

years was in 1867, and the coldest in 1868.

CORNWALL.—Fogs on 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th. Snow on 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 27th, 28th. The following are the lowest temperatures observed here:—1st,—7.7°; 3rd,—17.0°; 17th,—17.0°; 8th,—27.7°; 10th,—22.0°; 11th,—32.0°; 14th,—9.7°; 18th,—10.0°; 22nd,—15.9°; 24th,—18.0°.

GODERICH.—On 1st, halo round moon. Storms of wind on 17th and 24th. Snow on 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th. Railroad blocked with snow 25th and 26th. Snow-birds on 27th. The following are the lowest temperatures:—3rd,—4.0°; 10th,—1.8°; 14th,—6.0°; 22nd,—10.8°; 24th,—7.0°.

HAMILTON.—Month remarkable for steady and severe cold. During the fortnight beginning on 3rd, the temperature below zero every night. The height of barometer, though less than in January, was greater than usual. Snow began at 10 30 on 23rd and continued 48 hours, measuring 12 inches. Storms of wind on 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 25th. Snow on 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th. Rain on 9th, 17th, 25th. Minimum temp. 3rd,—18.0°; 4th,—11.0°; 10th,—9.0°; 11th,—8.0°; 22nd,—7.0°; 24th,—8.0°.

PEMBROKE.—Storms of wind on 6th, 17th, 25th. Snow on 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 27th; and a few flakes on 2nd, 4th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 28th, 29th. Halo round sun at 1 p.m. 21st. Falling stars seen to NE on night of 21st—22nd. Barometer higher this month than ever at this station since its establishment. Minimum temp. 3rd,—34.0°; 4th,—15.0°; 5th,—22.0°; 7th,—24.0°; 8th,—40.0°; 10th,—27.0°; 11th,—40.0°; 12th,—10.0°; 13th,—19.0°; 14th,—31.0°; 17th,—10.0°; 18th,—17.0°; 21st,—13.0°; 22nd,—22.0°; 24th,—26.0°; 26th,—12.0°.

PETERBOROUGH.—On 3rd, very wide halo round sun at 2.35 p.m. 8th, and 10th, halo round moon. 19th, slight hail; aurora with spindles and streamers, which soon disappeared, but auroral light lasted till about 10 p.m. 21st, auroral light with a few slight spindles, lasted but a short time. 24th, lightning observed during snow storm. Fogs on 14th, 20th, 22nd. Snow on 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Barometer, higher than in table, observed Sunday 23rd at 9.30 p.m. indicating 30.053, the highest reading at this station. Month remarkable for the frequent fluctuations of the barometer, and the mean minimum of temperature the lowest of any month observed here. From 29th of November till 29th February there had not been a thaw except a slight one on the 25th and 26th December, which is unprecedented. In December, January and February the temperature was below zero on 37 days. The lowest readings this month are as follows: 3rd,—23.0°; 7th,—12.0°; 8th,—20.0°; 10th,—16.0°; 11th,—15.0°; 14th,—14.0°; 15th,—7.0°; 18th,—7.0°; 22nd,—17.0°; 24th,—24.0°.

SIMCOX.—On 3rd, lunar halo 25° diameter in evening, and wind storm at night. 23rd, (Sunday) barometer rose to 29.801, and on 24th severe storm of snow occurred with a splendid display of lightning and occasional thunder. 26th, fog. Snow on 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th. Rain on 9th, 17th, 25th. Unusually low temperatures for this station observed, being below zero ten days 3rd,—18.0°; 5th,—0.6°; 7th,—1.0°; 8th,—4.0°; 10th,—9.0°; 11th,—19.0°; 14th,—9.0°; 18th,—4.0°; 22nd,—4.0°; 24th,—8.0°. The mean temperature was lower than in January by 1.6°.

STRATFORD.—On 7th, at 6.30 p.m., large lunar halo. 20th, at 11 a.m., large solar halo. Storm from 2 p.m. of 23rd till morning of 25th; railroads blocked by the snow. Storms of wind 6th, 8th, 9th, 17th, 23rd, 24th, 25th. Fog on 26th. Snow on 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th; 26th, saturation at 7 a.m. Temperature below zero on fourteen days, the lowest as follows: on 3rd,—15.0°; 10th,—13.0°; 11th,—12.0°; 14th,—15.0°; 18th,—10.0°; 22nd,—12.0°; 24th,—10.0°. The following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature of February from 1861: in 1861, 24.0°; 1862, 19.0°; 1863, 21.0°; 1864, 22.0°; 1865, 21.0°; 1866, 20.0°; 1867, 27.0°; 1868, 14.0°. Barometer on Sunday 23rd at 9 a.m. indicated 29.347.

WINDSOR.—Storms of wind on 6th, 8th, 17th, 24th. Fogs 10th, 25th. Snow on 8th, 15th, 23rd, 24th, 26th. The following are the lowest temperatures: 3rd,—21.0°; 7th,—4.0°; 10th,—11.0°; 11th,—10.0°; 14th,—5.0°.

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

—**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—A large meeting was held on the 17th instant at the Canadian Institute rooms to take into consideration the advisability of providing education for those children now outside the pale of our common school system. On motion of Prof. Wilson, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Judge Hagarty was called to the chair, and Mr. W. B. McMurrich was appointed Secretary. Judge Hagarty, in taking the chair, adverted to the previous efforts made to embrace the large class proposed to be dealt with within our educational system, and the necessity that existed to attain the end as speedily as possible. The subject as it affected the community at large was also dwelt on by the chairman, showing the need of action both as tending to increase the intelligence of the community as a whole, and also for the prevention of crime. The fact of so many youthful criminals being yearly brought before the courts was a matter for their serious consideration, and any

mode that could be suggested to prevent those now being educated in vice from continuing a career of crime was worthy of their serious consideration. Dr. Wilson detailed the points of the plan proposed by him and published in the city papers some time ago in reference to the question. These he read from the letter and embraced punishment by flogging as preferable to incarceration for crime among youths. This was only an incidental statement, the main points of the scheme embracing a school in which instruction could be given the children in connection with one or two meals and clothing. By inaugurating such a system he held that the expenditure would be quietly paid back in the saving in our cost of criminals. In the Boy's Home, an admirably managed institution, they found plenty of demand among the farmers for all the children they could educate and rear to a certain age, and these after being given out were in nearly every instance well cared for. The same thing could be done he said, with the boys proposed to be cared for by the institution the details of which he was suggesting, although the character of the children proposed to be dealt with prevented their being taken into such as the Boys' Home. In general, the scheme was the same as that of Dr. Guthrie's Edinburgh Ragged Schools, and there it was found that the good influences exercised over the boys during school hours had produced beneficial effects at their homes. He explained his mode of carrying out the system by stating that the Board of School Trustees might provide the school house and teachers, a supplementary committee of citizens to furnish the clothing and victuals, and superintend the management of the institution. By this means a very large number of children of both sexes could be dealt with and improved. A truant officer, whose duties might be with advantage extended to securing the attendance of all under a certain age, should also be appointed to bring the children to school. The details, as submitted by Dr. Wilson, elicited discussion among those present, the Reverend Dr. Willis, the Reverend Messrs. Porter, Topp, and King, Hon. John McMurrich, and others, taking part. The discussion was principally suggestive. All conceded the immediate necessity of dealing with the question, and the differences of opinion were merely on details. Suggestions to teach the boys trades in connection with the day's studies, to make the attendance compulsory by statute, and other matters, were discussed in an informal manner, the whole ultimately ending in the following resolution, which was carried:—Moved by Rev. Mr. Topp, seconded by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, "That the Hon. Judge Hagarty, with the Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Alex. Topp, Dr. Green, Marling, Givins, Reid, and Dr. Wilson, Dr. Canning, Messrs. John McDonald, George Hague, J. K. McDonald, T. Hodgins, G. T. Kingston, Leslie, J. McMurrich, W. D. McMurrich and Wilkes, with power to add to their number, be a provisional committee to confer with the Board of School Trustees in regard to the establishment of an Industrial School in this city, and take such other steps as may be necessary to institute the same, with power to call a meeting when deemed advisable to regularly organize an Association for the proper making out of the scheme. The Hon. Judge Hagarty to be hon. chairman.—*Globe*."

—**LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT, ELGIN** Month St. Thomas, *Home Journal*. We learn that a month since, Rev. E. Sheppard, to be Local Superintendent of Schools in East Elgin, left St. Thomas for Bowmanville. The *Journal* says:—"In the early years of his settlement here, he was himself a practical teacher; and with slight interruptions since 1850, was Local Superintendent of our Common Schools, first of the Township of South Dorchester, then of that and of the Township of Malahide; subsequently, of the East Riding, and for a short time, of the whole County. In this capacity he wielded a great deal of influence over the teachers and trustees, and by the eloquent and popular style of his public lectures did much to promote the cause of Common School education. The basis of the friendship and esteem of the teachers towards him is expressed in the following paragraph which we extract from an Address of the Associated Teachers of East Elgin, presented to him at Alymer, on the 7th September last:—"Your kindness, courtesy and gentlemanly conduct to us as teachers—your indefatigable perseverance and unwearied labors in the cause of Common School education—your wise counsels and faithful admonitions to teachers—your constant sympathy with misfortune, sorrow and suffering—your patient forbearance with error, ingratitude and narrow-minded opposition, combined with many other eminent qualities and talents, so well qualified you for the situation that you were enabled to perform all the duties that devolved upon you satisfactorily to the great majority throughout the county, and to win an enviable and lasting place in the affections of the teachers, scholars and people of every part that has been honored by your visits." The wear and tear incident to so active and laborious a life told upon his constitution many years ago, but he still continued to labor, actively discharging all his obligations—educational, social and religious—until through ill health he was obliged to relieve himself of the arduous duties of the School Superintendency."