

Boards of Public Instruction and provide for the better examination and giving certificates of qualification to teachers. 2. To provide for enforcing on parents and guardians who refuse to educate their children, the education of such children for about four months in the year, from the ages of seven to fourteen years. 3. To provide for Boards of School Trustees in townships as are now provided for cities and towns. In the first two of the proposed amendments, we understand, the conventions for all the counties concurred with two exceptions. In the last of the proposed amendments, the conventions for twenty-seven counties concurred, and thirteen dissented. Besides the County Councils for four counties being in session, desiring to be addressed by the Chief Superintendent, expressed their nearly unanimous concurrence in all the suggestions made by him for the improvement of the School Law."

Sanitary Precautions.

We call the attention of our readers, school authorities in towns, teachers, and parents to the following report. While we hope that the threatening epidemic will not visit our shores, we give publicity to the report the more willingly as it contains in a condensed form valuable hygienic recommendations that may be useful at any time, and the greatest part of which ought to be followed under any circumstances. Several interesting articles having reference to the same subject will be found in this number under the heading "Education."

Report of a Committee on Sanitary Precautions in Schools, presented to and adopted by the Teachers' Association in connection with the McGill Normal School.

The Committee appointed to consider and report on the Sanitary Precautions that should be adopted in schools, in view of the threatened visitation of cholera, beg to submit the following result of their inquiries and consultation, reporting:—

I. That from many published medical and health reports, it appears that children are much less liable to the disease than adults; that, while it is doubtful that the disease is communicable by contact, it is certain that children are not, under proper regulations, more exposed in schools than elsewhere to infection; and that attacks of the disease are much more frequent by night than by day.

II. That, while the cause which specially determines an attack eludes observation, it is found that all such conditions as are at any time unfavorable to health predispose to and aggravate the disease. Of such unfavorable conditions, those most frequently occurring in schools are:

1. The depression produced by too long confinement.
2. Fatigue whether in the school-room or playground.
3. Sudden change of temperature, as from overheating and subsequent chills.
4. Impure air resulting from overcrowding, want of ventilation, or defective drainage.
5. Inattention to strict cleanliness of school-rooms, basements, playgrounds, and outhouses.

III. That regular and not exhausting employment of body and mind, and the assembling of children in airy, healthful situations are so far from tending to aggravate the epidemic, that they may rather be considered as precautionary measures in the event of its prevalence.

IV. That in addition to strict attention to whatever can promote comfort of body and cheerfulness of mind through pleasant employment, sufficient recreation, adequate rest, thorough ventilation, scrupulous care to secure cleanliness, a supply of pure drinking water, and the free use of disinfectants in schools, and, with all these, wholesome and plentiful diet and woollen under-clothing provided at home, — nothing can be recommended to guard our children during the prevalence of cholera.

In accordance with the principles above advanced, your committee would recommend:—

1. That all schoolrooms, with their basements, outhouses, and

playgrounds, be immediately thoroughly cleaned and aired; lime and disinfectants being freely used.

II. That all drains be examined, cleared, and put in thorough repair.

III. That throughout the summer this state of cleanliness be maintained, particular care being taken to secure continual and ample ventilation and dryness.

IV. That the warming apparatus of schools be kept in readiness for use during chilly or damp weather, and even during sultry and close weather to maintain a circulation of air.

V. That more ample provision than is usual be made for the personal cleanliness of the children, as plenty of water with soap and towels for occasional ablution.

VI. That a supply of fresh-drawn, filtered, or boiled water for drinking be provided.

VII. That the hours of school study be temporarily shortened, and this rather by frequent and lengthened recesses than by closing schools at an earlier hour.

VIII. That such arrangements be made as shall avoid exhausting examinations after the warm weather has begun, either by dispensing with them in part, or holding them at an earlier period than is customary.

IX. That an air of cheerful employment and recreation be given to the school routine by the introduction of drill, gymnastics, object and oral lessons, lectures and conversations, music, drawing, and the lighter branches of study; especially avoiding onerous home-lessons.

These precautions being observed, your committee see no reason for closing the schools earlier than usual, unless this be rendered necessary by the withdrawal of children through the alarm of parents.

In conclusion, your committee would suggest, as a topic worthy of consideration, that it might be desirable, if our worst fears are realized, for the city authorities, under special arrangements, to open schools during the usual holiday period as a useful sanitary precaution. All which is respectfully submitted.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Montreal College.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor-General paid a visit to the Montreal College, Priests' Farm. He was received at the door by the College authorities, and conducted to the large hall in the upper portion of the vast edifice, containing its library and museum, where the ecclesiastics and pupils were formed down the two sides of the room. The Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Rev. Mr. Bayle, presided, and a large body of Sulpicians and Clergy were present. In attendance upon His Excellency were Mr. Godley, Governor's Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Monck, A.D.C. and Military Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Irvine, Prov. A.D.C.; Capt. Pemberton, A.D.C. There were also present on the occasion, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces (attended by Lieut.-Col. Earle, and Captain DeMontmorency) and Miss Michel: Major-General Lindsay, attended by Capt. Healy, Brigade Major, and Mr. Lindsay, A.D.C.; Hon. Mr. Cartier, Madame and the Mlles. Cartier; Hon. J. Rose, Mrs. and Miss Rose; Hon. T. D. McGee and Mrs. McGee; the Misses Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Brydges, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cuvillier, and Miss Symes; Dr. Schmidt & Co. During the arrival of the distinguished guests the College band played several airs. When the guests were all seated the College choir sang a chorus in excellent style; after which four of the senior pupils advanced and presented addresses to His Excellency — that in Greek by M. Dubuc, that in Latin by Mr. Doherty, that in French by Mr. Jaunelle, that in English by Mr. Carroll. We subjoin the English version, which was as follows:

"MY LORD,—Never perhaps, in the course of our College years, will a more favorable opportunity present itself of testifying to our gracious Queen the loyalty and devotedness of our hearts, than on this day, when we are honored by the presence of