

of male candidates shows a slight decline, that of female candidates exhibits considerable increase. Last year the ladies were 106 out of 616—a little more than a sixth. This year they number 130 out of 591—considerably more than a fifth. If this rate of progress is continued, it cannot be very long before the number of male candidates is equalled. Perhaps, indeed, it may be greatly surpassed when the Royal College at Egham gets into full working order, for Mr. Holloway's idea of a complete degree giving university is not likely to be realized for a good while to come. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the ladies would desire such realization.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

Mr. J. Russell Endean, of the National Liberal Club, England, sends to the *London Times* the following figures showing the salaries paid to teachers by the London School Board. Canadian teachers may be interested in the comparison. We give the figures as we find them in pounds stg. They are for the year ending September, 1885:—

From £100 to £150 per annum,	95	head-teachers.
“ 150 “ 200 “	343	“
“ 200 “ 250 “	294	“
“ 250 “ 300 “	169	“
“ 300 “ 350 “	110	“
“ 350 “ 400 “	28	“
“ 400 “ 450 “	5	“
“ 450 “ 500 “	1	“

Embraced in the foregoing it may not be amiss to state that to head-teachers occupied in amusing and striving to teach children in infants' schools between the ages of three and seven years the Board paid in salaries:—

From £100 to £150 per annum,	47	infants' school head-teachers.
“ 150 “ 200 “	161	“
“ 200 “ 250 “	107	“
“ 250 “ 300 “	24	“

In no case does the salary of an assistant-teacher exceed 200l. a year.

A comparison of the statistics of the English schools in the year 1870 with those of 1885 gives these results:—

No. of Vol. Schools in 1870 =	8,281;	in 1885 =	14,000
“ Departments “ =	12,061;	“ =	29,726
Accommodation “ =	1,878,584;	“ =	3,398,000
Average attendance “ =	1,152,389;	“ =	2,183,870

A similar table relating to Board Schools gives results as follows:—

No. of Schools in 1874 =	826,	in 1885 =	4,295
“ Departments “ =	1,289;	“ =	7,630
Accommodation “ =	245,508;	“ =	1,600,718
Average attendance “ =	138,293;	“ =	1,187,155

In an address before the British Methodist Conference, Dr. Sutherland, of Ontario, gave the following statistics. The record is a good one:—“In the work of higher education we have been doing our share. The Methodist Church established the first University in the Province of Ontario, an institution which conferred the first degree in arts bestowed in that province, and for more than forty years has been doing grand service. At the present time we have two colleges with university powers, four collegiate institutes, three theological schools, and four colleges for women. On buildings and equipment we have expended nearly half a million of dollars, and have in permanent endowments some \$300,000 more. From the two universities we have sent out some 2,000 graduates in the various faculties of arts, law, medicine, and divinity, and we have over 2,000 students enrolled in the various institutions under our care.”

Question Drawer.

“Subscriber” sends the following. Will some one furnish solution?

Will you please to publish the following examples for some of the subscribers to THE JOURNAL to work. I would like to see them worked in a plain and easy manner for pupils to understand:—

I. John spent \$80 less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of his money at one time, and at another, \$40 more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder, and now has \$40 left. How much had he at first?

II. If 7 men and 5 women can do a piece of work in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, and 3 men and 8 boys can do it in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, in what time can 1 man and 1 boy do it?

III. A man invested \$300 more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of his money in a house, and \$800 more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder in a lot, and had now \$900 left. How much was he worth?

IV. A merchant every year gains 25% on his capital, of which he spends £1,250 per annum in house and other expenses. At the end of 4 years he finds himself in possession of four times as much as he had at commencing business. What was his original capital?

V. Will you explain why, in working the following question, we have to multiply by 1000? The French metre is 39.371 inches in length. Express the length of 25 metres as a fraction of an English mile, there being 5,280 feet in a mile, and 12 inches in a foot. I have seen the work given as follows:—

$$\frac{25 + 39.371}{12 + 5280} = \frac{1000 + 39.371}{40 + 12 + 5280} = \frac{39.371}{2536600}$$

Now, where do the 1,000 and the 40 come from?

Please publish the solution of all the examples given in this note, and oblige.

Literary Chit-Chat.

Over 50,000 copies of Mr. Wm. Blaikie's “How to Get Strong” have been sold by the Harpers.

Joaquin Miller is to take charge of the *Golden Era*, a magazine published at San Francisco.

E. P. Roe's tall novel, “He Fell in Love with His Wife,” is to appear simultaneously in England, the United States, and Canada.

A large volume comprising all the methods of church and Sunday-school work which have proven valuable in the experience of pastors, is to be published by Funk & Wagnalls.

“The Wellspring,” published by the Congregational Publishing Society of Boston, offers four prizes for short articles and stories for children. Particulars may be learned by addressing the editor.

Mr. S. S. Cox, the American Minister to Turkey, has written for the September “Wide Awake,” an article entitled “L'enfant Terrible Turk.” It is richly illustrated with Turkish photographs.

Harper & Brothers are about to publish in book form the charming story for the young, entitled “Jo's Opportunity,” which has been running in their excellent juvenile Magazine, “Harper's Young People.”

The large sum of \$2,075 was paid the other day in England for a copy of the sermon preached by John Knox three hundred and twenty-one years ago this month, “For the which he was inhibited preaching for a season.”

Ginn & Company, Boston, have decided to publish a journal of animal morphology. Only original articles, which deal thoroughly with the subject in hand will be admitted to its pages. The first number will be issued early in 1887.

Mrs. Oliphant has been busily engaged collecting materials for her forthcoming biography of the late Principal Tulloch. Although she has not yet commenced the purely narrative portion, the work will be issued in December by the Messrs. Blackwood.

Four years ago Shosuke Sato, a Japanese student, came to the United States entirely ignorant of English. He is now Dr. Sato and has written a book on the land question which is said to prove him a master both of the English language and of American politics.

D. C. Heath & Co. announce, for October, a book on *Manus*, Training by Professor C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis, than whom no man is better qualified to define and expound manual education. He was the founder of the first Manual Training School, strictly so-called, and he shares with Professor J. D. Runkle, of Boston, the honor of first advocating practical methods of tool instruction as an element in American education.

It is somewhat difficult to realize that Professor Leopold von Ranke, whose death in Germany recently occurred, is the writer whose histories of the Popes of Rome and of the princes and people of southern Europe were standard works more than half a century ago. But it is a fact that this venerable scholar has continued his labors down to the present time, multiplying his historical volumes almost indefinitely; even laboring to the last moments at a comprehensive history of the world.—*N. Y. School Journal*.

A copy of the first edition of the Bible in the English language, translated by Miles Coverdale, and issued in 1535, was, says an ex-