

committee to carry out the object,—Messrs. J. G. Hodgins, R. Wilkes, Robert Baldwin, James Leslie and Dr. Wilson, with power to add to their number. The meeting then adjourned.—*Globe*

—SCHOOLS IN TORONTO.—A lecture, entitled "A Ten Year's Retrospect," has been delivered in Toronto, by the Rev. James Porter, City Superintendent of Schools. The lecturer commenced by comparing the school population of the year 1858 with that of the present time. He stated that in 1858 it was estimated at about 10,000. Now it was rather more than 11,000. The average daily attendance in the first mentioned year was 1,987. Last year it was 2,850. The accommodation of that year had also been increased by three new and commodious school houses, which took the place of smaller rented buildings. The principle of sustentation was still the same as it was in 1858—that of free schools, which had been instituted in the City in 1851. The school rate was at present about one mille on the dollar. Ten years ago the cost per pupil, as estimated on the basis of daily average attendance, was \$12 50. For last year it was \$10 31, being a diminution since 1858, of \$2 19 per pupil. Leaving interest on sites and buildings out of account, the rate for last year would only be \$8 25. The studies and routine, the speaker showed, had been altered as new text books had been prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction. The lecturer here described the combined examination of pupils selected from each school, the results of which in Grammar School scholarship, prizes and certificates of honour, are annually made known at a public meeting, when the several marks of distinction are presented to the successful candidates by the Mayor of the city. The latter part of the lecture consisted of suggestions for future improvements, based on the experience of the past. The lecturer enlarged upon the present prosperous condition of the city, and the prospect of its continuing to progress as favourably in future; in connection with which he anticipated an increase of school population, and the general improvement of the schools. He stated that he was almost weary of talking year after year of the many neglected and idle children who run at large in the streets; and said that special legislative provision is required in their behalf. To illustrate the effect of compulsory school attendance, the lecturer referred to the condition of the Duchy of Baden, as described by the French Minister of Public Instruction, in which he said, that chiefly owing to that system, the diminution of vice and crime had been truly astonishing. He urged the importance of enlarged school accommodation, especially for the younger pupils; and the necessity for the employment of a larger number of primary teachers, although the number had increased from 35 in 1858, to 45 in the present year. He also recommended the abridgement of school hours for the younger pupils, and observed that he thought that as society advanced they would be shortened for the older ones also. He referred to the beneficial effects resulting from shortening the hours of attendance in Germany, and to the arguments of Mr. Chadwick and other English educators on the same subject. After dwelling for some time on the desirability of altering the time for summer holidays from the beginning of August to the beginning of July, as being of equal importance to pupils, teachers and all concerned, the lecturer concluded by expressing an earnest wish, that whoever may have to record the progress of the schools at the end of another ten years, may be able to do so with unmingled satisfaction.

—DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.—The question of the College grants came up in the House last night, on Mr. Clark's motion, as follows: Resolved, that in the opinion of the House, it is necessary and expedient, in the interest of collegiate education, that some comprehensive scheme should be devised or adopted for giving effect to the objects, and for extending the operation of the Act, 16th Vic. cap. 89, in the establishment of a Provincial University, and affiliation of colleges to be supported in connection therewith." The mover said the country was strongly in favor of such a scheme. The outcry as to sectarian grants was not warranted by the facts of the case. Every college should have a fixed number of pupils. It might be asked why colleges did not affiliate with the Provincial University, but the Act contemplated their separate existence and allowed them such sums as the University chose to leave—in fact, nothing at all. The good contemplated by the Act had never been attained. \$40,000 would be all that was necessary for the support of the colleges. Mr. Fraser seconded the resolution. He believed in the plurality of colleges, and destroying their monopoly. If there were a common standard, he would give an appropriation to colleges. Mr. Cumberland spoke in favour of the motion. The Act of 1853 had failed in accomplishing the results sought for. The surplus fund from the University had

never been forthcoming for the support of the other institutions as then provided. It would destroy or weaken the University or Upper Canada before colleges should be allowed to affiliate. They must obtain buildings of their own, and possess property to a fixed amount. Mr. Beatty supported the motion, and thought colleges should receive support, not so much in a religious character, but on the ground of encouraging education. Mr. Rykert opposed the resolution, and said the very man who now asked support for colleges had cried out against the Union of Church and State. He moved an amendment, that the house adhere to the opinion expressed by the Act of last session that no college under religious control should receive aid from the public treasury. Mr. Blake heard with satisfaction that there was a disinclination to revert to the old system of grants. He spoke at length against the original motion, and finally moved an amendment to the amendment as follows: "That this house, while firmly adhering to the view that denominational colleges should not be supported by the State, is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it for the improvement of superior education, and for the establishment and maintenance through the Provincial University, of a uniform and elevated standard of education." The vote was then taken, and Mr. Blake's amendment carried by 57 to 14. The original resolution, as amended, was passed by 66 to 4.—*News*.

—HAMILTON VICTORIA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.—The meeting held in Hamilton to take steps in the Victoria College endowment, shows a handsome result, in the way of furnishing this city's quota towards the one hundred thousand dollars required. The following are the subscriptions so far, Mr. Edward Jackson, heading the list with \$5,000:—Edward Jackson, \$5,000, Mrs. E. Jackson \$100, Rev. H. Lanton \$10, Rev. D. V. Lucas \$20, Rev. H. F. Bland \$25, Rev. T. W. Jeffrey \$25, Rev. W. Bryers \$25, Rev. C. Allan \$25, Rev. W. McCulloch \$40, Rev. J. Kines \$20, Rev. W. S. Blackstock \$50, Rev. B. Clement \$40, Rev. J. Potts \$100, Joseph Lister \$100, Mr. J. Lister \$10, A. McCallum \$50, James Creed \$10, Rev. Dr. Evans \$50, Mrs. E. Evans \$10, Dennis Moore \$500, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sandford \$500, Alfred Bingham \$20, Rev. J. Hutchinson \$20, Rev. C. Hanson \$25, D. B. Chisholm \$25, Mrs. D. B. Chisholm \$25, Peter Warren \$50, Robert Raw \$20, Mrs. Sutherland \$50, Robert Campbell \$10, S. F. Lazier \$50, H. McIntosh \$25, W. W. Robinson \$20, W. Douglass \$20, Samuel C. Howard, \$10, J. K. Griffin \$25, Rev. Dr. Rice \$50, J. W. Rosebrough, M. D. \$100, S. Symons \$5, D. Gleason \$10, J. McDonald \$10, R. L. Ashbaugh \$50.—Total \$7,330.—*Globe*.

—EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—On the 21st ultimo, Lord Justice Inglis, was chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, in preference to the Right Honorable Wm. E. Gladstone. Lord Inglis was the advocate who, a few years ago, defended Madeline Smith, when tried for her life upon a charge of murder. It was admitted on all hands, that, whether the prisoner was innocent or guilty, her advocate merited the highest honor and admiration for the most masterly feeling and adapted manner in which he successfully pleaded for the accused. Mr. Gladstone's views and action in reference to Scottish Universities, had occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction to the friends of those celebrated seats of Learning.—Lord Inglis is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Edinburgh.

—GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—The competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship for Canada—open to all the students of the Dominion—has just been made known, and we are happy to learn that in this contest for honors, a student from the University of New Brunswick, Mr. Wm. Pugsley, has taken a very high place, a fact most honorable to himself, and reflecting credit on the institution in which he was educated. But it is no new thing for students of our University to gain distinction abroad. The following is a copy of the printed list issued by the London University, showing the standing of the competitors:—PASS LIST—HONORS DIVISION. Wiggins, S. R. (Gil. Sch.) Uni. Col. Toronto. Pugsley, Wm., University of New Brunswick. FIRST DIVISION. Burgess, T. E.; Christie, T. M.C., Dalhousie College, Halifax; Clarkson, F. A. U. C. College, Toronto; Fletcher, John U. C. College, Toronto; Wilson, R. W., Victoria College, Cobourg.—*Fred. Head Quarters*.

—HAMILTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—At the Public Examination of the Hamilton Grammar School, on Tuesday, the pupils presented Mr. McKee, one of the teachers, with an address, accompanied with an expensive and beautiful writing desk, as an expression of their respect and esteem, on the occasion of his leaving, for the purpose of further prosecuting his studies at Toronto.—*Spectator*.