

22nd, 27th. Snow, 2nd, 9th, 12th, 14th, 17th—20th, 27th, 28th. Fog, 14th. Rain, 14th, 17th, 18th, 27th. Sleighting good nearly all the month. Great hail storm began early in morning on Sunday, 27th, and ceased about 1 P.M., depth about 4 inches. A corresponding storm occurred last year, on Sunday, 14th February.

SIMCOE.—On 2nd, lunar halo in evening. Hail, 14th, 27th. Wind storm, 17th. Fogs, 14th, 17th. Snow, 1st, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th. Rain, 14th, 17th, 27th. Very little rain or snow this month. The lowest temperature this winter was on 21st:—3°. Since that date the observer states "there has been a great deal of sickness in both town and country. Diseases of the throat and lungs, inflammation of the eyes, and a peculiar form of remittent fever, of a very obstinate character, are very prevalent just now." "On Sunday, 27th, we were visited with an ice storm; trees and everything out of doors were covered with a coat of ice about half an inch thick, the icy coating still remaining on 2nd March. There have been three severe ice storms during the last eight years; one peculiar feature of this storm is the formation of ice stalagmites; these inverted icicles cover the surface, many of them six inches long, and are without any visible nucleus. Possibly hail stones are the nuclei."

WINDSOR.—Lunar halo on 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th. Wind storms, 10th, 12th. Fog, 5th. Snow, 10th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 24th, 28th. Rain on 14th, 17th, 26th, 27th.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

—MEETING IN AID OF MCGILL COLLEGE.—At a meeting in aid of McGill College, Judge Day, Chancellor of the University, explained that the College absolutely required an increase of funds, and that in the shape of a permanent endowment. All hopes of effectual aid from Government had to be abandoned; and though from time to time relief had come from voluntary sources, which helped them over a difficulty, that difficulty was continually recurring. The College still possessed a considerable extent of valuable land in the grounds on which it stood, from the sale of which it could realize a large amount; but there were very strong objections to a further diminution of the grounds. The funds at the disposal of the College had been, as all knew, faithfully applied, and a first-class university had been established; but the salaries of the professors were inadequate, and there was need for additional branches to fit it for enlarged usefulness. University education is more and more prized, and the liberality and ability of the citizens of Montreal were probably greater than at any former time. To cultivate the habit of giving is the highest exercise and purest enjoyment of the human mind, and it is a habit which can be cultivated. One point he would throw out for consideration, namely, to provide in connection with this College for the higher education of women. This subject had attracted the attention of similar institutions in the United States, Britain and Upper Canada; and it was worthy of consideration whether, in connection with a movement for the increase of funds, regard should not be had to it. Henry Lyman, Esq., the chairman, alluded in feeling terms to the comparative apathy of this community concerning education. In any State of the Union much larger support would have been forthcoming for a university. Principal Dawson said he had come to McGill College under the impression that it had sufficient means to sustain itself on a respectable footing; but he found that a subscription of £15,000 had to be raised in order to establish the Faculty of Arts on a fair scale, and even then the salaries were so small that they ran the risk of losing their professors. Then they had not the means to erect a library, and but for Mr. Molson's liberality he did not know how they could have got on at all. Again, the professors were each doing two men's work, and either their duties would have to be divided, or, as they grew older, the double duties could not be properly performed. The College also needed funds to add professorships and lectures for various branches of instruction, such as other colleges were adding, and bursaries were very necessary. Other colleges have them, and if McGill College had 20 scholarships of \$120 each at its disposal, there would, he thought, be 60 additional students attracted to it. Donations might be made to endow chairs or scholarships, or for specific objects, such as a botanic garden, library, &c., and these chairs and scholarships, or objects, might each be called by the name of its founder. In order to endow the College upon a liberal scale, there should be \$250,000 raised at this time; but it had been agreed that if \$150,000 were raised, the present grounds would be secured in perpetuity from alienation, and this he believed was the wish of all interested in the College, as well as the citizens generally. Principal Dawson then read letters from several parties who could not attend the meeting, but who pledged themselves to aid the present effort to raise an adequate endowment. One of these, from Mr. Wm. Molson, said he would do his part; and another from Mr. Thomas Workman, M.P., offered \$5,000 to secure the College grounds from farther diminution, an announcement which elicited

much applause. Some other letters pledged \$500 each. Rev. Dr. Jenkins then moved the first resolution as follows:—"That the growth of this country in political importance, and the increase of the Protestant population, have rendered necessary a change and enlargement in the provisions for its advancement in knowledge and mental culture; and that an increase is required in the means we have hitherto possessed for giving to our youth a liberal scholastic training." He eulogized the liberality of Americans in endowing collegiate institutions, but he thought there were as wealthy men in Montreal as in most cities, and to suppose they could not raise \$150,000 or \$250,000 would be a reflection upon them which they would not like. A brief detailed statement should be prepared, showing what is wanted to put this institution in the most efficient condition so as to attract students from all quarters, and with this to go upon, the money could, he thought, soon be raised. This is the Protestant University not only of Montreal, but of Lower Canada, and Protestants possess much more than half of all the taxable property of this city. If upwards of \$100,000 could be raised for Queen's College, Kingston, by a single denomination, surely the whole Protestant population could easily raise the very moderate sum now asked by the College. Rev. George Douglas moved the second resolution as follows:—"That with a view to meet the educational wants above referred to, the present endowment of McGill University ought to be increased so as to place it on a footing of permanent independence, and enable it to extend its work according to the requirements of the time and upon an equality with educational institutions abroad." Not only is a very large proportion of the property in the hands of Protestants, but the means of accumulating property—the money making power—was in their hands. The merchant princes of Montreal had the power, and he believed they had the will, to establish this College on a worthy foundation. Montreal had contributed \$10,000 for Victoria College, an institution with which this city has only a nominal connection, and for our own university there would, doubtless, be an adequate effort made. Mr. T. M. Taylor, in seconding the resolution, said that when an effort was made for this College a number of years ago, he thought it was only a beginning, but it stopped there. Very few liberal gifts had been made since, and no bequests had been left to it. So far from being surprised that Montreal had done so much for the College, he was surprised that it had done so little. The attention of men of means should be attracted more and more to the support of this institution, both by gifts and by sending their sons to it, to secure the invaluable advantages which it can confer. The third resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Cordner as follows:—"That an appeal be made to those interested in the cause of higher education for their aid and contributions toward the important object of increasing the endowment of McGill College, and that a committee be appointed to take up names for promoting such appeal and for obtaining subscriptions." This, Mr. C. said, is the practical part of the meeting, and it should not be difficult to carry it out. The President of Harvard said if any young man desirous of learning came within the walls of that University, he will not need to go away untaught, and it should be so here. Education is one of the highest objects that can engage the human mind. To make it free and general is the greatest social interest. He had no fear but that McGill College would be nobly sustained. Besides its own work, it is educating the people of Montreal in giving, which is the highest branch of human education. The first degree was taken in the former subscription of \$60,000. Our second should be taken now in a subscription of \$150,000, and the third degree would come in due time. Protestants have not been sufficiently careful of their own interests and institutions in Lower Canada. If they had McGill College would never have been straitened. Mr. Cordner said he was glad to hear the subject of higher education for women mentioned by the Chancellor, and hoped provision for it would in some way be made. Mr. Douglass asked permission to submit on his own responsibility, a resolution in furtherance of some remarks of the Chancellor at the beginning of the meeting, concerning higher education for women. This resolution was to the following effect:—"That the College authorities be requested to consider the propriety of making provision for higher education for girls or women in connection with McGill University, in order to supply a great and much felt want in the community, and to aid the present subscriptions for a permanent endowment." Mr. D. said that when at Vassar College commencement last summer, he had seen a class of ladies graduate with as high attainments as those of the regular Universities, and he grieved to think that his country afforded no such advantages. The nearest approach was the Normal School (for where else could ladies have such lectures as these), but a pledge to teach was required, which shut out the public generally from that school. Whilst all the means and appliances for the higher education of women, as well as men, were provided here, and could be used for both sexes with little or no increase of expense, they were, as far as concerned one sex, running to