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The Canada School Journal.

AND WEEKLY REVIEW.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

No. 5.

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The Canada School Journal and Weekly Review.

Edited by J. E. WELLS, M.A.

and a staff of competent Provincial editors.

An Educational Journal devoted to the advancement of Literature, Science, and the teaching profession in Canada.

—TERMS—

THE SUBSCRIPTION price for THE CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL is \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

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CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL PUB. CO. (Limited),

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Secretary-Treasurer.

JACOB M. KENNEDY,

Business Manager.

The World.

From the report of the Minister of Justice laid on the table of the Senate the other day, it appears that there has been during the past year a very gratifying decrease in the number of convicts. In all the penitentiaries of the Dominion there were on the 30th of June last, 1,049 convicts, being a falling off of 70 within the year. Of the whole number but 34 were females.

Some of the papers are advocating a reduction of the rate of postage on letters to two cents, to correspond with that on the other side of the line. No doubt the increase in the number of letters mailed would nearly or quite make good the deficiency in revenue. It is to be hoped the Post Office Department will keep itself abreast of the times by giving us the reduction.

The prohibitionists are going on conquering and to conquer. The Scott Act was carried on the 29th inst., in the county of Carleton by a majority of between 800 and 1000. This is the fifth county that has adopted it within the first month of the

new year. If only these victories are followed up to their legitimate issues and the fact clearly demonstrated that prohibition does prohibit and that a great increase of sobriety, industry, frugality and morality, with a corresponding decrease of poverty, misery and crime, are its undoubted fruits, the day will not be distant when Canada shall from ocean to ocean have banned and vetoed the liquor traffic.

The Montreal carnival seems to be a greater success this winter than ever. The newspapers abound with glowing descriptions—if the word glowing can properly be applied to things so frigid as ice palaces and snow slides,—of one event after another. The snow-shoe tramp, the moonlight storming of the glittering castle, the great tandem excursion, the tobogganning, all seem to have come off in their turns without slip or mishap. The influx of visitors has been unprecedented. The Montreal Carnival seems to be taking its place amongst the institutions of the Continent, and pleasure-seekers in Canada and the United States are beginning to look forward to it as eagerly as to the season at the Capitals, or the excursion to the seaside.

We have received the January number of the *Educational Record*, of the Province of Quebec. It is a magazine of some thirty pages, filled with well written and selected articles and notes on educational topics. The editor is, we believe, Rev. Mr. Rexford, M.A., Secretary of the Education Department. Mr. Rexford formerly did excellent service as a High School Master in Montreal, and since his promotion to the responsible post he now occupies, has done much to increase the efficiency of the school system in the sister Province. His thorough scholarship, and untiring energy and industry, are making themselves felt in every department, and winning the esteem and confidence of all concerned. We congratulate the educational authorities of Quebec on having got the right man in the right place.

Since the date of our last issue the Legislature of Ontario and the Parliament of the Dominion have both commenced their sessions. There is nothing very important or startling in the programme of either. We notice, however, each Government promises to introduce a bill to simplify the process of land transfer within its jurisdiction—that is to say, in Ontario and the Northwest Territory, respectively. There can be no doubt that these movements are in the right direction. What ever tends to facilitate the transfer of land and to free transactions in it from the incongruous and absurd formalities with which they are now fettered, will be welcomed by thousands. Especially in the Northwest, where the people are commencing with a clean slate, why should not the buying and selling of land be made as simple and straightforward as the barter of any other kind of property? The lawyers may suffer, but they may be pretty safely trusted to look after their own interests.

The indomitable pluck of the British soldier is receiving fresh illustration in the Soudan campaign. The spectacle offered by Gen. Stewart and his little band of two or three thousand heroes, far away in the heart of the African desert, enduring without a murmur the tortures of thirst and the fatigues of long marches over parched sands under the rays of a tropical sun, repelling with unflinching steadiness onset after onset of the vast hordes of Arab warriors by whom they are surrounded, has few parallels, even in the history of British warfare. The culmination of heroic achievement seems to have been reached when a band of picked guardsmen cut their way through the Arab forces to the river and returned, "all that were left of them," bringing water for their famished comrades. This incident, if correctly reported, will take its place in the annals of heroism, side by side with the Bala-klava charge.

The presentment of the Grand Jury at the recent Criminal Assizes in this city contains one suggestion of great importance. Referring to the difference between the state of affairs in the Central Prison, where the convicts are kept at work, and that in the common jail, where 172 men and 32 women are unemployed, the jury expressed the opinion that the idleness of the latter and their indiscriminate association are a great evil. It ought to be too late in the century for an intelligent people to maintain hundreds of the criminal classes at the public expense, simply confirming their habits of idleness and vice. Work of some sort, better useless or unproductive work than none at all—should be provided, and made compulsory on every able bodied convict. There is, perhaps, no one respect in which society more signally fails to use its highest intelligence than in its treatment of criminals. If the object of imprisonment is merely to punish, a life of indolence and comparative comfort is no punishment to many a convict. If the higher object of moral improvement, or reformation, is kept in view, one first and most effective step towards it must be compulsory work, to form if possible, a habit of industry.

A cooper writes to the *Globe* to point out the disastrous effect the Scott Act agitation is having and is likely to have on the coopering trade. There is no doubt that the general passing and enforcement of a prohibitory law would have a disturbing effect upon many branches of industry as well as upon the general revenue. A little reflection, however, will show that such disturbance would be merely temporary. The many millions of dollars that would represent the enforced saving from the dram shops and the breweries and distilleries would not be hoarded up in old stockings, or hidden away in cupboards. It would be expended in the purchase of necessaries, comforts and luxuries, and would thus simply be diverted into other and more useful channels. There are, probably, few forms of self-indulgence which afford a smaller amount of employment in proportion to the money expended than the use of liquors. If the amount annually expended in the purchase of these by all classes of the people were used in the building and decoration of houses, the purchase of furniture, and books, or of fruits and other harmless table luxuries, it would undoubt-

edly give employment and a living to a much larger number of labourers than at present. The question is one of interest and would repay study. We should like to see some reliable statistics and calculations bearing on the point.

The School.

A sign of the times is the growing demand for stenographers in the various departments of business and professional life. This is bringing the subject and various methods of phonography more prominently before the public. In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the opening of a new Phonographic Institute at Windsor, Ont. The proprietors claim great excellence for the system they have adopted in respect to the facility with which it may be learned and its rapidity in use. We have no means of comparing the merits of different systems. Those in search of information will do well to write to the advertisers for their pamphlets.

We gave in our issues of the 12th and 22nd January the official regulations respecting the entrance to Ontario High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for July, 1885, also some particulars in regard to the methods of marking, &c. From the revised instructions issued by the Department, it appears that the literature subjects have been enlarged so as to permit of optional selections from the Royal and Canadian Readers as well as from Ontario Readers. The main points in the new regulations will be found in this issue under the head of Educational News and Notes.

From the Preliminary Programme of the International Congress of Educators at the New Orleans Exposition, it appears that the Hon. J. Geo. Hodgins, Vice-Minister of Education for Ontario, has been made Honorary Secretary of the National Educational Association, of which President Arthur is Honorary President and a large committee of the foremost Educators of the United States the working officers. The appointment of Dr. Hodgins as the sole Honorary Secretary is a recognition of the advanced position of Ontario in educational matters as well as a high compliment to Dr. Hodgins personally.

The letter of Enquirer in this issue calls attention to a practical matter of considerable importance. Unquestionably the most difficult thing in school management is to preserve due order in a large school, and at the same time teach efficiently a special class. We should be glad to hear from teachers of experience upon the point. We do not see why Enquirer's suggestion might not be carried out, and the Normal School students be given some practice in school management as well as in class management. We have known this to be done in other Normal and Model Schools.

An old subscriber writes for the *JOURNAL* saying, "I gave up teaching a year ago, and being engaged in other business, neglected to take it. I am lost without the old friend although I am not teaching." Another says:—"I am thinking of leaving

the teaching profession and entering the ministry, but if I do, the JOURNAL shall follow me, as I consider it THE journal for all who are engaged in teaching either the old or young." These friends are on the right track. Those who were true teachers will not lose their interest in educational matters when they leave the profession.

We are glad to see that the press of the Maritime Provinces is again agitating the project of a confederation of its many colleges. The prospect of success in Ontario has probably given an impulse to the movement. We fancy, however, that centralization is not likely to be found practicable there, but do not see why this need be a *sine qua non* of college federation. A scheme of affiliation to a central examining University might secure the chief benefits of Confederation without the shock of transplanting institutions which have become rooted in chosen localities, and derive no inconsiderable part of their moral strength from local memories and associations.

It does not distinctly appear from the published scheme of University Confederation whether the students of the various colleges are to be free to attend lectures in any college. We hope this is understood. Any restriction of the student to the lectures in his own particular college would take the life-blood from the emulation between the colleges which is one of the best features of the scheme. By all means let students be left free to choose their professors in any of the college subjects. In this way each professor will be put upon his mettle and each Board of Regents under bonds to employ only the best men. Under such a system it would be impossible for Dr. Dryasdust to go on discussing dead issues and drawing his salary for long years after his usefulness was gone.

The two articles in this issue on the question of University Federation will, we are sure, be read with deep interest. They present the subject from quite contrasted points of view. Mr. Shannon, of Kingston, a graduate of Queen's College, may naturally be supposed to look at the question from a Queen's, and Kingstonian standpoint, while Mr. Beattie, a graduate of both Knox College and Toronto University, as naturally regards it in its Toronto and Toronto University aspects. Each is well qualified to do full justice to his view of the subject and the opinions and arguments of both will carry weight. It is not of course, meant that either claims to write as a representative of any body or institution. Each speaks for himself alone, and asks to have his opinions and arguments taken simply upon their merits. We have a second article from each writer which will appear next week, with, perhaps, others on the same subject.

The practice complained of by Teacher in another column is a real grievance. In fact the hardship and the injustice are so obvious that it is strange such a custom could ever have come into vogue. It is well, however, for Government to interfere as little as possible with the freedom of Trustees and Teachers in business matters. Might not the teachers take the matter into their own hands? A combined action is all that is needed. Let them agree in associations and conventions, or otherwise, to insist in every case upon quarterly or more fre-

quent payments, and the end will be reached without legislative interference. We observe, however, that the Teachers of the Peel Association recommend, in one of the resolutions published in another column, the same remedy as our correspondent.

In the revised regulations respecting entrance examinations to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, we find the following remarkable paragraphs:—

HISTORY.—The outlines of English and of Canadian History; how England, Canada, and Ontario are governed; the municipal institutions of Ontario—all as contained in a History Primer, to be authorized by the Department about August, 1885.

We believe most thoughtful educators will agree with us that the above embodies at least three bad principles or methods. In the first place this primer business in History or Science is about the worst that can be adopted, and is unworthy of our Ontario School system. It contains the quintessence of "cram." It offers a standing premium to both teachers and pupils for laziness. It serves up dry bones instead of healthful, invigorating, stimulating food. It takes away all inducement to thoughtful reading and exercise of independent judgment, robs the pupil of the legitimate reward of intelligent study, and renders history distasteful for all time by associating it with barren facts and dates. In the second place the primers foreshadowed are evidently designed to be, like the combined orthoepist and elocutionist, a school-room hodge-podge. The idea of embracing British and Canadian History, general, constitutional and municipal, in a single primer, is decidedly ambitious. The Department must have found a genius to undertake such a literary exploit. Such safe old maxims "one thing at a time," and "what is worth doing is worth doing well," have evidently fallen into discredit under the new *regime*. In the third place here we have in its boldest and worst form the evil of which we have before spoken, that of promising authorization to books before they exist even in embryo. The law of competition is repealed. The best stimulus to exertion is taken away from the writer. The door is thrown wide open to incompetence, favouritism and corruption. To promise authorization to so important a book at least eight months before it is written, implies in the Head of the Education Department either "a degree of faith in some book-manufacturing employee, or a peculiar notion of what a school-text book should be, neither of which will be shared by the intelligent teachers of Ontario.

Prof. Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College states, in a recent address, that not more than two per cent. of those who go into mercantile life meet with success, while seventy-five per cent. of those who choose farming are successful. These facts, as it may be presumed they are, teach a valuable practical lesson. Prof. Mills is of opinion that the education given in many of the public schools does not fit boys for earning their living on a farm. He is probably correct in saying that writing and English composition are not given sufficient prominence. We do not think it the business of the public school teacher to fit boys for any particular pursuit. Their parents should see to that. At the same time the influence of a true teacher will

go very far in shaping the views and choice of many pupils and we doubt if he can perform a better service either for the boys or for the country than by inducing as many as possible to choose farming as their life work and to go into it with intelligence and "a will." The soil is the source of all wealth and its cultivation is the surest way to comfort and a competence in Canada.

The Report of a Committee of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, Kingston, setting forth the views of the authorities of that institution on the question of University Federation has been published. The paper is a clear and able document, and adduces some cogent reasons why that University is not prepared to enter the proposed Confederation. The cost of the removal of that institution is estimated at about a quarter of a million of dollars, and the trustees have at command no such sum which they could divert for the purpose. Removal would be considered a breach of trust by many benefactors who have contributed to Queen's at Kingston. But aside from these two practical difficulties it is strongly argued that the interests of higher education in the broad Province of Ontario demand more than one educational centre, and that Eastern Ontario needs its own University. In a word, the Authorities of Queen's do not acquiesce in the principle of centralization, and it must be admitted there is force in their contention, although in one part of the argument they seem to lose sight of the fact that the proposed scheme is a federation not a consolidation, and that each institution will retain its distinctive character and modes of working. Queen's will not, probably, come in, but from her peculiar position this must have been anticipated, and need not prevent the confederation of the other institutions.

The Week's News.

The Legislature of Ontario opened on the 28th ult.

The Nova Scotia Legislature meets on the 19th inst.

The Dominion Parliament commenced its session on Thursday, the 29th ult.

Judge Gowan of Barrie and Dr. Sullivan of Kingston, have been appointed to the Canadian Senate.

Italy has the colonizing fever badly. This Government is sending two expeditions to different parts of Africa.

The Pennsylvania Senate proposes to inflict corporal punishment on wife beaters.

The Scott Act was carried in Carleton on Thursday, by from 800 to 1,000 majority.

An anti-dynamite bill of a very stringent character has been introduced in the New York Legislature.

Rev. Charles Hamilton, of Quebec, was on Tuesday elected Bishop of Niagara, as successor to the late Bishop Fuller.

The negotiations for a treaty between France and the African International Association have failed. Portugal is blamed.

Fifty villages are reported to have been destroyed and two thousand lives lost in Malaga, by recent earthquakes. Thirty thousand persons have quitted Malaga to escape danger.

The property exempted from taxation in Toronto, according to a summary made up by the Assessment Department, amounts to nearly \$45,000,000.

Amongst the means proposed in London for putting a stop to dynamite outrages, are an extension of the Crimes Act to England and an improvement of the detective system.

The Dominion Government have determined to make the usual land grant to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, on the same terms as the grants to Manitoba Railways.

Mrs. Nichols, of Peterboro', has offered the Town Council a furnished suburban residence with extensive grounds, and an endowment of \$10,000, for the purpose of a public hospital.

An express train between Sydney and Waggawagga, New South Wales, went through a bridge into a creek. Forty passengers were killed.

The statue of the late Sir George Cartier, in Parliament Square, Ottawa, was unveiled on Thursday last by Sir John A. Macdonald, who eulogized the deceased statesman.

According to the British trade returns there was an increase in the imports from Canada in 1884, over those of 1883, as follows: Oxen, £145,000; cows, £16,200; wheat flour, £112,247; cheese, £197,000.

Tewfik Pasha, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sultan, officially denies to the British Ambassador that any outrages have been committed by Mussulmans on the Christians of Macedonia.

The schooner Arcana, from Portland, Maine, for Annapolis, Nova Scotia, foundered on Quaco reef, in the Bay of Fundy, in a terrible storm on Wednesday night, and nine men lost their lives, only one of the whole crew being saved.

Private advices from Panama to Washington give startling accounts of the mortality amongst labourers on the Panama Canal. The number of deaths in November alone is said to have been 109, and during the year 1884, 2400.

Several Government candidates were defeated in the late French Senatorial elections. As the general elections take place in a few months the news is said to have had a depressing effect upon M. Ferry.

Out of five British newspaper correspondents who were with Stewart's expedition, three have been killed and one wounded. One of them, Mr. Herbert, was Secretary to Lord Dufferin while the latter was Governor-General of Canada.

The number of books issued from the Toronto Free Library and its branches from the date of its opening in April to December 31st, 1884, was 179,506. The number of persons having made use of the reading rooms is estimated at 400,000.

The Right Hon. John Bright says, in a recent speech, that giving Canada the right to make her own commercial treaties, and the Project of Imperial Federation, both mean the entire freedom of Canada. Whenever Canadians thought that step necessary England would not object.

Chief Detective Cullen, of Greenfield, Mass., has notified the Grand Trunk Railway authorities that a plot exists for blowing up Victoria bridge. The company is taking extra precautions. The detective says that the dynamiters intend commencing a campaign in Canada.

Great fear was entertained in regard to the fate of three iceboats which left Cape Traverse, P. E. I., for Nova Scotia, on Monday last. After two days and a night of terrible suffering the passengers and crews reached Argyle Shore in an exhausted and frost-bitten condition.

After several days intense anxiety the British public were rejoiced to hear on Wednesday, news of Gen. Stewart and his heroic band. A series of battles have been fought, the Arabs being repulsed in every case with immense slaughter. The British loss has been comparatively light, but Gen. Stewart himself is severely wounded.

Great inducements to subscribers to the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL. Don't fail to profit by them.

Special Articles.

COLLEGE CONFEDERATION.

FIRST PAPER BY R. W. SHANNON, M.A., KINGSTON.

The advantage which it is hoped will accrue from confederation seems to consist in a nearer approach to uniformity in the value of degrees, and the establishment of a University more complete in its functions and equipment than any that we now possess. At last an attempt has been made to reduce vague and floating aspirations to tangible form, and the result is to be seen in the scheme recently submitted by the Minister of Education to the heads of the various institutions of learning in Ontario. A proposal which has met with the general approval of those intended to be affected by it, cannot but possess meritorious features, and in any criticism made upon those parts of it which do not commend themselves so highly, it must be remembered that imperfections are to be expected in any solution of a problem so difficult. Doubtless, the excellencies of the scheme will be fully dealt with by other gentlemen. It will suffice, therefore, if the writer suggests some of the drawbacks which present themselves to one who regards the question as a graduate of Queen's, and a citizen of Kingston.

In the first place we find that "it is proposed to form a Confederation of colleges, carrying on in *Toronto* work embraced in the arts curriculum, etc." The rest of the Province is to be stripped of centres of learning in order that these may be drawn together in a focus in one city. Can such a movement result in public advantage? Is it approved by the experience of the world, and the conviction of modern authorities on educational matters? The range of examples which might be drawn upon for argument and illustration is very wide; let us content ourselves with a glance at the course of events in the Mother Country, which we believe to be in the van of civilization. For five hundred years the youth of England desirous of a training in liberal arts were compelled to resort to Oxford and Cambridge. But, within the present century, and almost entirely within the past twenty years, a change has come o'er the spirit of the dream. The men whose opinions have most powerfully influenced thought, whose depth of information and insight into the problems of the age are unsurpassed, have not lent their abilities to the confinement of higher education to its ancient abodes by the Isis and the Cam. On the contrary, England with the fruits of the long and splendid career of her famous universities before her, has decided that such institutions should be multiplied, and new foundations erected in different quarters of the Kingdom. Within the present century the universities of Durham, London and Manchester have been established, while new colleges have been built, and are being liberally endowed in almost every considerable city in England and Wales.

Coincident with the multiplication of Universities and Colleges, there has been witnessed another extraordinary spectacle illustrating the trend of circumstances in England. This is the University extension scheme, by which academic faculties consisting of fellows and lecturers have been sent to teach and lecture in a great number of commercial towns.

The key to the progress of higher education in England of late years is therefore to be found in decentralisation, and increased attention to the wants of localities. Are we so far raised above the conditions found essential to success elsewhere, that we can disregard the current of events and the teachings of experience?

Shall our advance be backward? If all the Colleges in Ontario were bunched in Toronto to-morrow, we should hear very shortly an outcry for University extension. Why then are we to be at the trouble of destroying our present system in order to commence again, and do for the Province what Queen's is helping to do in a superior fashion now? There is always much loss in change, there are evils involved in breaking the continuity of history and association. We require clear and weighty benefits to compensate for drawbacks so serious.

Many will ask what good can flow from the localisation of University advantages? The difference between attending classes in Kingston and attending in Toronto, is apt to appear too insignificant to be worth note. Yet a little reflection will show that we have here an important factor in the consideration of our problem. In Queen's University there are at present two hundred and forty students attending classes in arts. Of this number over two hundred come from Eastern Ontario. It may be difficult to analyze the motives which draw men towards the college in their own neighbourhood; to say whether the additional distance interposed between them and institutions farther away arises in the mind as an obstacle, whether people are brought into greater familiarity with that which is nearer through the local press and the intercourse of trade, or whether there is a minor sentiment of patriotism involved. There stands the fact, however, showing that there is a force of gravitation at work in these matters, which appears to vary in strength inversely as the square of the distance. The result of destroying the operation of this force by removing its active agent in Kingston is obvious. Some of the students who now come to Queen's would go to McGill, a large number would remain at home, and those who would repair to Toronto are merely a residuum. There would thus be a positive loss to education, as a considerable portion of the population would be withdrawn from the fertilizing influence of culture.

From another point of view the new scheme presents an equally unfavourable aspect. It is proposed to have but one type of University in Ontario. If this type were the best, other objections would be minimised. But our single University is to be under State control, instead of being left to the free play of its own activities. Absolute independence is the historical characteristic of Universities, and would seem to be the first requisite of success. Harvard was a State institution from its foundation in 1657 down to 1866, but the ceaseless strife and controversy incident to such a relationship so greatly retarded the progress and development of the University, that in the latter year it was released. Then Harvard gained not only freedom from embarrassing interference, but a flow of private munificence greater in proportion than during any former period of its history. Witness as another illustration of how State control checks that generosity which droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, the contrast between the dearth of benefactions to Toronto University and the response made again and again to the call of Queen's.

Connected with the centralization phase of the question is a minor point not unworthy of notice. Many parents would object and with sufficient reason, to send their sons and daughters to study in a city so full of distractions and temptations as Toronto.

Our remarks have drawn out to such a length that further observations must be postponed.

If you wish to know what people are thinking about, both in educational and the outside world, send in your name for the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.—No. 1.

BY F. R. BEATTIE, M.A., B.D., PH.D., BRANTFORD.

The submission of the proposed draft of University Federation, marks a most important stage in the progress of Higher Education in the Province. The question merits careful consideration; for the plan now adopted, will affect the form and efficiency of our system for the future. To bind together hitherto isolated institutions doing University work, is in itself a very desirable thing, if, while doing so, no injustice is done to any of them, and at the same time the interests of Higher Education advanced in the Province.

Looking at the proposed scheme in its general outlines from the position of Toronto University, there is very much to be said in favour of the consolidation the scheme implies. To have one degree-conferring power for the Province will secure uniformity in the value of the degrees, and raise the standard to a higher degree of excellence. Then an able University Professoriate supported by public funds, yet available for all the students of the Federated Colleges, will vastly strengthen the teaching power of our system, and give all the benefit of public funds, without raising the vexed question of State Aid to denominational Colleges. The general principle of the scheme is good; and, unless there be very serious practical difficulties in the way, its adoption would benefit all and injure none.

The question whether Ontario needs, or can support, more than one well equipped University is one about which there is difference of opinion. Queen's University thinks it will be the best to have more than one, especially if Kingston be one of the centres. Toronto, Trinity, Victoria Universities, with Knox, McMaster, and Wickliff Colleges have all admitted more or less distinctly in accepting the Federation principle with the centralization it involves, that our purposes will be best served by a single central thoroughly equipped Provincial institution. It is more than doubtful if the wise men on the University question are in the east.

That the Province of Ontario can now, or will ever, be able to support more than one really efficient University is at least very questionable. There is a greater number of students attending any of the larger British or Continental Universities than in all ours together, and it is not at all likely that many students would be deprived of a University were there only one centre. The experience of those who graduate from Toronto is that many parts of the Province remote from Toronto are better represented than even Toronto and its vicinity. Then to provide a proper library, chemical and physical apparatus, as well as an able staff of instructors, requires large expenditure. Neither the public exchequer, nor the private purse, is sufficient to give us more than one, that shall enable us to hold our own with other countries. To unite public and private funds, as the scheme provides for, will give us the best article at the least cost.

The autonomy of the Colleges will be preserved, so that no one of them will lose its individuality. All will stand as honored daughters of an honourable mother, each giving aid and shedding lustre on the other, in a truly Provincial System. Compensation for loss sustained by removal is only just; and in granting it the Legislature will be supported by the people of the Province. If sectional views, political bias, and ecclesiastical leanings are laid aside, and broad generous views taken, a splendid University System is now possible for Ontario.

Look out for announcements of premiums and prizes by the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Examination Papers.

SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS
AT THE ONTARIO NORMAL SCHOOLS,
DECEMBER, 1884.I. READING (THEORY)—*Examiner: J. F. WHITE.*

1. "The fact is, that the object, word, sentence, script, and phonic methods form one true method in teaching reading." Give your views in regard to the above statement. Clearly explain (1) the sentence, (2) the phonic method, giving the merits and the defects of each.
2. Rapidity and indistinctness are common faults in reading. Show how you would endeavour to correct them.
3. Give the heads of a reading lesson for (a) Class I, Part II, (b) for Class IV.
4. State some rules to be observed for the proper rendering of poetry.

MACBETH;

Go bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She strike upon the bell. Get thee to bed.—
Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?—Come, let me clutch thee.
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
Proceeding from the heart-oppressed brain?
I see thee yet, in form as palpable
As this which now I draw.
Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going;
And such an instrument I was to use.—
Mine eyes are made the fools o' the other senses,
Or else worth all the rest: I see thee still;
And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood,
Which was not so before.—There's no such thing:
It is the bloody business which informs
Thus to mine eyes.

- (a). What feelings and qualities of voice should mark the delivery of this passage? Note specially any changes in modulation.
- (b). In lines 5, 8, 14, 16, 18, underline the words requiring emphasis.
- (c). Indicate by means of upright dashes the rhetorical pauses in lines 3, 10, 11, 15, 16.
- (d). Mark the appropriate inflections of "Go," line 1; "dagger," line 3; "clutch," line 4; "fatal vision" line 6; "thing," line 17.

II. PRACTICAL ENGLISH—*Examiner: J. DONOVAN.*

1. Briefly discuss the relative merits of the following forms:—
The house is being built,
The house is building.
2. Distinguish—alone, only; character, reputation; healthy, wholesome; vice, sin; ability, capacity.
3. Mention some of the common faults in speaking and in writing.
4. Indicate the pronunciation of the following words:
Acoustics, Florist, Livelong,
Canine, Gallant, Obscurity,
Discern, Inquiry, Satiety,
Elm, Lieutenant, Wont.
5. Correct or improve the following sentences:
His manners were, in truth, not always of the most amiable description.
He blames it on his brother.
Was the master or many of the pupils in the room?
These orders being illegal, they are generally communicated verbally.
He enjoys bad health.
There is in Boston the Widow of a French general who lives by grinding an organ.
6. Re-write, correctly punctuated:
A simpleton meeting a philosopher asked him what affords wise men the greatest pleasure turning on his heel the sage replied to get rid of fools.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE BRITISH TRAINING COLLEGES, DECEMBER, 1884.

ALGEBRA AND MENSURATION.

THREE HOURS ALLOWED FOR THIS PAPER.

Candidates are not permitted to answer more than nine questions in Algebra, nor more than three in Mensuration.

The solution must be given at such length as to be intelligible to the Examiner, otherwise the answer will be considered of no value.

ALGEBRA.

1. Prove that the cube of the sum of any two quantities exceeds the sum of the cubes by three times their product multiplied by their sum.

Point out the completeness of the algebraical proof in comparison with the arithmetical result obtained by substituting numbers for letters.

Find the value of—

$$\frac{x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - z^2}{x^2 + 2xz - y^2 + z^2} \text{ where } x=3, y=2, z=1.$$

2. Multiply $a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4ab^{\frac{1}{2}} + 12a^{\frac{3}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + 16a^{\frac{5}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + 16b^{\frac{3}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4b^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

3. Resolve into elementary factors—
 $(3x - y)^2 - (a - 3y)^2$
 and $x^2 - (a + b)x^2 + ab(a + b)x - a^2b^2$.

4. Simplify—

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) \left\{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{y} + 1}\right\} \left\{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{y} - 1}\right\} - \frac{y + 4x}{4y(x - y)}$$

show that—

$$\frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{(x-c)(x-a)}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)} = 1.$$

5. Find the square root of—
 $x^2(p-q)x^2 + (p^2 - 2pq + 3q^2)x^2 - 2(p-q)q^2x + q^4$.

6. Find the G. C. M. of—
 $x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 16$ and $x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 16$.

7. Solve the equations—

$$(a) \frac{3x - (a + b)}{4x - (c + d)} = \frac{3x - (a + c)}{4x - (b + d)}$$

$$(b) \frac{x - 3}{x - 6} - \frac{x - 6}{x - 3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

8. Find the p^{th} term and the sum of p terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the first term is a and b is the common difference.

In an arithmetical progression of $2n + 1$ terms the sum of the odd terms = $\frac{n + 1}{n}$ times the sum of the even terms.

9. A ratio of greater inequality is diminished by adding the same quantity to each term.

A takes $(n + p)$ steps in a minute, B takes (n) steps, but $(n - p)$ of B's steps = n of A's steps; find the number of his own steps by which B will beat A in a run that lasts (n) minutes.

10. A manufacturer sells goods at a profit of 25 per cent. on his outlay; by doubling his outlay he produces twice as much, but owing to a fall in prices he makes the same actual profit as before; find the reduction per cent. in price.

MENSURATION.

[The answers need not be carried beyond two places of decimals.]

[Figures explanatory of the solution should be drawn.]

1. To paint the outside of a cistern 6 feet long, 5 feet wide, 4 feet deep (including the cover) at 6d. per square foot costs 4s. 11d. more than to paint the inside, find the thickness of the cistern.

2. What proposition of the first Book of Euclid enables us to find the area of a triangle?

The area of an isosceles triangle 8 feet high is 48 square feet; find the lengths of the sides and the base.

3. A circular target has a central spot, surrounded by three concentric rings of such breadths that the area of each = the area of the central spot; show that the radius of the central spot is equal to one-half the radius of the target.

4. Draw a plan and find the area of a field from the subjoined notes taken from the field book, which gives the measurement in links.

| | | |
|----------|--------|----------|
| | to D | |
| | 1775 | |
| to C 200 | 775 | |
| | 600 | to E 320 |
| to B 225 | 225 | |
| | From A | |

Practical Department.

BAD EFFECTS OF CHEAP BREAKFASTS ON HUNGRY SCHOOL BOYS.

The London Educational *Times* refers as follows to one phase of the results of the cheap breakfasts now being provided for starving pupils.

A contemporary comments on a letter showing that even a Board school teacher is recovering his natural humour. He makes "serious complaint" against the now-fangled feeding scheme.

"It is, it appears, exerting a very serious influence on school discipline. Here, for example, 'is one of my "small pupils" who has not been used to a liberal diet. Usually he has a free breakfast of air, and sits with a pale face, and never stirs or speaks the whole morning long.' A perfect model of a quiet, orderly school-boy was this youngster until he began to go to these demoralizing hot breakfasts, and now he has taken to smiling and chatting, and has to be cautioned with respect to his unruly behaviour several times in the course of a morning. Alfred, it seems, is seven years old, and his father has been out of work for many months. 'He is the boy,' observes the teacher, 'who in reply to my question, "what is a holy place?" said, "it is where the draught comes in." He was evidently thinking of his jersey.' Hitherto the holy places in his garments and the empty condition of his stomach have been effectual in keeping down any useful exuberance of spirits, and have rendered him a small person of a meek and quiet demeanour. These free breakfasts, however, seem to be operating like beans upon a young horse, and this we are given to understand is but a fair illustration of what is observed wherever this new movement is in operation. Those good folk who have so long and so dismally been lifting up their voices against the extravagance of our Board school system would do well to look to this. Depend upon it, this hearty breakfasting means more expense. One teacher obviously cannot manage half so many children if all the good and quiet ones are to be metamorphosed in this troublesome fashion. Cautioned several times in a morning, indeed! and merely because the little ragamuffin has had a breakfast that has rendered him easy and comfortable. Why, what would such children become if they were to get three or four good hearty meals a day? Can there be a doubt that the teaching staff would have to be largely augmented."

CHOREA AND ITS CAUSES.

A most able and temperate article appears in the *Lancet* of last week, which it would be well if every elementary teacher, especially every teacher of girls, should carefully ponder. It refers to the cases of St. Vitus' dance, which have come under the observation of Dr. Sturges, of the Hospital for Sick Children, and to the part which schooling may be suspected to play in the development

Educational Notes and News.

of that distressing complaint. Out of 200 cases of the disease (technically called chorea) Dr. Sturges was able in '79 to trace to its origin. And one in six of these he has found to be due to the pressure of education. The disease does not occur among the most destitute classes as a rule, but rather among the better fed children of the London operatives, so that deficient nutrition is in this class of cases largely eliminated from the predisposing causes. And of the lessons to which the writer is able to trace the special cause of worry, he does not hesitate to specify sums. It happens that in cases of chorea the peccant cause is often betrayed by the uncontrollable tears that follow the mention of it; and in the instance of the child on whose case Dr. Sturges enters into the fullest details, he not only found that arithmetic had brought on the complaint, but that the rule which had broken down the nervous system had been long division, and long division pressed home when, by some accident, neither multiplication nor short division had been previously gone through. The doctor took the trouble to put the patient through the process of working a sum, and he describes the process in graphic and pathetic terms in a passage which deserves a place in school classics. The moral he draws from this and other similar cases is the extreme importance of teachers being taught to recognise the first symptoms of this disease, lest that which is perfectly curable in its earlier stages should develop into a fatal, or at least an incurable, malady through pressure or severity which would never be inflicted if the condition of the child were understood.—*London School Guardian*.

EXAMINATIONS.—A committee of the Milwaukee School Board recently declared their opinion that "an unnecessary prominence has been given to examinations in the management of all the city schools." The committee further held that "the general result of these practices is the over-excitement and worry of pupils and teachers, the stimulus they furnish for occasional excess of application and brain exhaustion, and the false standard they create of the true end of study and the real value of knowledge." This view coincides with that of many intelligent persons who have given the matter thought. Many pupils have been almost mentally wrecked by the cramming process, and their nervous system impaired by the ordeal of examinations.—*Current, Chicago*.

Graded classification can be so reduced to a system that the child is forgotten when he is the only object worthy of a consideration. The welfare of the child, his personal progress, his needs and necessities, must be first regarded, even if beautiful plans and perfect organization must be destroyed. System is a grand thing when man is the master, controlling and directing it; but when it becomes master and man becomes the slave, he is forced and driven by a bondage that degrades and destroys his personality. The great German teacher once said, "I am the system." None the less ought every teacher in the land to assert his individuality and break the shackles that hamper and prevent good school work.—*H. H. Seerley, Oskaloosa, Iowa*.

Never under-estimate your powers. It is as bad to over-estimate them. The world is so constituted that in trade no one ever pays a cent more than is charged for goods, never suspects there is more in weight or measure than is charged for, and never thinks for a moment of estimating a man at more than he values himself. It will discount a man of large pretension, and will give due credit to a man whom it finds sincere in self-appreciation; but the man who underrates himself is usually discounted from his estimate even. Sincerity is the best possible rule in claiming value for goods or character, and no one needs it more than the teacher.—*American Teacher*.

The following important resolutions were passed at the Convention of the Peel County Teachers' Association recently:—

1. That this Association desires to express its satisfaction with the now programme for the High School Entrance Examinations, being, on the whole, a great improvement upon the old one; but would respectfully suggest that the time allotted to many of the papers at both the Entrance and the Teachers' Examinations be increased, in order that slow writers and thinkers who may be in other respects well qualified may not be placed at so great a disadvantage as at present.
2. That in the opinion of this Association, the quarterly payment of teachers' salaries should be made obligatory upon all school corporations.
3. That all teachers should be by law required to become and continue members of the Teachers' Associations of the counties or cities in which they respectively reside.
4. That this Association desires to express its warm approval of the action of the Hon., the Minister of Education, in appointing two such experienced and competent educationists to assist in conducting Teachers' Institutes throughout the Province.
5. That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the four preceding resolutions to the Hon., the Minister of Education.
6. That the annual meeting of the Association be held in Brampton; but that, in order to sustain local interest in convention work two section meetings be held in the autumn months; one at Streetsville and the other at Caledon East.
7. That a committee be appointed to assist the Inspector in conducting the half-yearly Promotion Examination.
8. That the membership fee of the Association be one dollar to ladies and gentlemen alike; and that the sum of \$1.30 from the funds of the Association be paid towards the subscription of each member to either the SCHOOL JOURNAL or the Educational Weekly.

From a report of the Education Department of Great Britain, it appears that the result of the Queen's Scholarship Examinations for admission to training colleges and the teaching profession is as follows:—2,197 males presented themselves for examination in England, Wales and Scotland, of whom 393 were placed in the first class, 829 in the second, and 217 in the third, while 758 failed. Of the 3,515 female candidates examined, 714 were placed in the first class, 1,371 in the second, and 318 in the third, while the failures amounted to 1,111. About one-third of both male and female candidates failed to pass the examination.

Of the thirty-two candidates who tried the entrance examination to Fergus High School thirteen were successful. The youngest successful pupil, and the first, second and third of the successful pupils all came from the same school—No. 2, West Garafra.

The first bombshell in the Stratford Town Council occurred over the appointment of a High School trustee. Mr. Idington, for some time past, has had trouble with the Board and teachers, over some imaginary grievance in connection with his son who was attending school, and wrote several letters, dealing with the matter in dispute in full. There was a desire on the part of some that he should be placed upon the Board, where it was thought that he would make things hot for all around, and on Monday night Mr. Butler moved that he be trustee. Mr. Brown and Mr. Steet were put up against him. The vote stood for Brown, 8; for Steet, 9. After these gentlemen were disposed of, the motion for Mr. Idington was put to the meeting, and it carried by a vote of 11 to 2.—*Mitchel Advocate*.

Guelph Business College is meeting with great success under Principal MacCormack and his efficient staff of teachers. The attendance this year at the College is very large.

The teachers of Peel County held their regular semi-annual Convention on 22nd and 23rd January.

The Orangeville *Advertiser* says:—The teacher, the inspector and the trustees of Goderich Public School are having quite a quarrel among themselves, and are ventilating their grievances in the newspapers.

Mrs. J. R. Smith, of Brussels, was elected school trustee on 8th January. Great interest was taken in the election and a large vote polled.

The Markdale *Standard* says:—"There are eighty pupils in Markdale School section, who are liable to be fined for non-attendance at school for 1884.

Since the opening of the Woodstock High School a few weeks ago 113 pupils have been enrolled. These have been arranged in four forms. Two students are reading the first years' work of Toronto University, and a considerable number are preparing for Matriculation in arts and Medicine and for teachers' certificates.

We are sorry to record the death of James E. Dennis, late Principal of Woodstock Model and Public Schools. Mr. Dennis was an able and successful teacher, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-teachers and pupils, by whom his loss is deeply regretted, as well as by the many friends he has made in the town and vicinity. His funeral was very largely attended.

Personal.

Miss Jessie McKenzie, late teacher of S.S. No. 17, Moore, has been presented with a beautiful set of dishes by her appreciative pupils.

Mr. McDowoll is said to be winning favourable opinions from his pupils in the Kirby Public School.

Mr. J. H. Bradley, who has been for some years the efficient teacher of the Stewarttown Public School, has resigned. Mr. P. J. Reid, of Campbellville and Miss Dagmar B. Cotter, of Burlington, now conduct the school.

Miss Roe has been appointed to a position in the Napanee High School.

Mr. O'Connor, of S.S. No. 2, Eanismore, was presented by his pupils with a writing desk and an appreciative address on leaving the school and town a few weeks since.

The Granger school trustees have secured the services of Miss Kyle for 1885. Miss Kyle comes well recommended—*Dufferin Advertiser*.

Miss Ada M. Hamilton, formerly a student in Mount Forest and a teacher in Hanover, Cedarville and other places, has obtained the position of Superintendent of Public Education for the County of Galatin, Montana.

"Visitor" writes to the Charlottetown *Patriot* in warm praise of the ability of Miss Mary McLeod, "the clever little teacher" of the Belfast Public School.

Mr. Neil McLeod, Principal of the Davies School, Summerside (P.E.I.) has been lecturing with success on "The Gospel or Teachings of Carlyle."

Elora High School is prospering under the present teachers. Mr. A. B. Davidson and Miss Barbara Foote.

Miss Jennie Carter, of Galt, has been engaged to teach a school in Beverly, near Olyde.

Mr. Barker has been re-appointed on the High School Board in Orangeville.

Mr. Steele, Head Master of the High School, informs us that he does not permit corporal punishment to be inflicted in the school. So soon as he learned that a new teacher had introduced the "rawhide" he at once ordered it to be put away.—*Orangeville Advertiser*. Mr. Steele is on the right track.

Miss Clarke and Miss Kee have been appointed to fill the positions in the Guelph Public School, last year occupied by Misses Rennie and Kilgour.

Correspondence.

ORDER IN A CLASS VERSUS ORDER IN A SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reading school periodicals and listening to lectures on educational topics, we frequently meet with the phrase, "Order in a class." Those teachers of teachers who thus speak and write seem to know how to keep order in a class, but if they know as much about order in a school as they do about order in a class, they never tell. Now it must be conceded that but a small percentage of the teachers-in-training either in the Normal Schools, or in the different Model Schools throughout the country will, when their training is accomplished, take charge of a class—most of them will take

charge of a school and not of a class merely. We, teachers who have schools averaging from forty to sixty or seventy pupils daily, know that it is of very little use for us to have order in a class; we must have order in a school, otherwise we cannot succeed.

Having made these observations, I have no suggestions to offer at present, but would like some one who is an authority on the subject, to answer the following questions:—

(1). Is it not possible to make such changes in the training of teachers in the Normal and Model Schools as would make these teachers competent to discharge the duties of a country school more efficiently than at present?

(2). Is it not possible for the Principal of a Normal or Model School to put all his pupils in one room and show the teachers-in-training how to conduct a school while teaching a class?

Yours truly,

ENQUIRER.

A REAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

SIR,—Kindly allow me space in the JOURNAL to draw attention to one of the many grievances that teachers, in the rural districts of Ontario, have to complain of. I mean the once-a-year system of payments. It is a crying shame to our fair country that so cruel an injustice should be inflicted on any class of our population, THAT teachers should be made, from year to year, to suffer from a practice so unreasonable, indicates a state of affairs unjust in the extreme. It is true they receive two small grants during the year, but these are next to nothing to a man having a family to support; and cannot in any way be urged as an excuse for the continuance of this outrageous custom. There is only one remedy for the evil, and that should be immediately applied. Let it be made compulsory that trustees pay their teachers at least quarterly and the evil is remedied. There is no use in anything else, if the suffering teachers of Ontario are to be relieved from a burden under which they have patiently groaned for many years. We have had enough of the optional business, and think it high time the teacher's condition received a little attention at the hands of our educational legislators.

Yours fraternally,

County Wellington, Jan. 26, 1885.

TEACHER.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

To the Editor of THE CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the Superannuation Fund.

It appears to me that the majority of the teachers of the Province take no interest in the matter, otherwise it would be more warmly discussed, and therefore I beg leave to offer my opinions, at present, and hope that my fellow-teachers will take the matter into consideration and give it that earnest attention which it deserves.

My views on the subject are contained in the following scheme of superannuation, which I submit for discussion. I believe that.—
1. Every teacher should be superannuated after twenty-five years' teaching, and all who have already taught that length of time should be superannuated. 2. Superannuated teachers should be paid an annuity of \$300. 3. Male and female teachers should be compelled to pay the annual dues for the support of the fund. 4. Teachers quitting the profession before fifteen years should forfeit all moneys paid towards the fund. 5. Teachers quitting the profession after fifteen years' teaching, but before twenty-five, should be paid an annuity twenty-five years after entering the profession, equal to as many twenty-fifths of \$300 as they "will have taught years." 6. The annual dues should be increased to a sum that would warrant the payment of the annuity mentioned in 2. The object of the foregoing scheme is to suggest a plan of superannuation that will give to teachers who have spent the best part of their lives in the profession, a means of support after twenty-five years' service. Trusting the plan may be discussed and improved, keeping in view the main object, viz., superannuation after twenty-five years' service, I remain,

Yours truly,

VERITAS.

"Men are God's trees, and women are God's flower's," is the only good thing, so the critics say, in Tenneyson's latest drama.

Miscellaneous.

DON'T BURY ME DEEP.

(It is said that the following touching lines were inspired by an actual occurrence. Years ago there lived in Towanda, New York State, a beautiful girl called Mary Means. Colonel Means was her father. He was a widower, and when his child began to gradually sink under the effect of the remorseless disease of consumption, he spent much of his time at her bedside. Her female companions made the situation comfortable. She passed away as easily as possible. She made one request, and oft repeated it to her father in the presence of friends, and in the silent watch of him whose heart was bursting with anguish. It was "Don't Bury me Deep, Papa.")

Lift me a bit in my bed, father,
Press your warm lips to my cheek ;
Put your arm under my head, father—
I am so tired and weak.
I can not stay long awake now—
Many a night I shall sleep.
Promise one thing for my sake, now—
Don't let them bury me deep !

Cover my head with flowers, father,
Those I so well loved to see.
So in the long lonely hours, father,
They'll be companions for me.
If I should wake in the night, then
Their lips my sad face would sweep,
Make my grave cheerful and bright, then
Don't let them bury me deep !

When to the church you all go, father,
At the sweet Sunday bell's tone,
I shall be dreary you know, father,
Lying out there all alone
Hang my bird near in the tree then—
Watch over me he will keep ;
He will sing sweet hymns to me, then—
Don't let them bury me deep !

Call on me when'er you pass, father,
Where by your side I oft ran ;
Put your face down on the grass, father,
Near to my own as you can.
If I could look up and hear you,
Into your warm arms I would creep ;
Let me sometimes nestle ne—
Don't let them bury me deep !

Look ! who has come for me now, father,
Standing near to my bed !
Some one is kissing my brow, father—
Mamma, I thought you were dead !
See, she is smiling bright to you,
Beckons for you not to weep,
Tis not good-bye, but good night, to you—
They cannot bury me deep !

Will Carl.

A CITY IN THE AIR.

Ninety miles west of Albuquerque, in New Mexico, is perhaps the most remarkable town in the United States. It is the pueblo of the Acomas, placed on a butte 400 feet above the valley. In inaccessibility it has for three centuries been a Gibraltar of safety to the Acomas. A correspondent of the *Lawrence Journal* thus describes the ascent :

"There are two means of ascent, one by a flight of steps cut into the wall and rising at an angle of forty-three degrees, and the other by a fissure in the rocks leading up into the mountain. Both

ways have been trodden by hundreds of feet until the steps are hollow troughs. Either one is exceedingly difficult, and neither is tolerably safe. We chose the one along the fissure.

"With all the danger and fatigue, it is a laughable sight to see a person—some other person—make the ascent. One has to stride over the fissure, one foot on the right-hand side and the other on the left, and at the same time press the hands alternate against the rocks for support. An Indian will throw a live sheep around his neck and go up quite rapidly without touching either hand to the rocks ; but I am satisfied I could never do it.

"They told us of a pathetic incident that occurred on the outer stairway several generations ago. Several men started up, each with a sheep on his back. When nearly to the top the sheep carried by the foremost man became restless, and the shepherd in trying to hold it fast lost his footing, and in falling swept his companions over the precipice, and they all fell on the rocks at the foot in a lifeless heap. The Indians have carved a representation of the accident on a rock near where it occurred, which scarcely serves to steady the nerves of those who go by that route.

"The top of the elevation is level, and contains an area of sixty or seventy acres. At one side stands the pueblo, a blunt pyramid of adobe and stone honeycombed with rooms ; at the other the church and graveyard, and near the centre a pond of pure water thirty feet in depth and several yards in extent.

"The priest was made acquainted with the object of our visit, and the ringing of the church bell brought the inhabitants of the village around us. When they understood that the title to their lands was in question and we had come to take testimony, they showed great interest, and discussed the various points involved with remarkable intelligence, considering their limited opportunities for a knowledge of law. As nightfall came on a number of the men who had been at work in the valley came up, bringing delicious peaches and grapes, which we were glad to accept, in view of the meager preparations for supper. We slept in the church, wrapped up in our Navajo blankets, and never felt more secure or happier in our lives.

"When the gray dawn peered through the little mica window-panes it revealed great roof beams more than a foot in diameter and thirty or forty feet long, and through the open tower a bell that was cast in 1710. How these immense timbers and this bell were brought up to the top of this cliff no one living knows. The Indians shake their heads and the priest shakes his, but no one ventures an opinion. The timbers are there, however, as witnesses and morning and night, as the seasons come and go and generations pass away, the bell speaks for itself in the silvery tones that pleased its founder in far-off Spain when King George was on the throne. The adobe—or the earth of which they were made—were brought up from the valley also, for the top of the butte was a bald rock in the beginning. And the earth for the graves came the same way, requiring forty years, the priest said, to complete the graveyard. It is the only completed graveyard I have ever seen. The old priest seemed very happy in the charge of his flock, and his flock seemed happy in possession of him."

A BORE DEFEATED BY THE IRON DUKE.

A writer in "Harper's" tells a good story of the way in which the Duke of Wellington put to ignominious flight a most pertinacious bore who had invented a bullet-proof cuirass upon which he claimed that the safety of the British army depended, and which he carried about with him and exhibited at all times and in all places:—

"Had this been all, he would soon have been disposed of ; but, unluckily, he had contrived to interest in his invention one or two

of the Duke's personal friends, and to get from them letters of recommendation which even Wellington could not easily disregard.

"Something must clearly be done, however; for, although the fellow had hitherto been kept at bay, he was evidently determined to give the Duke no peace till the matter had been fully gone into. For a moment Wellington looked so grim that the secretary began to hope for the order, which he would gladly have obeyed, viz., to kick the inventor into the street forthwith. But the next instant the iron face cleared again, and over it played the very ghost of a smile, like a gleam of winter sunshine upon a precipice. Show him in," said he, briefly.

"The observant secretary noted both the tone and the smile that accompanied it; and he inwardly decided that it would have been better for that inventor if he had not insisted on seeing the Duke. It came the great discoverer—a tall, slouching, shabby, slightly red-nosed man, with a would-be jaunty air, which gave way a little, however, before the 'Iron Duke's' penetrating glance.

"'I am glad to think that your Grace appreciates the merits of my invention,' said he, in a patronizing tone. 'They are, indeed, too important to be undervalued by any great commander. Your Grace cannot fail to remember the havoc made by your gallant troops at Waterloo among the French cuirassiers, whose breast-plates were not bullet-proof; whereas, if —'

"Have you got the thing with you?' interrupted Wellington.

"The inventor unwrapped a very showy looking cuirass of polished steel, and was just beginning a long lecture upon its merits, when the Duke cut him short by asking:—

"'Are you quite sure it is bullet-proof?'

"'Quite sure, your Grace.'

"'Put it on, then, and go and stand in that corner.' The other wonderingly obeyed. 'Mr. Temple,' shouted Wellington to his secretary, 'tell the sentry outside to load with ball cartridge, and come in here to test this cuirass. Quick, now!'

"But quick though the secretary was, the inventor was quicker still. The moment he realized that he had been set up there on purpose to be fired at, and to be shot dead on the spot if his cuirass turned out to be not bullet-proof after all, he leaped headlong through the open window with a yell worthy of a Blackfoot Indian, and, darting like a rocket across the court yard, vanished through the outer gateway; nor did the Duke of Wellington, from that day forth, ever see or hear of him again."

HE WAS APPRECIATED.

A San Francisco paper tells of a well-known member of that community, now dead, who, when State senator, was engaged in some very radical measures which sorely cut into many people whom he thought were in need of reform. They abused him thoroughly, but in his honesty he maintained the fight strongly. A friend of his from the city visited him in Sacramento while the measures were pending.

"Well, what do they say of me in San Francisco?"

"They don't speak very well of you."

"What do they say about me? That's what I want to know."

"Well, they say very rough things about you. I don't care to—"

"Speak it out. Tell me how they talk."

"They call you a liar, a scoundrel, a thief, an ignoramus, an idiot—everything they can think of that's bad."

"Ah," said the Senator, rubbing his hands in glee, and chuckling in perfect enjoyment, "they feel me, my boy, they feel me!"

BILL NYE'S PHILOSOPHY.

To the young the future has a roseate hue. The roseate hue comes high, but we have to use it in this place. To the young there spreads out a glorious range of possibilities. After the youth has indorsed for an intimate friend a few times, and purchased the paper at the bank himself later on, the horizon won't seem to horizon so tumultuously as it did afeertime. I remember at one time purchasing such a piece of accommodation paper at a bank, and I still have it. I didn't need it any more than a cat needs eleven tails at one and the same time. Still the bank made it an object to me, and I secured it. Such things as these harshly knock the fluff and bloom off the cheek of youth, and prompt us to turn the strawberry-box bottom side up before purchasing it. Youth is gay and hopeful, age is covered with experience and scars where the skin has been knocked off and had to grow on again. To the young, a dollar looks large and strong but to the middle-aged and the old it is weak and inefficient. When we are in the heyday and fizz of existence, we believe everything, but after awhile we murmur, "What's that you're givin us," or words of a like character. Age brings caution and a lot of shop-worn experience purchased at the highest market price. Time brings vain regrets and wisdom teeth that can be left in a glass of water over night.—*The Ingleside.*

HOW TO CRUSH A CRITIC.

Mr. Robert Burdette, the humourist, gives the following account of the manner in which he crushes his journalistic enemies:

"Let me tell you how I write mean letters and bitter editorials, my boy. Sometimes, when a man has pitched into me and cut me up rough, and I want to pulverize him, and wear his gory scalp at my girdle, and hang his hide on my fence, I write the letter or editorial that is to do the business. I write something that will drive sleep from his eyes and peace from his soul for six weeks. Oh, I do hold him over a slow fire and roast him! Gall and aquafortis drip from my blistering pen. Then, I don't mail the letter, and I don't print the editorial. There's always plenty of time to crucify a man. The vilest criminal is entitled to a little reprieve. I put the manuscript away in a drawer. Next day I look at it. The ink is cold; I read it over and say: I don't know about this. There's a good deal of bludgeon and bowie-knife journalism in that. I'll hold it over a day longer. The next day I read it again. I laugh, and say: Pshaw! and I can feel my cheeks getting a little hot. The fact is, I am ashamed I ever wrote it, and hope that nobody has seen it, and I have half forgotten the article or letter that filled my soul with rage. I haven't been hurt, I haven't hurt anybody, and the world goes right along, making twenty-four hours a day as usual, and I am all the happier. Try it, my boy."

Question Drawer.

A correspondent asks the following questions:—

1. Are Dufferin, Cardwell, and Bothwell counties, and, if so, what are the Capitals of the two former?
2. How many cities are there in Ontario?

REPLY.

1. Dufferin is a county, Cardwell a township, and Bothwell a village. The county town of Dufferin is Orangeville.
2. The cities of Ontario are:—Bellefille, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas and Toronto.

1. It is between 2 and 3 o'clock, but a person mistaking the hands thought the time to be 55 minutes earlier than it really was. What was true time?

Can there not be any number of answers to the above problem?

2. A and B engage to reap a field for \$90. A could reap it in 99 days, and they require to finish it in five days, in consequence of which they were obliged to get C to help them for the last two days, and B received \$3.75 less than he otherwise would have done. In what time would B or C reap the field?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS. — In discharging a gun, at what time does it recoil, before or after the charge leaves it? In either case what causes the recoil? The recoil is before it leaves the gun. The same cause which projects the bullet forward shoves the gun backward.

The above answer is not quite satisfactory as it gives no proof of the first statement, and fails in the second to explain what the "same cause" is. The sender, whose card we have mislaid if we received it, sends a good solution of the ten acre question. We shall wait a little for a better answer to the gun question.

Answers to questions in No. 2, (Jan. 12th, 1885):

1. Why are rain drops round? Because the particles of water of which they are composed are held together by cohesion: they attract each other, and thus arrange themselves around a common centre.

2. "All is not gold that glitters." — Shakespeare.

"The paradise of fools." — Milton.

"The rolling stone gathers no moss." — Thomas Tasser.

"Men are but children of a larger growth." — Dryden.

Burns P. O., Ont.

WILLIAM WADDELL.

Mr. Waddell sends correct answer to question about 10 acre field.

All Sorts.

A truly courageous man may be very much afraid; but he can never act the part of a coward. When the crisis comes, he will nerve himself to action, and prove not that he is fearless, but that fear is his servant, not his master.

Weller is dead; the intimate friend whose name Dickens immortalized in "The Pickwick Papers." Fully styled he was Captain Charles Weller, and he reached the age of 85. "His daughter, Mrs. Thompson," says the *World* (London), "is an artist of some repute; but the celebrity of his granddaughter, Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson), was a source of great and legitimate pride to the old gentleman."

An American lady speaking of tobogganing said:—"My first experience was very much the same sensation I should expect to feel, if I were suddenly dropped from the roof of a house; but now I have learned to hold my breath and enjoy the sport immensely."

Success doesn't happen. It is organized, prompted, captured by consecrated common sense. — *Frances E. Willard.*

"The Spectator," in the Christian *Union* pledges his word of honour as a Christian and a gentleman, that he copied with his own pencil the following lines from the obituary notices in a column of the Baltimore "*Sun*":—

"He heard the angels calling him
From that celestial shore;
He flopped his wings, and away he went
To make one angel more."

—By his son.

"I believe the Lord can save reporters," said a New Haven hallojuh lassie recently. "I knew one who was converted. He left the business, and afterwards followed an honest life."

Meissonier's little picture "The Vidette," sold for \$22,500. Fifty years ago he was making drawings, which brought from \$4 to \$8.

Some thousands of pounds of candy have been thrown in the garbage scows, towed outside the harbour of New York, and committed to the deep sea, being condemned on account of the poisonous materials used to give it colour and taste. No doubt hundreds of thousands of pounds, should go the same road, finds its way into the stomachs of children, little and big.

It is reported that the decayed and dead parts of white moss, abundant in Sweden and Norway, make a much stronger paper than can be made from wood pulp.

London *Truth* mentions a nobleman, who voted for making boycotting a criminal offence, yet last week took his custom away from a butcher who opposed home agriculture by selling New Zealand mutton.

A Hartford man, now over 80 years of age, who has smoked for over sixty-seven years, has kept an account of his cigar expenses, and finds that if he had invested the same sum every six months and placed it at compound interest, he would now have \$200,000 to his credit.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett speaks enthusiastically of Robert Browning. "A grand type of manhood!" he says; "a magnificent writer; broad, ruddy, not too tall; with snowy hair and moustache and goatee beard; courtly, gracious, a perfect talker, and always poetical in his thoughts."

At a school examination a clergyman was descending on the necessity of growing up loyal and useful citizens. In order to emphasize his remarks he pointed to a large flag hanging on one side of the school-room, and said:—"Boys, what is that flag for?" An urchin who understood the condition of the room better than the speaker's rhetoric, exclaimed:—"To hide the dirt, sir."

No metal is capable of so much working and will so reward the labor put upon it as iron. The following table will give some idea of the value per pound:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| A pound of good iron..... | \$.04 |
| A pound of bar steel..... | .17 |
| A pound of inch screws..... | 1.60 |
| A pound of steel wire..... | 7.00 |
| A pound of sewing needles..... | 14 00 |
| A pound of fishing hooks..... | 50.00 |
| A pound of jewel screws..... | 3 500.00 |
| A pound of hair springs..... | 16,000.00 |

Literary Review.

The Minutes of the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association comes to us from the press of C. Blackett Robinson, 100 John Street, Toronto. This report is especially valuable to teachers as giving them in permanent form the addresses and papers read before the Convention by the Minister of Education, Principal Grant, Colonel T. W. Parker, J. L. Hughes, G. W. Johnson, F. J. Mitchell, W. Carlyle, and A. P. Knight. These papers all bear marks of careful preparation, are on live educational topics, and will repay careful perusal by teachers.

THE PACIFIC BRITISH COLUMBIA, is a book or pamphlet of some 26 pages, by J. B. Ferguson & Co., Victoria B.C. In addition to a large amount of descriptive letter press, it abounds with beautiful illustrations of towns, harbours, buildings and scenery in the Pacific Province. The work is designed to establish and no doubt goes far towards doing so, the strong proposition with which the author sets out, that no other Province of Canada has resources great, varied and inexhaustible, a climate so healthful, invigorating and agreeable; abounding in excellent harbours, safe entrances to navigable streams and long stretches of inland sea, or sheltered gulf, sounds, bays and inlets; such a wealth of economic and precious metals, timber, coal and fish; none for which nature has done so much—and man so little." We commend the work to all who want information about the Pacific Province.

THE YOUNG TRAVE, for Young People, is a bright and attractive Monthly, published by E. L. Kellogg & Co., New York. The January number is to hand with some fine illustrations as well as readable sketches and stories.

THE HEROES, OR GREEK FAIRY TALES for my children, by Charles Kingsley, comes to us from the press of Ginn, Heath & Co. This charming reproduction of some of the most interesting classical legends in simple and choice English, needs no commendation from us. The illustrations are fine, and the paper and letter press of the best quality.

THE MONTHLY HEALTH BULLETIN, of Ontario, for the months of October and November, has been received. The publication was delayed in consequence of the pressure of work caused by the extensive outbreak of small-pox in Hungerford. In addition to a review of the general state of health during the two months, and notes on the producing causes of the most prevalent diseases, this valuable report contains a health map of Ontario, and a set of diagrams showing the six most prevalent diseases in each of the ten districts into which the province has been divided for the purpose and the area and percentage order of their prevalence.