

Brockville, he held service in connection with the Church of England, in the Stone School-house above the town. He was for several years a member of the Board of Education, and was also a member of the Board of Examiners for the University of Toronto. The deceased gentleman was a fine scholar, probably one of the first mathematicians in the Dominion. He was well versed in astronomy, meteorology and various other sciences. He was a man of broad views and true Christian charity, unfettered by Sectarianism. A staunch churchman, but on friendly terms with ministers of all denominations, always ready to subscribe to any good work. Kind and benevolent in his disposition, honest in all his dealings, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to the plodding and earnest student, the Rev. Mr. Senkler will be greatly missed from our midst, while his memory will long remain green in the hearts of all who had the honour of his acquaintance. The deceased gentleman gave up all labour several years ago, and passed his latter days among his books, of which he was an ardent admirer almost to the last. Thus are the old and the worthy passing away, and we, too, must soon follow. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man cometh."—*Brockville Recorder*.

4. ANDREW THOMPSON, ESQ.

Andrew Thompson, Esq., Manager of the Merchants' Bank, Belleville, formerly of Brockville, died at his residence, Belleville, on the 28th October. The deceased was the oldest of three brothers. He was born, we believe, in Cupar, Fifeshire, and commenced his career in Canada as a clerk in the store of the late Hon. James Morris, who soon after took him into the Bank here as a clerk. In all his positions he performed his duty, and so became honoured and trusted, and lived and died respected by all.—*Brockville Recorder*.

5. S. J. BELLAMY, ESQ.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Vermont, but came to Canada upwards of fifty years ago. He has been a resident of the united counties ever since, and in his long life has always borne the character of an intelligent, upright, honest Christian. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death removes another landmark from the path leading from the early history of our country to its present progressive state. A sincere and consistent Reformer, and in his death the party has lost an esteemed member.—*Brockville Recorder*.

6. LIEUT. COL. DRUMMOND

Lt.-Col. Thomas Drummond, of Rockwood, was born at Edinburgh and emigrated early to Canada. He sailed a steamboat on the Richelieu Canal, and was a contractor. He had been connected with the militia organization since the rebellion of 1837-8, and up to a few months ago he was commandant of the Kingston Volunteer Battery of Artillery, in which he always took great pride, and by his indefatigable zeal and industry, he made it one of the best batteries in the Dominion, while at the same time he was beloved by the officers and men. Colonel Drummond was a distinguished member of the Masonic Society, being at the time of his death representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He was also Bursar of the Rockwood Asylum for the last seven or eight years, and in all the various positions he has held he invariably commanded the respect and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

7. CAPTAIN THOMPSON WILSON.

Deceased was born in 1791, and when a young man joined the artillery corps and served through most of the Peninsular war, and in one action received a severe sabre cut. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, and received medals for his good conduct and bravery. He came to Canada with his corps in 1837, and was engaged in active service during the rebellion 1837-38, at the close of which he was appointed barrack-master in London, which he held until 1864, when he retired with the rank of captain on half-pay, his promotion being the reward of merit and ability. Deceased was one of the oldest Masons in Canada. On the cover of the coffin were placed the Masonic regalia, and clasps and medals of deceased. There were four clasps, bearing the names of Toulouse, Nive, Pyrenees, Vittoria, and Waterloo, and long service and good conduct medals.—*London Herald*.

III. Education in Various Countries.

1. TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Perhaps we cannot better convey an idea of what is meant by technical education, than by exhibiting in outline the system as it now in operation in Europe, and particularly as it has been or-

ganized for some years in the small State of Württemberg in Germany, with a population of 1,778,000. We derive our facts from the volume by Mr. Scott Russell. Mr. Russell gathered his facts while personally examining the workings of the system. The Württemberg system embraces:

1. A Polytechnic University, at Stuttgart, intended for the highest classes of professional men, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, architects, etc. There is a course for mercantile and commercial classes, and one for chemistry, and its application to chemical arts and manufactures, etc. There are fifty-one professors and teachers, a chemical and a physical laboratory, mineralogical museums, modelling rooms, mechanical work shops, rooms for drawings, a botanical garden, and an astronomical observatory.

2. A second and even more remarkable educational institution is the school for the building trades. This school is intended for building crafts and tradesmen, and is now one of the most remarkable and popular schools on the continent. Here lower class builders are trained for masters, constructors of public works, etc. Plasterers, tilers, engravers, smiths, gardeners, etc., are educated for foremen and masters. There are twenty-eight professors and masters. The school is crowded by those for whom it was intended, and the graduates are eagerly sought for everywhere on the Continent for the superior excellence of their services.

A third class of institutions are wisely situated, not in the metropolis, but in the country, and they are distributed through the districts. They are schools for country occupations and trades, and are called "agricultural and forestry establishments."

1. There is first a great institution at Hohenheim, with twenty-one masters. It is divided into the farming school and the gardening school and special agricultural courses. It has under it three practical farming schools in three different districts, and each school has under its care 400 square miles of territory. A large brewery is attached to one of these establishments, and there are subordinate schools throughout the country. There are also winter evening schools in the villages, and the practical result is that in one year, 1868, there were 12,040 persons, in 523 places, enjoying thorough agricultural instruction.

Supplemental to the agricultural education of the farmers is an institution for the study of anatomy, physiology, training and diseases of animals. It is the veterinary college of Stuttgart. Attached are a hospital, in which last year 775 horses were treated; a cattle hospital in which 826 animals were treated; a dog hospital in which 213 animals were treated; a smithy in which 4,000 animals were shod.

With such upper schools for technical training, there is a complete organization of upper and lower schools leading up to them, otherwise these higher schools could not be filled with fit pupils. There are, therefore, eighty-eight colleges or public schools in two divisions of classical and science schools. In the classical there were 4,565 pupils, and in the science schools 4,734. These two classes of pupils are again subdivided into upper and lower, called gymnasiums and lyceums, and in the science schools a school and college, or *real* school and science college. Below these are the elementary schools, including technical schools of the humblest kind in which girls are taught housekeeping, and boys are trained to the simplest duties of life.

It is impossible in our limited space to give any adequate view of the details of the working of these great institutions, so wisely provided for the youth of the nation, extending over all the divisions of society, embracing every kind of occupation and aiding every branch of industry. The comprehensive method, the systematic development and the admirable manner in which its details are fitted to the special aims of practical life are the characteristics of this system of education. The rulers of the state have deemed it one of their higher duties to organize and apply a system which shall make the most of each citizen and fit each one for the most skilful doing of his special work in life. If a skilled workman is worth three times the value of a rude one, then Württemberg, by her educational system, virtually trebles her population and the value of her industries.

This system pervades the entire national education, and knows no distinction of social rank. Provision is made by which the poor boy who is compelled to work for his living shall not be deprived of technical education. Sometimes he is taught an hour before work in the morning or after work in the evening, or other hours more convenient may be found, but he is provided for so that even while earning his bread he may be learning to be a skilled workman and a good citizen.

The whole cost of this great national blessing is about sixty-five cents per capita of the population of Württemberg.

RESULTS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

To enumerate the benefits of the system would require a volume.