

which are necessary for qualifying them as officers. The college is to be under the charge of a military officer, having special qualifications for this office, as commandant, assisted by two professors, and such other assistants as may be found necessary and authorized by Parliament, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, and hold their offices during pleasure. The institution to be governed according to regulations, to be made by the Governor-in-Council from time to time, and the collegiate term of instruction is to be four years. In the selection of pupils, applicants must be between the ages of 16 and 21, and a Board of Examiners will be established in each of the military districts of the Dominion, for the examination of those desirous of becoming students; the number to be admitted each year being regulated and limited by law. Provision is also made for the admission of militia officers holding first-class certificates, for a limited time. A certain fixed sum, to provide uniform, etc., on admission, and a limited annual allowance will be granted to each cadet, and cadets, or officers entering the college for a course of instruction, shall be subject while remaining there for that purpose, to the Queen's orders and regulations and the Military Act, and the rules and articles of war, and to such other orders and regulations as Her Majesty's troops are subjected to. This college is intended to be to Canada what Sandhurst is to England, and West Point to the United States, with this difference, however, that while the two latter countries have standing armies, which absorb the graduates from their colleges as fast as they can pass them through, we have no field at present for utilizing passed cadets, except such as the militia affords. A student, after spending four years in a military college, will be apt to regard that time as little better than wasted, if he finds there is no opening for his services in the profession he has acquired, and he will either have to adopt another line of life on leaving college, or seek admission into the army of some other country. Will the Military College Bill be followed by such an extension of our defensive system, as will be apt to make it worth a young man's while to devote four of the best years of his life to the study of the military profession?—*London Advertiser*.

8. FEEDERS TO THE PROPOSED MILITARY COLLEGE.

In 1864, when the military feeling of the country had been roused by the Fenian invasion, the project of a Military College (like that of Sandhurst or West Point) was entertained by the Government of the day. In the Grammar School Act, which was introduced into the Legislature by the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, and passed in that year, a provision was inserted so as to make the Grammar Schools of the country feeders to such an institution. The intention was to prescribe a course of elementary instruction, not in drill, but in history, mathematics, and drawing, so as to fit candidates for admission to the proposed Military College. The provision of the law, which may yet be made available should the projected College be established, is as follows. It forms Section 99 of the newly Consolidated High School Act:—"It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to prescribe a course of elementary military instruction for High School or Collegiate Institute pupils, and to appropriate out of any money granted for the purpose a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum to any school the head-master of which shall have passed a prescribed examination in the subjects of the military course, and in which school a class of not less than five pupils has been taught for a period of at least six months; (a) Such classes and instruction are to be subject to such inspection and oversight as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct."

9. ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The third annual report of the above Institution at Belleville has been laid on our table, for which we have to thank Dr. Palmer, the Principal. As we recently noticed this institution at some length in connection with the Government Inspector's report, we only propose to do so briefly on the present occasion. We may say, however, that the report is very full and complete, and to those personally interested in the institution must be highly appreciated. The number of pupils passing through the institution during the year ending 30th September, 1873, was 206. Of these 13 males and 15 females were from the county of Frontenac; 18 males and 15 females from the united counties of Leeds and Grenville; 26 males

and 18 females from Lennox and Addington. The Principal reports that in the Educational Department the general progress of the pupils has been highly satisfactory. The Ontario Government have made liberal provision for the education of these unfortunate creatures, and any person who knows of any such through the country should urge their guardians to place them under Dr. Palmer's charge, where they will be well taken care of, besides receiving a first-class education.

10. CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF AND DUMB.

We learn from the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb* (kindly sent to the Education Department by Dr. Palmer, Principal of the Institution at Belleville,) that a Convention of Instructors and others interested in the Deaf and Dumb, will be held at Belleville on the 15th July next. In calling attention to the fact, Dr. Peet, Principal of the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution, urges visitors to stop at Toronto *en route* for at least a day. "Here," he says, "they will have the opportunity of visiting the noble University of Ontario, the government buildings, and especially the halls of the State Department of Education. In the latter there is a museum and a depository which put to the blush anything of a like nature which we have in this country. The educational museum should be studied by all educators, and especially by educators of the deaf and dumb. The principle of visible illustration in teaching is here carried out to a degree of completeness in every department of science, and even of literature, which must take every one who has not been looking for it by surprise.

"At the depository, text-books and other appliances for education are exposed for sale at the lowest rates. The delegates may rest assured of a most cordial welcome from J. George Hodgins, LL.D., deputy-superintendent of education, who will be found at the museum."

THE University of California proposes to maintain a botanical garden, in which such rare plants as will grow in that climate may be cultivated. The nurserymen of the State have generally offered to contribute some of their choicest specimens.

AMONG the requirements of Michigan University now enforced are, in Latin, the whole of the *Æneid*, and in Greek the first three books of Smith's *History of Greece*, exclusive of the chapters on literature and art. The University has now 1,105 students.

MR. CARDWELL, at the recent Druids' dinner at Oxford, reminded his hearers that, so far from Greek being indigenous at Oxford, it was not known there at all till the Reformation, and that Erasmus records that when it was proposed to teach Greek to the students, they organized themselves against its introduction, and called themselves "Trojans."

THERE are over fourteen and a half millions of children of the school age in the United States. We spend annually for schools over \$95,000,000, which is equal to one-third of 1 per cent. of the property, real and personal, of the whole country, as returned by the last census; and we employ 221,000 teachers. The National Government has already set aside for educational purposes, 140,000,000 acres of the public lands.

THE largest gift to the Massachusetts Agricultural College during the past year was one of \$1,000 from ex-Governor Claflin, for the endowment of the "Grinnell Agricultural Prizes." The students are said to have been greatly interested in the study of botany, and in making preparation for planting the Massachusetts garden, which is to contain all the indigenous and naturalized plants of that State.

THE Harvard Board of Overseers has just submitted its report, which, among other things, approves the practice of making ethics a required study for freshmen, and suggests that more endeavors be made to give advanced instruction in ethics to higher classes. A fear is entertained that the advance of the College in literature, rhetoric, and aesthetics is not keeping pace with its great advance in other respects. The report approves the scientific study of music, which is for the first time this year recognized as a branch in the general liberal culture of the University deserving to be reported upon by the Committee. There are two courses in music under the charge of Mr. John K. Paine: the first in harmony and counterpoint; the second in imitative counterpoint and musical forms. Referring to physical culture, the report condemns the practice of intercollegiate regattas where professional trainers are employed, deeming it not well that impressionable young men should be placed so greatly under the influence of—to quote its own words—"such men, as for the most part, constitute the professional trainers."