

found in which the trunk was perfect, and is therefore of especial interest.

In the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, there is a ranch nearly as large as the whole province of New Brunswick; stocked with a million head of cattle, and hundreds of thousands of sheep and horses. Its owner is the wealthiest man in Mexico, and his house has accommodation for five hundred guests, if needed.

A Californian inventor has a device by which a moving train is kept in automatic connection with the despatcher's office, and can be automatically stopped at any time. The adoption of such a device should put an end to train disasters due to collision.

Experiments in wireless telephony in Germany and elsewhere are giving wonderful results. If expectations are realized, every man may carry a pocket telephone and be called up wherever he is when wanted. Perhaps two persons calling you at once may be more annoying than the operator saying: "Line 's in use."

The Sultan of Morocco has abandoned the struggle against his rival brother, and the late insurgent chief has been proclaimed ruler of the country.

The longest mountain chain in the world has but lately been discovered. It is in Thibet, and has no name which applies to its whole length; but it is higher than the Himalayas, in respect to the average height of the mountain passes, and has a total length of about two thousand miles. The discoverer is the well known Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin.

Manual Training Department.

F. PEACOCK.

A New Organization.

During the session of the Provincial Institute at Fredericton in June last a society to be known as The Manual Training Teachers' Association of New Brunswick had its beginning. Mr. T. B. Kidner, manual training director for the province, was made hon. president. Mr. H. V. Hayes of the St. John manual training school, president, and Miss Alethea Wathen, of the provincial normal school, secretary-treasurer.

A constitution was adopted providing for a membership, consisting of teachers and others interested in the department of drawing, manual training, domestic science and art. The annual dues are twenty-five cents.

An arrangement was made with the REVIEW to set apart a page each month to be known as the "Manual Training Department," for the discussion of those subjects and methods which the association aims to disseminate.

A magazine in manuscript form, made up by the joint effort of the members, will be in constant circulation among them.

The object of the Association is to help the manual arts in our schools, and to aid in giving practical subjects that prominence in our educational system which

they deserve. All teachers interested in such a project are invited to become members and use their influence in this direction.

Manual training, and allied subjects must occupy an ever expanding place in that system of education which is to serve the best interests of the community, to draw out the constructive resources of the nation, and to inspire and stimulate the people, giving them such a mental grip and manual dexterity as will make them leaders in the industries and professions.

The Place of the Manual Arts in the School.

A great deal has been said about the harmonious development of heart, hand, and head, "and this is of course the proper object of education." The unprejudiced observer, however, will at once see that much of that which is called teaching falls sadly short of this high aim. Instead of this uniform and well rounded education the great majority of our school subjects and tendencies deal only with the head. I know of students who have graduated from some of our best schools, as leaders, whose manual and artistic possibilities had been so neglected that they could scarcely write a business letter in a legible hand, and who knew absolutely nothing about drawing. The latter fact alone is sufficient to set one thinking; for drawing, besides being in itself an universal language, is one of the very best subjects for the training of the hand and the feelings. These students had a taste for Greek and Latin or perhaps they were endowed with an abnormal mathematical faculty, and this accident was allowed to outweigh any manual dexterity, artistic taste, or inventive genius which their classmates may have possessed. In fact the latter qualities are scarcely recognized at all under the present system of subjects, presentation, and examinations.

I do not wish to belittle mental training. We do not have too much of it, but too little training of the other faculties, of the child. We want subjects presented to the pupil that will require him to use his brain, but that will also draw upon his other activities. We want conditions under which the boy's whittling and carving propensities will be diverted from defacing the desks to some useful and constructive object under which his creative genius and decorative tastes can expand, thus enabling him to use his talents, to improve his condition and benefit his fellows, and put him on an equal footing with his classical or mathematical classmates. Instead of