

At the late intermediate examinations Seaforth passed 35; Godrich, 82; Clinton, 34; London, 80; St. Catharines, 58; Orillia, 21; St. Thomas, 63; Stratford, 43; Mitchell, 13; Listowel, 21.

Mr. D. P. Clapp, inspector of schools, North Wellington, has laid before the Government serious complaints regarding the action of the Canada Publishing Company's agents to get the Canadian Readers introduced into the schools.

The classics for the junior matriculation in Toronto University for next year are:—Xenophon, B. 2, Homer, Iliad, B. 4, Cicero, Cato Major, Virgil, Eneid, B. 5 (1—361), Ovid, Fasti B. 1 (1—300), and for Honors Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, 1, 2, 3, Homer, Odyssey, B. 9, Livy, B. 9, chaps. 1—19, Horace, Odes, B. 3, Ovid, Fasti, B. 1 (400 to end).

Mr. Ulysses J. Flach is pursuing the second year's work of the university at the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute.

There is likely to be a scarcity of teachers next year. The number of students this session at the Normal Schools is small.

The Canada Presbyterian of this week contains an interesting sketch of the life of the Rev. Dr. King, whose removal from Toronto to Manitoba is now very near. Dr. King is a native of Yetholm, a pretty little village in Scotland, near the foot of the Cheviot Hills. He matriculated in Edinburgh University at the age of fifteen, and graduated there five years later, with a degree of M.A. He was licensed to preach in 1855 by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. The following year he volunteered to go to Canada to engage in missionary work. He spent a year in this work and then accepted a call from the Columbus and Brooklyn congregations, being ordained on the 27th October, 1857. Here he labored until May, 1863, when he received and accepted a call from Gould street church, Toronto, in succession to the late Dr. Robt. Burns. During Dr. King's pastorate here his congregation increased to such an extent as to render the erection of a new church a matter of necessity, and the graceful structure which now ornaments St. James' square was accordingly built, costing, together with its site, \$54,000. It was opened on the 17th November, 1878. Dr. King has gained the reputation of being a most faithful pastor and an indefatigable worker; he has been a devoted friend to the educational institutions of his Church, and has done much to promote the welfare of the students. During the present year, the Church elected him Moderator of the General Assembly of Canada, the highest position in her gift, and at the same session called him to the office of Principal and Professor of Theology in Manitoba College. This call he has accepted, to the universal satisfaction of the Church, but to the deep personal regret of those with whom he has been connected in Toronto. At the farewell meeting which was held in his church on Monday evening, October 22nd the Hon. Oliver Mowat presided, and Rev. Dr. Cochrane attended on behalf of the Home Mission Committee. Dr. King's induction in Manitoba College took place on the 31st ult.

In the case of Dunn v. Board of Education of Windsor, Judge Ferguson delivered judgment yesterday upon the application made a week or two ago for a *mandamus* to compel the school trustees of the town of Windsor to admit the daughter of one Dunn, a colored citizen, to the Public Central School in that town. It appears that there are three Public Schools in Windsor, the one in question, a Separate School, and a Colored School. Mr. Dunn alleges that the head master, Mr. Duncan, refused his daughter admission to the Central School on account of her color, and that he then applied to the trustees at their regular meeting on the 4th of September last, who also refused it. The grounds of the refusal as stated by the Board of Trustees were two, that there was no room for the girl in the Central School, and that in Mr. Dunn's application he did not proceed in the proper way as laid down by the school regulations in full. He should have applied to the inspector to have his daughter transferred from the Colored School, where she was an attendant during the previous term, to the Central School. Minute evidence was given to his Lordship as to the exact amount of desk accommodation in the school, and he came to the conclusion that the defendants' refusal on that ground was justified, as also upon the other ground. The judge further remarked that it did not appear that the reason for the refusal to admit Miss Dunn was her color, or that that reason was assigned by Mr. Duncan or by the trustees. He accordingly refused the *mandamus*, and expressed the hope that the school trustees would not press for costs.—*Globe*.

What are you going to do, brother, to extend the circulation of your professional journal?

GENERAL.

St. Louis again claims to have found a way out of her trouble. The Supreme Court decision prohibits the expenditure of money for the education of children under six years of age. This endangers the continuance of her public kindergartens, of which she is justly proud. For a time children were received without being questioned very closely concerning their age, but this furnished little relief, and was not very honest. Now the following rules are offered as a remedy:—

"Children shall be received into the kindergarten a half-day only at the age of six years. Children may be received into the kindergarten a half-day only at the age of five years, upon payment of tuition at the rate of \$4 per year, payable quarterly in advance.

"In those schools to which kindergartens are attached, no pupil shall be admitted to primary instruction until he has reached the age of seven years. In those schools having no kindergarten, pupils may be admitted to primary instruction a half-day only at the age of six years, if vacancies exist after the other children have been accommodated.

"Pupils who have reached the age of seven years shall be admitted to primary instruction all day, but no child shall be permitted to attend the kindergarten during one-half of the day and the primary school during the other half of the day.

"These regulations shall not prevent those pupils seven years of age, or older, whose parents so desire, from receiving instruction for a half-day only, either in the primary or kindergarten department."

It will be noticed that these rules also do away with the reprehensible practice of instructing one half-day in the kindergarten, and the other half day in the primary school. The rule is an improvement, although it will not help the matter if the \$4 tuition should be insufficient to pay the expenses. And if this fee should be sufficient, we see no reason why this offer should not include children four years old.

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.—The Schools Closed for Want of Funds.—A special despatch to the eastern press says that to-day there is not a Public School open in all Louisiana. Hon. E. H. Fay, State Supt. of Public Schools, in explanation of the situation, has written a letter, addressed to Ben. P. Edmunds, president of the School Board at Sparta, La., and says:—

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th inst. reached me only last night, and I hasten to reply. You say people are constantly inquiring of me why they cannot have Public Schools, and ask me to state the reasons. This I will now do in as few words as possible. First, the General Assembly of 1882 made little or no provision for their support, appropriating only \$107,000, all told, from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883, never before having appropriated less than \$300,000 since the Public School system was first established. Out of this aforesaid amount they unconstitutionally appropriated \$30,000 per annum for two years to three universities, one at Baton Rouge and two at New Orleans. Your superintendent enjoined this payment, but was non-suited, the Supreme Court holding that he had no right to protect the interests of the Public Schools, even though he did it at his own personal expense. The apportionment of the State Superintendent, made Feb. 24, 1883, of the funds of 1882, was enjoined by the city School Board of New Orleans, because they were not given so much as the parishes were. Owing to an error in reporting "funds on hand," the June apportionment of 1882 had to be cancelled, but New Orleans had succeeded in drawing some 22 *per capita* cents of educable children—some \$13,000—before the error was reported at the superintendent's office. True, this over-draft of New Orleans was out of the funds of 1881, and would never be collected to pay the rest of the State 22 cents *per capita* held up from New Orleans funds of 1882, and apportioned to the rest of the State, to make up the amount in July, 1882, by New Orleans. New Orleans claims that, notwithstanding the over-draft of the fund of 1881, she is entitled to a *pro rata* share of the funds of 1882; hence the injunction restraining the auditor from issuing warrants on the funds of 1882. The case was decided in the lower court in favor of the State Superintendent, and was appealed by the attorneys of the New Orleans School Board, returnable in February next. Your superintendent has proposed that if they will relieve those funds already apportioned from their injunction, and allow them to be paid out to the State, he will hold up from the appropriation sufficient to satisfy their claim, if it is decided to be a valid one by the Supreme Court in February, 1884, but he can get no reply from them. Your superintendent has exhausted all means in his power to give what little appropriations have been made to the Public Schools of the State.

The effect of this litigation, it is said, has been to close the doors of every Public School-house in the State, outside of the cities, and there is no prospect of their opening again until after the State election of April next.