

moderate rates, it not only forms the proper connecting link between our excellent Common Schools and the University, but also prepares young men for entering upon the more practical pursuits of commercial life. It is likewise proposed, as soon as the necessary facilities are secured by means of increased accommodation, to supply a want that has long been felt by our citizens, namely: a really good high-school for girls. We feel assured this movement will be hailed with general satisfaction. Although we are all anxious that our boys should be properly educated, Toronto possesses no schools within reach of the man of moderate means for the superior education of girls. Our admirable Common Schools afford ample facilities for elementary training, but beyond this no provision is made for females of the middle class. Without any desire to endorse half what is said in support of "woman's rights," we really fail to see why boys should be allowed to monopolize all the public provision made for higher education. Why should one man with a large family of boys have superior education provided for them, wholly or partially at the public expense, whilst another, whose children happen to be girls, must pay two or three hundred dollars a year each, for education frequently much inferior. It is not proposed, nor would it be advisable, that girls should take the same course as boys, but it is only reasonable that they be allowed the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of such branches of learning as will the better fit them for the proper discharge of the duties of after life, for taking a less dependent position in society, and for becoming suitable companions for the sex whose intellects we are at such pains to cultivate. There is also a more practical and utilitarian aspect in which the ratepayers may regard this question. Large numbers of parents from different parts of the country, attracted by the facilities afforded by Toronto for the education of their children, are induced to take up their permanent residence among us. The majority of these belong to the wealthier classes. They spend their money among our shopkeepers and tradesmen. They increase our population, occupy our houses, and help to pay our taxes. Let us not suppose, then, that money spent in this way becomes unproductive. It not only confers a direct benefit on the citizens generally by raising the standard of intelligence and improving the moral tone of society, but it tends also to increase the wealth and population, and advance the material prosperity of the city. Let there be no hesitation, therefore, in promptly carrying out the understanding entered into with the Board of Trustees, that they may be enabled to carry forward the building without unnecessary delay.—*Leader*.

—GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—Mr. John King, A. M., of St. Catharines, without wishing to take away any credit from Mr. Hunter, the Principal of the Dundas Grammar School, thinks it only fair to have it stated that Mr. F. B. Robertson, the successful competitor for the Gilchrist Scholarship, (as mentioned in the last *Journal*), was a pupil of his for five years and a half.

—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—At the Matriculation Examinations of the University of Toronto, sixty-four candidates presented themselves for examination, namely:—In the Faculty of Arts—for Junior Matriculation, 49; Senior do, 6; Department of Agriculture, 2; Faculty of Medicine, 7. The different schools or places of instruction in which the candidates prepared are as follows:—Upper Canada College, 3; Upper Canada College, (in part), 5. Hellmuth College, London, 3. Woodstock Literary Institute, 2; Woodstock Literary Institute, (in part), 1. Huron College, London, 1. Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Q., 1. Almont Academy, New York, 1. Whitby Grammar School, 7; Whitby Grammar School, (in part), 2. Guelph Grammar School, 5. Galt Grammar School, 3; Galt Grammar School, (in part), 1. Oshawa Grammar School, (in part), 2. Peterboro', Fonthill, St. Mary's, Dundas, Ottawa, Hamilton and Caledonia Grammar Schools send two each; Newburgh, Richmond Hill, Simcoe, Chatham, Toronto, Clinton, Streetsville, Orangeville, Scotland and Acton Grammar Schools, one each; Chatham, Richmond Hill, Simcoe, Pakenham, Berlin, Bowmanville and Oakland Grammar Schools, one each, in part. Three are self-taught, and one private tuition.—*Globe*.

—UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The Matriculation Examinations in the University of Toronto have closed, and the Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—Junior Matriculation in Arts.—Classics—1. Macbeth, T. T., Hellmuth College. 2. Bruce, J., Lindsay Grammar School and U. C. College; and Crysler, A., Simcoe Grammar School and Galt Grammar School—equal. Mathematics—1. Dawson, A., St. Mary's Grammar School and U. C. College. 2. Bryant, J. E., Whitby Grammar School; and Manly, F. F., Toronto Grammar School—equal. English History and French—Bryant, J. E., Whitby Grammar School. General Proficiency—1. Bruce, J., Lindsay Grammar School and U. C. College. 2. Dawson, A., St. Mary's Grammar School and U. C. College. 3. Bryant, J. E., Whitby Grammar School. 4. Macbeth, T. T., Hellmuth College. 5. Crysler, A., Simcoe Grammar School and Galt Grammar School. 6. Marling, A. W., Chatham Grammar School. 7. Thompson, G. W., St. Mary's Grammar School and U. C. College. 8. Aylesworth, A., Newburgh Grammar School. 9. Secord, H. C., Hamilton Grammar School. 10. Christie, D., Guelph. Medicine.—Cameron D., U. C. College. Besides these scholars, an unusually large number of candidates have been classed in the honor lists in the various departments.—*Globe*.

—TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, is to have its fellowships and scholarships thrown open to persons of all religious denominations. There is also a movement on foot to provide that persons not members of the (formerly) established church shall have an adequate amount of influence in the governing body of the university.

—EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The Annual Report of the state of Education in Ireland, records a very encouraging degree of progress. The increase of children on the rolls is as high as 23,700, while the actual average attendance has increased by 3,707. The total number of children on the school registers in Ireland is now very nearly one million. In 1833 it was only 107,042. The largest attendance is in the Province of Ulster, where the numbers are 347,919. The next in point of numbers is Munster, where the scholars amount to 267,093. The number of Children owing allegiance to the Established Church is, in Ulster, 56,671, against 178,755 Roman Catholics. In Munster there are 5,019 children of the Established Church, against 260,978 Catholics: in Leinster, 6,786, against 204,732; and in Connaught, 4,442, against 158,548. There are 106,769 Presbyterian children in Ulster, and scarcely any in the other Provinces. The total percentage of Catholics in the whole country is nearly 81. These returns, if perfectly correct, of which we have no reason to doubt, tell their own story, and that so plainly, that every one can read it for himself.

—GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The new buildings for the Glasgow University are now nearly completed, and are unusually splendid and extensive. The cost of the University buildings proper will amount to £340,000. The University Hospital will cost other £30,000, and the Common Hall £57,000 more; making a grand total of £427,000, or upwards of two millions of dollars. To meet this expenditure £367,000 have been already received, of which £130,000 have been made up by private subscriptions. It is proposed to raise the needed £60,000 still required to complete the design by an appeal to the graduates of the University throughout the world. It is confidently anticipated that such an appeal will be so successful, that the beautiful pile of buildings will be completed according to the design, and entered upon entirely free from debt. In one way or another we have no doubt the money will be forthcoming. The people of Glasgow are not likely to allow such public buildings to stand for years incomplete for want of money, even though that were greatly more than what is needed to finish the magnificent erection on Gilmore Hill.—*Globe*.

—THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—In 1866 the French Government sent over MM. Demogeot and Montucci to examine the different systems of teaching employed in Great Britain. The first result of their visit was a volume published in 1868, giving a detailed account of our secondary education. They have now issued their report on the higher and