

that a sufficient number of candidates prove themselves to be competent; that the successful candidates should be required to spend the period of holding the Scholarships in the further satisfactory prosecution of the studies and practice of Mechanical Engineering, and pursue their studies according to the spirit of the endowment, making periodical reports of them; that the student should state where he proposes to pursue his studies, the Lord President of the Council deciding if the proposal can be allowed, also if the student's progress be satisfactory, and the manner in which it shall be tested from year to year. In deciding if the plan of study proposed by the student be satisfactory, as much latitude as possible may be allowed. If the student wish to complete his general education instead of continuing his special scientific study, he may be permitted to do so. He may go to the Universities or Colleges affording scientific or technical instruction, or he may travel abroad. The successful artisan should be encouraged to study Theory, and the successful competitor in Theory aided in getting admission to machine shops and other practical establishments. All further details would be hereafter prepared and issued by the Science and Art Department.

III. The candidates must be of sound bodily constitution.

IV. The first competition should be in the following theoretical subjects:

1. Mathematics (elementary and higher.)
2. Mathematics (theoretical and applied.)
3. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and Mechanical and Freehand Drawing.

And in the following handicrafts:

1. Smith's-work.
2. Turning.
3. Filing and Fitting.
4. Pattern Making and Moulding.

V. No candidate should obtain a Scholarship who has not shown a satisfactory knowledge of all the following theoretical subjects:

1. Elementary Mathematics.
2. Elementary Mechanics.
3. Practical Plane and Descriptive Geometry and Freehand Drawing, with the power to use one or more of the following classes of tools:

(a.) The Axe. (b.) The Saw and Plane. (c.) The Hammer and Chisel. (d.) The File. (e.) The Forge.

I propose that the maximum number of marks obtainable in the theoretical subjects, and those obtainable by the most skilled workman should be about equal.

VI. My object in devising the foregoing scheme has been, while requiring a practical acquaintance with a few simple tools as a *sine qua non*, to render the competition accessible on fairly equal terms to the student who combines some practice with his theory, and to the artisan who combines some theoretical knowledge with perfection and workmanship.

Preparatory Exhibitions of £25 for the year 1868.

VII. As the Scholarships scheme can only come into full operation by degrees, I propose from the fund ultimately available for the scheme at once to create sixty Exhibitions or premiums, of the value of £25 each, tenable until April 1869, and to place them at the absolute disposal of the governing bodies of the following Educational Institutions and towns, in order that they may award them to youths under twenty-two years of age, who may thus be aided to qualify themselves, and must understand to compete for the Scholarships of £100 in May, 1869.

VIII. Eight Exhibitions to Owens College and 2 to the Grammar School, Manchester, the seat of my workshops. 2 University of Oxford, 3 University of Cambridge, 3 University of London.

And one to each of the Universities, Colleges, and Public Schools: University of Durham, University of Dublin, University of Edinburgh, Watt Institution, Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, Andersonian University, Glasgow, University of St. Andrew's, University of Aberdeen, to each of the Queen's colleges at Belfast, Cork, Galway, Ireland; King's College, London; University College, London; Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Charter House, Westminster, Winchester, St Paul's London, Merchant Tailors, Christ's Hospital, City of London, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Chester, Clifton, Brighton, Liverpool, two to the College of Preceptors, three to the Science and Art Departments.

I propose that the following Exhibitions shall be given to Artisans only:

Three to the Society of Arts.

Also one for Artisans to each of the following towns:

Birmingham, Bristol, Swansea and Cardiff, Huddersfield or Halifax, Leeds, Northampton, Sheffield; and if there be any of the above unapplied, they may be given by the Science and Art Department to any other scholastic institution which makes satisfactory arrangements for affording instruction in Mathematics and Mechanics, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing.

IX. I would point out that the Exhibitions to Artisans may per-

haps be increased to £50 for the year, by connecting them with the Science and Art Department, under the minute of the 21st December, 1867.

(Signed,) JOSEPH WHITWORTH.

Manchester, 4th May, 1868.

MINUTE OF MR. WHITWORTH'S OFFER TO ENDOW SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Whitehall, the 27th day of March, 1868.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords consider Mr. Whitworth's letter to the First Lord of the Treasury, dated 18th March, 1868. In this letter Mr. Whitworth offers to found thirty scholarships of the annual value of one hundred pounds each, to be applied for the further instruction of young men, natives of the United Kingdom, selected by open competition for their intelligence and proficiency in the theory and practice of Mechanics and its cognate sciences, with a view to the promotion of Engineering and Mechanical Industry in this country; and he expresses hopes that means may be found for bringing science and industry into closer relation with each other than at present obtains here.

It is unnecessary now to repeat the thanks which the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Lord President of the Council have already conveyed to Mr. Whitworth for his generous offer, which they are convinced the country will fully appreciate.

Mr. Whitworth proposes that these scholarships should be tenable on conditions to be defined by a deed of trust regulating the administration of the endowment fund during his life, and that thereafter the management of this fund, subject to the conditions specified therein, should rest in the Lord President of the Council, or other minister of public instruction for the time being.

It is the wish of my Lords to see provision made in several large centres of manufacturing industry, in the United Kingdom, for affording to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects ample opportunities for acquiring instruction in the sciences which are applicable to productive industry. My Lords are of opinion that by the union of local and private efforts, supplemented, as far as is proper, by State assistance, this provision will be best made.

This will be rendered easy if the munificent example set by Mr. Whitworth shall be extensively followed by others.

My Lords will be happy to receive any other suggestions from Mr. Whitworth, should he desire to make them, and to be informed if the Department can render any assistance in carrying out his liberal intentions.

III. Papers on Canadian Subjects.

1. CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Canada was discovered by Cabot on the 24th of June, 1497; visited by Coterel, the Portuguese mariner, in the year 1509; in 1517 Sir Thomas Pert's expedition entered Hudson's Bay, but did not explore it; in 1535 Jacques Cartier ascended the river St Lawrence as far up as the present site of Montreal, and carried several of the natives with him to France. In 1540 the French erected the fort of Charlesbourg and Cartier and Roberval explored the country round Montreal. In 1608 Quebec was founded by Champlain. In 1627 the Government was intrusted by Richlieu to the "Company of a hundred associates." In 1629 Sir D. Kirk conquered the French possessions in Canada, which were returned to France by the treaty of St. Germaine in 1632. In 1663, Louis XIV erected Canada into a Royal Government with the laws and usages of France. In 1665 the colony was granted to the French West India Company. In 1690 Sir Wm Phipps was sent to conquer Canada, but failed. In 1711 the British American Colonies sent a fleet to conquer the country, but the expedition was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The attempt was repeated in 1746 and 1755 without success. In 1759 the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe virtually put an end to French rule in Canada, and the country was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 by the treaty of Paris. In 1775 the Americans invaded Lower Canada, landing at St. John's and marching on Quebec.

The attempt ended in the death of General Montgomery, who commanded the invading force, and the surrender of the Americans to the British troops under General Carleton. In 1791 Canada was divided into two Provinces, Upper and Lower Canada. With the principal events of Canadian history during the present century, of course our readers are sufficiently intimate.—*Hamilton Spectator*.