

may derive from these conferences; and a discussion took place on the question, 'Had Champlain done well in siding with the Hurons?' M. Archambault spoke in the affirmative and was opposed by M. Desplaines. Hon. Mr. Chauveau made some remarks, and suggested the following as a subject for discussion: "Is it advantageous to conduct a school on the mutual instruction system, where the class is composed of more than twenty pupils?"

On motion of M. Emard seconded by M. Paradis, it was unanimously resolved, that the Superintendent of Education was entitled to the gratitude of the teachers for the pains he took in attending the conferences and the interest thus evinced in the success of the Association.

Thanks were voted to Inspectors Valade, Caron, and Grondin for their assiduity in attending these meetings, and the good advice they had given the members of the association; also, to the officers whose term of office had just expired for the services they had rendered during their respective incumbencies.

The conference was then adjourned to the last Wednesday in January, at 9 a. m.

#### Fourteenth Conference of the Teachers' Association in connection with the Laval Normal School.

This conference was held on the 31st August last. M. Lafrance in the chair.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read and adopted, the accounts of the Treasurer, M. Cloutier, were submitted and approved.

The following office-bearers for the current year were then appointed: President, Napoleon Lacasse; Vice-President, Joseph Létourneau; Secretary, Norbert Thibault; Treasurer, J. B. Cloutier, Members of the Committee of Management, Messrs. C. L. Lafrance, O. Legendre, S. Prémont, C. Côté, L. Roy, C. Dion; L. Lefebvre, and A. Esnour.

M. Lacasse having been called upon to take the chair, M. Lafrance gave an account of his visit to Montreal as delegate of the Quebec Association, and spoke warmly of the cordial reception he had met with here.

M. Prémont read an essay on 'The necessity of teaching agriculture, even in the schools least advanced', which was followed by M. Dufresne's lecture on 'The material progress of mankind.'

Rev. Principal Langevin demonstrated the importance of the monitorial system. Inspectors Bady, Juneau, and Boivin also spoke in favor of this method of teaching.

A discussion took place on the following question: 'What can teachers do to forward colonization?' M. Lafrance also read a paper on this subject, and the debate was summed up by the Rev. Principal as follows:—

1. Colonization is a question of vital importance to this country.
2. Teachers should do all in their power, in school and in private, to advance this cause by inspiring the young with a love for agricultural life and a desire to combine for the purpose of settling the wild and uncultured lands.

On motion of M. Cloutier seconded by M. Thibault, it was resolved that all the members of this association tender their best thanks to M. Lafrance and the other out-going officers for the zeal and ability with which they discharged their duties during the year ending this day.

The Rev. Principal then proposed the following question, to be discussed at the next conference:—

'Of what utility are object lessons in the schools?'

Several members undertook to prepare essays for the ensuing conference; and the meeting adjourned to the last Saturday in January.

#### Notices of Books and Publications.

"ANNUAIRE de l'Université-Laval pour l'année académique de 1861-62."—Côté & Co., Quebec 1861.—39 pages.

The following is a free translation of such extracts from this Annual as we think may be of some interest to our readers; we will only add that this little work shows unmistakable signs of continued progress.

The Faculty of Divinity has one professor; the Faculty of Law, six; of which number three (Messrs. Aubry, Grémazie, and Casault) figure in this year's curriculum; the Faculty of Medicine has eight professors, who all teach this year; and three professors constitute the Faculty of Arts. By the first article of the Regulations concerning the admission of students, it is provided that young men who have been legally admitted to the study of Law or Medicine, may be permitted by the Rector to follow the University courses, without matriculating, during

six consecutive terms of the course of studies in Law, and during the whole Medical course.

By Article 2nd, it is provided that if a student so admitted matriculate not later than two years and three months after such admission, the time during which he shall have followed the course, prior to matriculation, shall be reckoned. Art. 4th gives the Rector power to revoke the privilege to follow the University course whenever he may judge it proper. Art. 5th. Any student so expelled cannot be readmitted. By Art. 6th, the fees payable by such students are fixed at \$12 per term for the course of Law, and \$20 per term for the course of Medicine, and for matriculates, \$8 and \$16 respectively. Board \$130 for the three terms, from the middle of September to the middle of July, including the Christmas and Easter holidays; one-third of this (\$43.33) is payable at the commencement of each term. Matriculation fee for the first year, \$1 50. Renewal, 50 cts. Besides these fees, the Medical students shall pay to the Marine Hospital \$3.00 per term, and to the Preparator \$4.00 per term, in addition to the cost of subjects, which they are not allowed to procure for themselves. Matriculates whose parents or guardians are not residents, are required to board at the University boarding-house, where each is entitled to two furnished rooms. Upon the granting of diplomas, the following fees will be collected:—Bachelor of Arts, \$2.00; same degree in the other Faculties, \$6.00; Licentiate, \$8.00; Doctor, \$20.00. Bachelors of Arts pay no fee for the same degree in other Faculties.

TRANSACTIONS of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.—Vol. 4, Appendix.—Quebec, 1861.

This number—completing, we think, the fourth volume—contains an account of the scientific expedition to Labrador, with the observations taken during the total solar eclipse of the 19th July, 1860; an article from the pen of Mr. Sturton, descriptive of the Flora of the environs of Quebec, accompanied by three elegant plates, colored; and an Essay on Philology, by Mr. Fletcher.

LOWER CANADA AGRICULTURIST: LA REVUE AGRICOLE.—Published under the direction of Messrs. Perrault and C. Smallwood. 1st. number; 24 pages, printed in double columns. Lovell, Montreal, October, 1861. Subscriptions \$1 per annum, payable in advance.

These periodicals are devoted to manufactures, agriculture, commerce and colonization, and conveniently classed under these respective headings will be found much interesting and instructive matter. They are also the organs of the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada. The typographical part of the work is executed in Mr. Lovell's usual good style.

THE VISIT of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America, reprinted from the *Lower Canada Journal of Education*, with an Appendix containing poems, addresses, letters, &c.—pp. 113-xxvi; Eusebe Sénécal

RELATION du voyage de Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles en Amérique, reproduite du *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* du Bas-Canada, avec un appendice contenant diverses adresses, correspondances, etc.—148-xxvii pages; Eusebe Sénécal.

Our enterprising printer has undertaken at his own risks a reprint of this little work, which appeared in our columns and in those of our French journal. He has added an interesting appendix, a beautiful steel engraving (the Prince's portrait from Winterhalter's painting with a fac-simile of Albert Edward's autograph), and no less than 24 wood-cuts illustrating the principal cities of Canada, etc. The price in pamphlet form is 75 cts., and with a rich cloth cover \$1. It is for sale at the principal booksellers in Quebec and Montreal. A very limited number of copies has been printed.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

#### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—From a return of the names, localities, and religious connexions of Reformatory Schools in Ireland, it appears that there are Six Roman Catholic and three Protestant Schools for the whole country. The principal of the former is Glencree, in the county of Wicklow, which contains 228 inmates, maintained at £19 9s. 5d. per head per annum; amounting on the whole to £3,558 14s. 4d., of which sum the parents pay only £97, and the rates £452, the rest falls upon the national exchequer. At the High-park Roman Catholic School, county Dublin, the cost per head is £23 10s. At Golden-bridge, in the same county, the inmates cost £26 each. The other three Roman Catholic schools are in Cork, Limerick, and Monaghan. Of the three Protestant reformatories, two are in Dublin and one in Belfast. In Dublin the cost per head is £25 17s. 10d. in the male, and £25 16s. 3d. in the female school. In Belfast the cost is £28 8s. 1d. each. In Dublin only £4 18s. was contributed by parents for both schools, and in Belfast only 14s. It appears that the experiment is rather a costly one to the State. There are great