other profession. (2.) Thou shalt not make unto thyself any counterfeit of thy profession. (3.) Thou shalt not speak lightly of thy profession. (4.) Remember your holidays to keep them sacred. (5.) Honor thy trustees, *that thy days may be long in the land*. The Association passed a resolution in sympathy with the bereaved Mrs. S. P. Davis, and in expression of their deep regret of Mrs. Davis' departure from their midst. The question drawer was then taken up by Messrs. Ross, Tilley, and Barber, and a couple of hours were very profitably spent. Resolved, That the Association send to the Minister of Education a resolution expressive of disapproval of a certain clause in the Act pertaining to the superannuation of teachers, and the expression of its desire for a remedy. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Ross, and his election as an honorary member of the Association, the meeting adjourned.

**WEST BRUCE.**—On the 12th and 13th of October the West Bruce teachers held their half-yearly meeting in Kincardine. Mr. D. F. Ritchie was elected president, in the room of G. W. Bowman, who has been appointed to a collegiate position in the United States. After a discussion of the question whether it was most profitable for a teacher to attend convention or visit other schools, Mr. A. H. Smith performed a number of experiments illustrating combustion. Dr. McLellan then took up the "A B C of Arithmetic." At a later period in the session he discussed the subject of "Sympathy," and also that of "Reading in Schools," all of which he handled in his usual effective manner. Mr. J. C. Pomeroy read an essay on "The Origin of Language," Mr. Rennie one on "The Times," and Miss Jessie Thomson one on "Have an Aim." Illustrated prelections were given by Mr. H. H. McKague on map and geometrical drawing, and by Mr. Powell on "English Literature." On Thursday evening Dr. McLellan delivered in the town hall his attractive lecture on "Ten Years of Educational Progress," the audience being large and appreciative.

**EAST GREY.**—The teachers of this district met in convention, on the 12th. and 13th. of October. The election of officers, which was the first item of business, resulted in the choice of the following: president, A. Grier, S. inspector: V. president, G. Lindsay; sec. J. Farewell; treasurer, R. Hamilton. The subject of Promotion Examinations was discussed, and a committee composed of Messrs. Whyte, Hodgson and McKinnon appointed to confer with the N. and S. Associations on the matter. The subject of Mensuration was introduced by the secretary and very ably discussed by Messrs McKinnon, Tait and Hodgson. Mr. Tait then gave a very excellent paper on the Kindergarten system of Education which caused much instructive and interesting criticism. The Rev. Mr. Washington then gave an address on "Aimless study," for which he received a cordial vote of thanks. A musical and literary entertainment was given on Thursday evening to a good audience. The subject of "teacher's certificates" was introduced by Mr. McKinnon, and after the matter had been reported on by a committee it was resolved that only one professional examination, instead of three, should be required. After a discussion of the question of "Corporal Punishment" Mr Hodgson gave a statement of his method of teaching mental arithmetic, which led to a good discussion. Mr Tait discussed recent changes in grammar, and Mr. Grier, promotion examinations. Mr. Henderson explained his method of teaching music, and Mr. Whyte introduced the subject of object lessons. "Proportion vs. Unitary Method" was the subject of an address by Mr. Tait, and the topic was afterwards discussed at some length. The next meeting will be held at Meaford.

**STORMONT.**—The eleventh half-yearly meeting of the teachers' association for the county of Stormont was held in the high school building, Cornwall, on Thursday and Friday the 5th & 6th of October. The programme was very fully and ably disposed of. A larger number than

usual of teachers was in attendance and the meeting throughout one of most profitable that has been held. The president in his opening address called attention to the recent changes made in the school law. He also referred to the proposed alterations in the management of the superannuation fund, furnished some very interesting statistics regarding the government aid afforded, the cause of education in the different countries of the world, and expressed the opinion that teachers' engagements with trustees should be permanent, subject only to dismissal on three months' notice. The secretary took up the subject of arithmetical fractions, explaining the principles upon which their correct treatment depends, and illustrating by examples the methods of proof for the various rules given. Mr. Casselman in a very pleasing manner showed how the useful but much neglected art of drawing might be successfully taught to the average school pupil. Mr. Harrington disposed of commerial arithmetic, percentage, commission, discount banking and exchange, they were all elucidated by means of problems that plainly presented the principles involved in the processes pursued. Mr. McGregor favored his fellow-teachers with an exposition of what he considered the best and easiest as well as the most beneficial, system of acquiring a familiarity with the events, their causes and consequences, of which history treats. Mr. Milden gave an interpretation of the general principals of education, abounding in practical suggestions and important directions as to how those principles should be applied to the work devolving upon the teacher. Mr. Raney read an exceedingly wise production on the subject of "Ignorance" which was so much appreciated that its publication was requested. Mr. McCallum gave a lecture on natural science, forcibly impressing upon the minds of the teachers present the desirability of making it a subject of instruction in their schools, and endorsing the prophecy that as a study, nat. science must eventually supersede classical literature, being of greater practical value. Mr. Smith read an elaborate essay on the life of Burke, reflecting much credit on the author of the "Reflections," and no less upon the writer of the life-sketch presented. On the evening of the first day of meeting the secretary delivered a lecture in Kirkpatrick's Hall on "The achievements of the age." It was decided to hold the next meeting at Newington on the first Thursday and Friday in February 1883. Votes of thanks were tendered to all those who had contributed to the success of the meeting and the association adjourned.

#### CÆSAR'S DEATH.

The most dramatic description we have ever read of the closing scene in Cæsar's life is the following, by Froude: "The Ides of March arrived; omens of dire import had cast their shadows over the household; Cæsar's wife was disturbed by a ghastly dream of the previous night, and at her request, Cæsar, who, contrary to his usual habit, had given way to depression, decided that he would not attend the Senate that day. The house was full: the conspirators in their places with their daggers ready. It was announced that Cæsar was not coming. Delay might be fatal, and his familiar friend was employed to betray him. Pœcunius Brutus, whom he could not distrust, went to entreat his attendance. It was now eleven in the forenoon, and Cæsar shook off his uneasiness and rose to go. As he crossed the hall, his statue fell, and was shivered on the stones. Some servant who had heard whispers wished to warn him; but in vain. Antony, who was in attendance, was detained, as had been arranged, by Trebonius. Cæsar entered and took his seat. His presence awed men in spite of themselves, and the conspirators had determined to act at once, lest they should lose courage to act at all. He was familiar and easy of access: they gathered around him; he knew them all. There was not one from whom he had not a right to expect some sort of gratitude, and the movement suggested no suspicion. One had a story to tell him, another some favour to ask. Tullius Cimber, whom he had just made Governor of Bithynia, then came close to him with some request which he was unwilling to grant. Cimber caught his gown, as if in entreaty, and dragged it from his shoulders. Cassius, who was standing behind him, stabbed him in the throat. He started up with a cry, and caught Cassius' arm; another poniard entered his breast, giving him a mortal wound. He looked around, and seeing not one friendly face, but only a ring of daggers pointing at him, he drew his gown over his head, gathered the folds about him that he might fall decently, and sank down without uttering another word. Cicero was present; the feelings with which he watched the scene are unrecorded, but may easily be imagined. Waving his dagger, dripping with Cæsar's blood, Brutus shouted to Cicero by name, congratulating him that liberty was restored. The Senate rose with shrieks and confusion, and rushed into the forum. The crowd outside caught the words that Cæsar was dead, and scattered to their homes. Antony, guessing that those who had killed Cæsar would not spare himself, hurried on into concealment. The murderers, some of them bleeding from wounds which they had given one another in their eagerness, followed, crying that the tyrant was dead, and that Rome was free; and the body of the great Cæsar was left alone in the house where a few weeks before Cicero told him that he was so necessary to his country that every Senator would die before harm should reach him."