

professors, or a *bona fide* examining board. American law on the subject of degrees and diplomas is altogether in an unsatisfactory state; any man may, upon the prompting of his own will, invent either a university or a degree, and practise on the credulity of his fellows. The only thing he may not do is to assume without warrant the membership of some chartered institution. There are chartered bodies—like the University of Pennsylvania—possessing every means of taking the extent and soundness of a student's knowledge. These it would be unpardonable to name with many, too many, other pretentious academies such as in this country could not exist. But it is a serious misfortune for America that, in the best provided of her cities, the hospitals are supported, as in New York and Philadelphia, by religious denominations, which can have no affinity with properly constituted scientific examining boards. Even more unfortunate is it that charters are so readily obtained upon the most trivial grounds by any two or three persons who have a lobbying acquaintance with State legislators. —*Athenaeum.*

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SCHOOL BOARD met for organization on Monday evening, Feb'y 13th, and Mr. Lusted was unanimously elected temporary chairman. Mr. Lusted and Col. Kennedy, last year's chairman, were respectively nominated for chairman, and the vote resulted in a tie. After some endeavors to elect a third party, it was decided to defer the appointment of chairman until some future meeting. Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met the following evening. Before all the members were present, Col. K. usurped the chair of the temporary chairman, and refused to leave the chair when Mr. L. arrived. Mr. L. thereupon took a seat beside the Colonel, and the Board found themselves presided over by two chairmen. A dead lock was the result, and no business could be transacted. Mr. L. offered to leave the chair with Colonel K. and allow the Board to elect any other chairman they chose, but the Colonel refused to vacate the chair. At ten o'clock the members separated, and a meeting was called for Thursday evening, when the Colonel again seated himself in the chair. Mr. L. immediately seated himself in another, and said he was prepared to receive nominations for permanent chairman. Chairman K. dissented, and again refused to leave the chair with Chairman L. and allow a third party to be elected. A motion was then made to form a committee to select a chairman, and that a temporary chairman be appointed. An amendment was proposed to nominate a permanent chairman, and that business now proceed under Mr. L. as temporary chairman. Col. K. endeavored to put the motion, but was not permitted to do so, it being suggested that the Secretary read the resolutions and put the same. The amendment was then carried by a vote of 8 to 4, and the difficulty ended.

During the discussion of the new School Bill at the late meeting of the East Middlesex Teachers' Association, Mr. Cornell, of Delaware, though unaccustomed to speak in public, could not refrain from saying that he was pleased with the proposed change in the Easter vacation, and he felt sure that the summer vacation would soon be cut down to two weeks. By that means large scholars would be benefited at Easter, and the small children could be sent in summer to be out of the way. He spoke ironically of the hard work teachers were compelled to do, working five days in the week and six hours in each day, and

receiving pay for every day they were idle. Mrs. White replied in a most effective speech explaining to Mr. Cornell that a teacher spent much valuable time and money in preparing for the profession, and was obliged to study from six or seven in the morning until eleven o'clock at night in order to make their schools successful. A trifle more than six hours, and as to being nurses she did not think it came within the province of the teacher. To which Mr. Cornell replied that he did not care what the teachers did as long as they kept the children out of the way, and was met by the rejoinder that *nurses can be had cheaper than teachers* because they will not require to sit up half the night preparing lessons for the next day. At this juncture Mr. Cornell seemed to think that if every hour spent under the teacher's eye was equally as exhaustive on the mental faculties as the one hour he spent among them, thirty hours a week was hard enough for children to endure, and retired under a powerful conviction—if we may judge from appearances—that Mrs. White, at least, is deserving of a higher salary than that usually given to teachers, and a two-months' vacation in summer instead of two weeks, if she is such an adept in teaching as she is in waging out of existence in a moment his grand theory—the product of many years—about the easy, indolent and remunerative life of teachers.

BEFORE the Manitoba Legislature, now in session, Mr. Dick, M.P.P., has moved the following resolution:—

"That whereas the Dominion Government has set apart one-eighteenth part of all the lands in this Province for school purposes, and whereas two sections of said lands are situated in every township and are in every neighborhood being surrounded by settlers, and instead of being a help at present to support schools, they are really an injury, inasmuch as they are the cause of the neighborhood being more sparsely settled; and whereas it is desirable to render all possible assistance for the support of schools now amongst the pioneer settlers who have been and still are struggling under many difficulties, such as will not attend settlers who may come into the country in after years; therefore, this House would most respectfully suggest to the Dominion Government the propriety of assuming all the school lands in this Province, and creating a school fund therefrom, at the rate of say one dollar per acre, and pay to this Province interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for school purposes, and this House will communicate the spirit of this resolution to the Dominion Government by an address to his Excellency the Governor General."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Dick said that the great aid which might be given by rendering these lands available for school purposes was undeniable. There were 385 townships in the Province, minus say, 19 for the lakes, which left 366, which multiplied by 2, the number of sections in each township, gave 732 sections. Each section contained 640 acres, and the total acreage of the school sections would thus reach 468,480. This was the number of acres actually set apart for school purposes; and at 4 per cent. interest on the value of this land, would give the Province \$18,739.20. There were at present 51 schools in operation, and the share of each from this source would be \$637.43. The loss of this amount was a very serious one, and an immediate remedy was needed.