

### The Late G. H. Macaulay.

The Montreal Gazette says:—We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mr. George Henry Macaulay, under very painful and extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Macaulay was a well known Canadian writer. As long ago as 1858, he published an essay on "Political Past, Present and Future of Canada." In 1861, he ran for St. Maurice, but was unsuccessful. In 1862, he was appointed private secretary under Mr. Turcotte, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, an office which he retained until Confederation, since which time he has been private secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons. During the past few years, he has also been employed in the English translator's office. In 1862, he wrote a series of articles on the Iron Mines of the St. Maurice Territory. But the work by which he was best known, and which established his reputation as a writer, was a very able pamphlet which he wrote in 1863 on the Landed Credit System, or *La Banque du Crédit Foncier*. In 1865, he published a very accurate and careful translation of some articles which appeared in the *Journal de Quebec* on the union of the Provinces of British North America, from the pen of the Hon. Joseph Cauchon. His latest pamphlet was issued in 1867, on the proposed British North American Confederation. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

### Alexander Keith Johnston, LL.D., F.R.S.

Alexander Keith Johnston, LL.D., F.R.S., a celebrated geographer, whose death, in his 67th year, was recently announced by telegraph was born at Kirkhall, near Edinburgh, in 1804; and educated at Edinburgh with a view to the medical profession, but became apprentice to an engraver and so acquired the artistic skill which characterizes his works. He early commenced the study of geography, with a view to founding a school for that science in his own country, and having mastered the works of the best English and foreign authors, published his "National Atlas" in 1813. Mr. Johnston is best known for having made, on a large scale, the application of physical science to geography. Founding his researches on the writings of Humboldt and Ritter, and aided by the counsel of the former, he produced the "Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena" in 1848, an abridged edition in 1850, and a new and enlarged edition of the folio Atlas in 1856. He was, at different times, elected honorary or corresponding member of the principal Geographical Societies of Europe, Asia and America, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the University of that city conferred upon him in 1865 the honorary degree of LL.D. His writings on medical geography procured him the diploma of the Epidemiological Society of London, and for the first physical globe he was awarded the medal of the Great Exhibition of London in 1851. Among his other works are—"The Dictionary of Geography;" "An Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;" "General and Geographical Maps of Europe;" "Atlas of the United States of North America," a series of well known educational works; "Atlas of General Physical and Classical Geography;" "The Royal Atlas of General Geography," dedicated by special permission to the Queen, the only atlas for which a prize medal was awarded at the international Exhibition of London in 1862, and a series of six library maps of the great divisions of the globe. His latest work was the "Handy Atlas of General Geography." Mr. Johnston held the position of Geographer to the Queen for Scotland, an honor which was conferred upon him after the publication of the National Atlas in 1843. His death leaves a blank in the scientific world which it will be hard indeed to fill.—*Gazette*.

## MISCELLANY.

### Education.

*Progress of Education in London.*—The London School Board is making something more than a show of work. It resolved yesterday to begin the supply of the educational deficiencies of the metropolis by at once asking permission to establish twenty schools. Meanwhile it is settling the principles on which our future system of primary education is to be founded. Its

chief occupation at its last three meetings has been the discussion of an elaborate scheme, suggested by the Education Committee which sat from February to June under Professor Huxley's chairmanship. That Committee had two questions before it; the kind of schools to be provided, and the kind of instruction to be given in them. The first question was easy enough. What the Board is appointed to do so is to see that every child in London has a school to go to, and is duly sent to school. A Board School must, of course, be a public elementary school, and the Committee report that it should contain under one management four separate and distinct departments—an Infant School for children under seven years of age, a Junior School for children between seven and ten, and a Senior School for children of each sex above ten years of age. The Infant Schools are to be mixed. There is a good deal of doubt whether the best plan for all elementary schools is not to put boys and girls together, for the girls soften the boys and the boys stimulate the girls, and under some conditions even the Senior Schools work well on the mixed principle. It is perhaps, too, doubtful whether those conditions exist in large towns for the Board to try the experiment, and it has therefore been resolved that the Infant Schools be mixed, that the Junior Schools be left to be mixed or separate, according to local or other circumstances; and the Senior Schools be in all cases separate. The question of the size of the schools is settled in favor of large schools. There can be no doubt that, for the majority of boys and girls, large schools are best. They are certainly capable of being worked with far greater economy and efficiency than small schools, and for both Junior and Senior Schools the number of scholars is to be fixed, where practicable, at 500 and upwards. Infant Schools, under a single teacher, are to be limited to half the number. We have therefore, no difficulty in picturing the future Board Schools of London, in which the ideal fixed by the Board is attained. The central institution would be two large schools, one containing five hundred girls and the other five hundred boys, all above ten years of age. As feeders to these schools, there would be three or four mixed or separate Junior Schools; and underneath them again five or six smaller schools, each consisting of from 250 to 300 infants. A child will enter the Infant School at any age below seven; will be transferred thence to the Junior School, where it will stay till it reaches ten; and then will go to finish in the Senior School appropriated to its sex. In these Senior Schools the elementary education of most children will be finished. There will, however, be Evening Schools, open to young people between 12 and 18 years old, in which those who go early to work may carry on their education, and by which older and more intelligent scholars may proceed with a higher kind of education than that given in the Elementary Schools. A yet further step waits for completion. The Elementary Schools have to be affiliated to the Grammar Schools; and Professor Huxley's Committee urgently suggest that the Board should enter into communication with the Endowed Schools Commissioners, "and agree upon some scheme by which the children in public Elementary Schools shall be enabled to obtain their rightful share of the benefits of those endowments with which the Commissioners are empowered to deal." This scheme cannot be called ambitious; it is simply complete.—*London Daily News*, July 6th.

*Maxims for Young Girls.*—Never make your appearance in the morning without having first brushed and arranged your hair, and dressed yourself neatly and completely. Never let pins do the duty of buttons, nor strings take the place of proper bands. Examine every garment when it comes from the wash, and if necessary mend it with neatness and precision. Do not sew up the holes in your stockings as we have seen some careless and untidy girls do, but take in a broad margin around the hole, be it small or large, with a fine darning needle and darning cotton, and cover the fracture with an interlaced stitch, so close as to be strong as the body of the stocking, and fine enough to be ornamental. Train yourself to useful occupation. Remember that it is wicked to waste time, and nothing gives such an impression of vanity and absolute silliness as a habit of idling and never having