

ence as a teacher either in New York Public Schools, or Public Schools elsewhere of equal grade in requirements, or have acted as superintendent or principal of schools, or taught for a like period in a college, all such experience being within the last fifteen years. The superintendent has exclusive control of all the teachers employed in the city schools, with exclusive power and authority to select, nominate, dismiss, transfer, discharge, suspend, fine, grade, re-grade, and control all of said teachers, and in his discretion to do any and all such other matters and things in and about the force and personnel of the teachers in the free common schools of the city of Oswego as in his judgment will tend to improve the efficiency of the said free common schools and the teachers employed therein, and as will be to the benefit and welfare of the scholars in attendance at such schools. It is his duty to select and nominate teachers solely with regard to and upon individual merit, and all other things being equal, to give preference to the citizens of Oswego.

There is much rejoicing among the teachers of New York over the passing of the Ahearn Bill, which provides that no regular teacher shall receive less than \$600 a year, and no teacher after ten years of service less than \$900, nor after fifteen years of service less than \$1,200; that no vice-principal or first assistant shall be paid less than \$1,400, no male teacher after twelve years of service less than \$2,150, no male principal after ten years less than \$3,500, and no woman principal after ten years less than \$2,500.

The number of teachers graduating this year from the McGill Normal School does not exceed a hundred and forty. The most important question which the Boston authorities have had to meet is the excessive number of

graduates of the Boston Normal School. Much time and thought during the past year has been given to candidates for positions. There are 256 Normal graduates of the last three or four classes waiting for places. It is proposed to limit the number of Normal School pupils. Not more than seventy-five should enter. Then those who were graduated would be practically none of a trial in the schools. Principal Robbins, of McGill Normal School, is not likely to have the same trouble, seeing trained teachers are beginning to be in request in the Province of Quebec.

What a magnificent object-lesson for the boys and girls—an incentive to awakening ambitions, a deterrent to possible criminal germs! The sixty students of the Schenectady Classical Institute lately went to Albany to make a tour of the capitol and of the Albany penitentiary. In both legislative chambers the party was accorded the privilege of the floor, and they were presented to Governor Roosevelt. What school in or near Ottawa, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, or our other Canadian capitals have ever been invited to visit the Parliament Buildings, where can be so easily learned the lesson of our legislative system?

The Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of Cambridge University, recently presided over a meeting at Devonshire House to consider the financial needs of the University, and the establishment of a Cambridge University Association. The chairman set forth the various requirements of the University, in buildings and endowments, to meet the increased demands of the day, and said that altogether something like half a million was needed. He announced that he would contribute £10,000 to the endowment fund. In presence of the munificent gifts given to some of our Canadian collegiate institutions, it is not likely that Cambridge will suffer long for lack of funds.