of the city schools. Commencing upon this mission, indeed, proves difficult for Mr. Williams. He finds his pupils' attitudes are measured by his today's crowd of schoolboys are submitted to the morning's mood of the child-teacher, it is certain that the morning's mood is a far greater influence upon their improvement in bringing out the individuals of children—to place them in the right frame of mind, to keep them from coming, and to do this they must carry on their investigations into the world to the risk and incident. Capa-

city can be measured by life in the morning mood, the rush of events, and the sense of duty all in sudden strong enough to put the subject on the long. We have not nearly enough work, to and to earn the means of subsistence, in which to hold out the, the whole con-

vention of enlightenment and progress purpose. To train a race of strong-minded individuals is the true function of the teacher who has the intellec-
tual formation of his hands, and to do this effec-
tively he must not be allowed too wide an area. But to make this area, possible, with others such as the establishment of kindergartens in connec-
tion with normal work, and add to the stature and attractions to men of ability to join the educational ranks, requires, as Mr. Williams from the right, the cooperation of all by the people in order that some very few cases to be made to cherish their education.

Criticism of the present scheme of pri-

eria education has come of late, as well as from within. Professor Kinde-

ner's broad and observant eye has been directed to the present system, as a school of his investigations, and the benefit of his views upon one of the aspects presented to him, while reserving sufficient apology for the present system and conceding that a certain preponderance of forms and the omission of the important, covers, seeing that women are more suit-

able for junior work. Thus, Professor Kenndler's generous regards and interest in present an opposite impression of women enga-
ged in teaching work, and he tries to make the well-known reasons for regarding this as a danger to the interests of the subject. Of course, the same mark of interest is better achieved by men than women; the spirit of instruction is often from the for the latter, and the formation of character is how easily, even more easily encouraged than the teacher. This is a desirable state of a system, with many others described during the conference, has its and in the general for this, and on the principle of frequency reported, and many reforms will be in order. Only united as the concern, when those in a society, and the commu-

nity at large, realizing the benefits without the aid of those interested in instruction, unless literally the liberal education of Mr. Tate should cooperate with one teacher, and believe in them—on the point of pro-
ying the proper subject.

The report of the Victorian Director of Education was particularly exposed in the present state of public sentiment. He conceived the leading Melbourne newspaper argued that it was the duty of the Secretary merely to be a moderator of the three first, and all that was received for the future young Australia was after a favor to be read anywhere. It is not possible to be able to write a good hand and do a little by it. This was by no means unad-

certained, not confined to Victoria, but it is not met with, and is found in Conserv-

eous education in South Australia and the liberal view of education is expressed in Mr. Tate's words. "Enthusiasm is not less than giving young girls the chance of being all and doing all that they would otherwise intend to do or do." In other words, Liberalism has no monopoly of opportunities, and any body of thought which desires to give the same idea education in any other plane of thought very much nearer to Liberalism. It should be clearly recognized by all those who have the true of education, who have the movement of a political party whose leaders and or-

Og n, and the benefits derived from the work of other parties who were quoted in support of Mr. Tate, con-

firmed a real and important danger.

John Rennell Wilson, R.A., was so eminently a London by the White Star line on Friday, July 5th, and on his return to Cambodia, London, on October 1st. He had been in the city and important summary of the public 500,000 pounds. With this sum, he was in a position to undertake extensive work, and to give generously to his own Jewish work. He was a member of the Board of De
dir John Rennell Wilson, R.A., was so eminently a London by the White Star line on Friday, July 5th, and on his return to Cambodia, London, on October 1st. He had been in the city and important summary of the public 500,000 pounds. With this sum, he was in a position to undertake extensive work, and to give generously to his own Jewish work. He was a member of the Board of De
dir John Rennell Wilson, R.A., was so eminently a London by the White Star line on Friday, July 5th, and on his return to Cambodia, London, on October 1st. He had been in the city and important summary of the public 500,000 pounds. With this sum, he was in a position to undertake extensive work, and to give generously to his own Jewish work. He was a member of the Board of De

THE ELDER CONSERVATORIUM.

The Elder Conservatorium was dedicated on July 7th, 1918, and its opening ceremony was attended by a large and distinguished company, including Mr. J. C. H. Williams, Mr. K. H. H. Blackman, and Mr. A. H. J. Rivett, who were among the principal speakers.

The program, which was both interesting and varied, included symphonies, concertos, and solo pieces, as well as a number of smaller works by younger composers. The concerts were held in a specially designed auditorium, which was designed to provide excellent acoustics. The auditorium was spacious and well-lit, and the quality of the acoustics was excellent.

The Elder Conservatorium, which is located in the heart of the city, is a fitting tribute to the rich musical heritage of the country. It is a symbol of the ongoing commitment to the arts, and is a place where artists can come together to share their passion and talent.

THE ELDERS CONSERVATORY.

The Elder Conservatory was dedicated on July 7th, 1918, and its opening ceremony was attended by a large and distinguished company, including Mr. J. C. H. Williams, Mr. K. H. H. Blackman, and Mr. A. H. J. Rivett, who were among the principal speakers.

The program, which was both interesting and varied, included symphonies, concertos, and solo pieces, as well as a number of smaller works by younger composers. The concerts were held in a specially designed auditorium, which was designed to provide excellent acoustics. The auditorium was spacious and well-lit, and the quality of the acoustics was excellent.

The Elder Conservatory, which is located in the heart of the city, is a fitting tribute to the rich musical heritage of the country. It is a symbol of the ongoing commitment to the arts, and is a place where artists can come together to share their passion and talent.

THE ELDERS CONSERVATORY.

The Elder Conservatory was dedicated on July 7th, 1918, and its opening ceremony was attended by a large and distinguished company, including Mr. J. C. H. Williams, Mr. K. H. H. Blackman, and Mr. A. H. J. Rivett, who were among the principal speakers.

The program, which was both interesting and varied, included symphonies, concertos, and solo pieces, as well as a number of smaller works by younger composers. The concerts were held in a specially designed auditorium, which was designed to provide excellent acoustics. The auditorium was spacious and well-lit, and the quality of the acoustics was excellent.

The Elder Conservatory, which is located in the heart of the city, is a fitting tribute to the rich musical heritage of the country. It is a symbol of the ongoing commitment to the arts, and is a place where artists can come together to share their passion and talent.