

Principal of the College, were passed unanimously without discussion. Paragraph third, stating that the Board had, as a matter of justice to the memory and long services of Dr. Lillie, granted to Mrs. Lillie the amount of salary of Dr. Lillie up to May next, was likewise adopted. Paragraph fourth, recommending the formation of a fund of \$5,000, the revenue of which shall be guaranteed to Mrs. Lillie for life; and afterward the principal to form a partial endowment for professorship of Church History in the College; and which endowment shall bear the name of "The Lillie Professorship of Church History," was adopted. Paragraph five stated that the Board had made temporary arrangements for the present session, availing themselves of the offers of Dr. Wilkes and Prof. Cornish to meet the classes for the current session, was adopted. Paragraph six recommended that no unnecessary delay be made in filling the vacancy; and stated that correspondence had been had with the Colonial Missionary Society with respect to the matter. The concluding paragraph stated that the Board were not prepared to present a nomination to the meeting. Upon these two paragraphs a lengthy discussion arose. The result of the discussion, after various amendments had been offered and withdrawn as the discussion went on, was embodied in the following resolution, which was passed:—Moved by Rev. J. A. Dickson, seconded by George Hague, Esq., "That we postpone the appointment of a Professor until the general annual meeting of the corporation in June next; and that in the meantime the consideration of the whole question be left to the College Board, who shall be assisted by a committee of fifteen gentlemen to be appointed by this meeting, who shall come prepared with a report and nomination at said annual meeting." In accordance with this resolution, a committee of fifteen, with the Rev. J. G. Manly as Convener, was appointed. The Board were also authorized to employ a collector for the Lillie Memorial Fund. After prayer by Rev. T. Baker, the meeting, which was numerously attended from all portions of Ontario and Quebec, terminated.

—SCHOOLS IN BARTON.—The report of the Local Superintendent of Schools for the township of Barton, the Rev. Geo. A. Bull, M.A., gives some interesting facts in relation to the educational work of the township. There are seven schools in the township, and one in Glanford, included in Mr. Bull's district. There are four male and four female teachers employed. There were attending these schools 706 pupils, 374 boys and 332 girls; a very fair average out of a school population in the township of 776. The average salary paid to male teachers was \$375 25, and to female teachers \$280. The highest salary paid to any male teacher was \$440 and to female \$300. The total amount received by the trustees for school purposes during the year was \$3,774 15, of which \$2,224 59 was from municipal taxes. And the total amount expended was \$3,450 20. The local superintendent made twenty-seven official visits to the schools during the year.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

—Fourth Annual Township Examination, Tossorontio, was held on the 24th inst., in Section No. 3, a prosperous locality, where there is a deep interest in the education of the young, and a comfortable school-room, which is a credit to themselves and a benefit to their neighbours. There were about 70 earnest competitors, and a respectable number of parents and others present. The examination embraced all the subjects and classes, taught during the year, in the different competing schools. The principal examiners were three clergymen, who did their work faithfully and well. At the close they expressed themselves highly pleased, with the indications of educational progress within the bounds of the municipality, and especially commended its councilors for their liberality and untiring co-operation, with one exception, which is not at all likely to occur again; the day's work was both agreeable to all and profitable to many. Every one from a distance was very grateful towards John Fisher, Esq., the worthy Reeve, who is always ready to advance the noble cause of education, not only in his own section, but also beyond its bounds, and to Messrs. John Reid, Samuel and William Graham and Thomas Gordon, for their hearty hospitality; and thanks for the same are worthy of being recorded in the *Journal of Education*.—*Communicated*.

—ACADIA COLLEGE.—The Rev. Dr. Sawyer succeeds the Rev. Dr. Cramp in the Presidency of this College, the latter as a Professor of *Emeritus*, taking the Chair of Ecclesiastical History, or Christian Ethics. Professor William Elder, who has been completing his studies under Professor Agassiz for the last year, enters on the duties of the Natural History. The Baptists are making highly creditable efforts in connection with the endowment and equipment of this College.—*Halifax Reporter*.

—A UNIVERSITY FOR WALES.—The *Daily News* says, that the scheme for establishing a national University for Wales promises to be successful. The committee who have had the matter in hand have fixed upon Aberystwith, where they have purchased the Castle House. The intention of its founders is to make it, if possible, a college of the same status and privileges as the Queen's Colleges in Ireland and University and King's Colleges in London. In constitution it is to be entirely undenominational, offering all its privileges and all its opportunities on equal terms to persons of all creeds. In fact, the college aims to be for Wales what the London University has been for England, with the exception that all regular students are to be resident, and that before proceeding to their B. A. degree students will be required to produce certificates of residence in the college, or an affiliated college, three years, or nine terms after matriculation. The one thing the scheme now wants, however, is money. Its promoters have purchased the

building at a cost of £10,000, less than half of which has been subscribed as yet. Of course they speak of an appeal to the Government for help, such as the Queen's University and London University receive.

—THE RUSSIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are supported at an annual expense of \$7,920,000; of this amount the State supplies \$275,431. The salaries of the teachers require the sum of \$5,760,000, made up as follows: \$1,800,000 or 312 per cent. from tuition fees, \$3,600,000 or 65.1 per cent. from the districts, and \$212,835 from the Government.

—WISCONSIN.—The Superintendent's report for 1868 is quite encouraging. In every particular there appears to have been a slight gain on the record of the preceding year; though in no instance is the increase greater than would naturally result from the general growth and progress of the State. The legal school population (all over four and under twenty years of age), was about 387,000. The number of actual "school age" was, of course, considerably less, probably not more than 275,000. For these the State provided 4,646 school-houses, with accommodation for 271,000 pupils. The number of school age reported as attended public school some part of the year was 246,000, of all ages 249,000; nearly 15,000 more attended private schools. The attendance at academies, colleges, benevolent institutions, etc., make the entire school-going population over 268,000. The average duration of the schools was 141½ days, and the average attendance of pupils 75 days. Eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six different teachers were employed during the year, five thousand two hundred and sixty-seven being required constantly. How many of these teachers were men and how many women, is not stated. The average monthly wages of male teachers was \$42.92; of female teachers \$27.18. Of the 4,646 school-houses, but 984 are on sites "well enclosed." The sites of 3,615 contain less than one acre each; and 1,255 are without outhouses in good condition. The total valuation of the school-houses and sites is nearly \$3,000,000. The aggregate expenditure for school purposes, during the year, was \$1,791,940—or \$4.64 for each person reported between 4 and 20 years of age, and \$7.19 for each pupil registered. The amount expended for tuition, for each pupil registered, was \$4.18.

—NEW JERSEY.—We have been favored with the financial statistics of the schools of New Jersey for the past year, in advance of the publication of the Superintendent's Annual Report. If the schools have advanced in merit, in proportion to the increase of expenditures for them, the State has good reason to be satisfied with the year's work. The strictly educational statistics we shall give as soon as we can get them. The State appropriation for 1868 amounted to \$1,313,358,—an increase over 1867 of \$417,423, the gain being mainly in district tax. The voluntary school tax for 1868 was \$1,140,142,—more than double the amount ever before raised in any year previous to 1867. There has been a very rapid increase in this voluntary tax since 1866, giving evidence of a rapidly increasing interest in education among the people. During the ten years, from 1857 to 1866, the gain was \$317,185; from 1866 to 1867, it was \$278,068; from 1867 to 1868, it was \$355,412. If there is a like increase next year in those localities which most need it, it is believed that all the schools in the State can be made entirely free. The increase in the amount of money raised for building and repairing school-houses is still more remarkable; the sum raised for these purposes being \$805,581—over seven thousand dollars more than was raised for these purposes during the preceding fourteen years, and eight times as much as was ever before raised in any one year. The State Normal School and its dependencies, the Model and the Preparatory School, are steadily increasing in popularity. The first had an attendance last year of 259; the second 555; the third, 302—altogether 1116. The property of this institution is valued at \$250,000, on which there is an encumbrance of \$23,000. Connected with the Normal School is a boarding-hall, which accommodates 130 lady boarders. The cost of board is only \$3.50 a week, including fuel and light. The boarding arrangements are said to be completely successful.

—RHODE ISLAND.—From the Report of the Superintendent of Schools of the City of Providence we learn that the number of scholars registered is 8,324, 350 of whom have been received into the high school, 2,034 into the grammar schools, 2,084 into the intermediate, and 3,845 into the primary schools.

—EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.—Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., at a recent distribution of prizes to the pupils of the North London School of Art, spoke on the question of educating girls. He held that they were quite equal in intellect to boys, and that in some things they surpassed them. This was especially true in matters of imitation. Hence the importance of giving them instruction in art matters. Mr. Reed thought that the benefit to the community arising from the art education of girls would be important.—At the opening of a new industrial school at Leith, Dr. Guthrie said that there doubtless were no less than 1,200,000 children between the ages of five and a half and thirteen in England and Wales who are now growing up like wild beasts, without any education whatever. And he strongly advocated the necessity of compulsory education, on the ground that no one has a right to bring up dangerous members in a community, and that the most dangerous of all animals is man with an uneducated brain.—An advertisement in an English weekly informs us that two scholarships, each of the annual value of £50, tenable for three years in one of the universities, open to women, and to be awarded by competitive examination in June, 1870, are offered to women who desire to enter the medical profession. These scholarships will aid the two ladies fortunate enough to win them to pursue their studies under very favourable circumstances.—The *Academy* announces that Miss Garrett has founded two scholarships for women who desire to study medicine. They will be given to the two women who will pass the best examination in certain prescribed studies next