

reputation, and that of their fellows, eschew boxes on the ears and slaps on the face. Whilst severely condemning such action, we cannot altogether withhold our sympathy from the offenders. We know so well that the trials to which they are subjected, and the strain upon nerves and temper, are at times almost beyond human endurance. Still, we have not the slightest hesitation in adding that a man or woman frequently using such cruel and excessive punishment in the heat of passion, is unfit for the work of teaching, and should be made to seek some less worrying employment."

Another educational journal, referring to the same topic, says:—"Education seems to be conducted at present in too many cases with an amount of ferocity which is quite inexplicable. Hardly a day passes without one or more schoolmasters being charged before magistrates with ill-treating their pupils." In this, as in some other respects, Canada, or at least Ontario, is a long way ahead of the mother country—sometimes, we are disposed to think, a little too far ahead.

OUR excellent contemporary, *The Canada Presbyterian*, has the following kind and appreciative words about us in its issue of the 28th inst.:—"THE CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY, edited by Mr. G. Mercer Adam, closes its second year with a first-class number . . . If the *Educational Monthly* does not receive the hearty co-operation and support of the profession, in whose interest it is published, the editor is not to blame, for he has succeeded in bringing out a periodical in every way a credit to the teachers of the Province." Our acknowledgments are due to the *Canada Presbyterian*, and to many of the journals of the country, for their uniformly friendly yet discriminating comments upon the publication. Our success, we are glad to assure them, is a substantial and encouraging one, and fully justifies the conviction with which we started the enterprise, viz., that the educational profession of Canada would appreciate and support a higher-class serial literature, in con-

nection with its work, than any it had hitherto been supplied with.

THE United States Senate lately passed a bill that will have an important influence on the spread and support of education. It provides that the net proceeds of the Patent Office and the sale of public lands shall be forever devoted to educational purposes; the principal to be funded and the interest at four per cent. to be paid to the States in the proportion of their illiteracy; provided that no State shall be entitled to any portion of the funds unless it maintains a school system for all its children for at least three months in the year. A portion of the fund is also, for the present, to go to the Agricultural Colleges.

THERE is held annually an Exhibition of Drawings in connection with the schools under the care of the London (Eng.) Board. But few of the scholars exceed thirteen years of age, many of them being under ten, and yet they are said to produce excellent work. Mr. Jas. Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer, in a letter to the *Times*, a short time ago, expressed himself thus:—"Sixty years' experience with engineering works, and with the mechanics and other classes of workmen engaged in such occupations, enables me to say, that of all the useful acquirements beyond those of 'the three R's' is that of drawing."

PROF. TYNDALL asserts that "The finest touches of moral power, the grace, and beauty, and grandness of life, depend upon the emotions of man as much, at least, as upon his understanding. Poetry, Science, and Art, are sister-workers in purifying these emotions, and tending to make man a better and more complete being."

MR. HARRY ALFRED LONG, a distinguished member of the Glasgow School Board, recently visited some of the schools in Toronto, and is giving Scotch readers his opinions thereon through the columns of one of the city (Glasgow) papers.