

Writing and Bookkeeping.—In *Writing*, to be able to write neatly and legibly—a round hand preferred, in *Bookkeeping*, single and double entry, commercial forms, general business transactions.

Spelling.—To be able to write correctly a passage dictated from any English author, and to spell all non-technical English words.

Grammar.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the definitions and grammatical forms and rules of Syntax, and to be able to analyze and parse, with application of said rules, any sentence in prose or verse.

Composition and Practical English.—The framing of sentences. Familiar and business letters. Rendering of poetry into prose. Themes, synonyms and correction of errors. Consult Ayres' "Verbaist."

History.—To have a good knowledge of the leading events of Canadian and English History.

Geography.—To have a fair knowledge of political, physical and mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

English Literature.—The critical reading of such works as may be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.—To be thoroughly familiar with Arithmetic in theory and practice. Areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelepipeds and prisms. The circle, sphere, cylinder and cone. Mental Arithmetic (Consult Mental Arithmetic by McLellan, Part II.)

Algebra.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one, two and three unknown quantities; simple problems.

Euclid.—Book I., with easy problems.

Physics.—To be acquainted with the elements of Physics as treated in Huxley's Introductory Science Primer and Balfour Stewart's Science Primer.

Drawing.—Freehand, Practical Geometry, Perspective and Industrial Designs.

The Teachers' Convention at Brampton, a week or two since, was largely attended and successful in every respect. Mr. Tilley, was present and lectured on Composition and Geography. Mr. Burns lectured on Drawing, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson, addressed the Convention on the subject of Religious Instruction in Schools. Mr. Cowling, was elected President for the current year. The Convention is to divide for the fall meeting into two sections, one assembling at Streetsville, and the other at Caledon East.

The Minister of Education for Ontario, has introduced a bill to amend and consolidate the School Law of Ontario. The principal amendments submitted relate to:

(1) The School age of pupils. This age is proposed to fix definitely at from 5 years to 21.

(2) The qualification of a ratepayer to constitute him a voter, or eligible as School Trustee. This is to be conformed to the rule existing in regard to the choice of other municipal officers, viz, that a voter must be by birth or naturalization a Subject of Her Majesty.

(3) The provisions to be made for the adequate accommodation of School Children. To prevent misunderstandings the law is to require Trustees to provide accommodation for two-thirds of the actual residents of the Section of school age.

(4) The conditions of withdrawal from Union Schools. He proposes to enact, that when one party wishes to withdraw an arbitrator must be appointed by each of the Municipal Councils interested, the Inspector acting as a third, to adjust matters.

(5) The closing up of Union Schools. It is proposed that the Assessors of the municipalities should meet and equalize the assessment, a third Arbitrator being provided for in case of disagreement.

(6) The census. The work of the Inspector is to be simplified by requiring the Assessor to take the number in the school sections between the ages of 5 and 21, and 7 and 13 together with their names, and thus enable the Truant Officer to get directly at absences.

(7) School Assessment. There is at present a great disparity in rates levied, and in poorer sections the tax is burdensome. It is now proposed that the township Councils shall have the power of raising by an uniform rate over the whole township, the sum of

\$100 for each School Section in it, in case the school is kept open the whole year. This provision with others connected is however, to be made optional with the townships.

(8) Non-resident children. The school attended by such is to get the benefit in any grant during the term of his attendance.

(9) School Board Treasurers. These are to be superseded by the treasurers of the Corporation, who are henceforth to perform the duty.

(10) Payments for holidays. Teachers are to be paid for the holidays in proportion of the number of days of actual teaching in the district, to the whole number of teaching days in the year.

(11) Third Class Certificates. These are henceforth to be limited to the county in which they are granted. But old First Class Certificates now so limited, are to be valid in any County in the province.

(12) Examiner's Fees. These are to be the same as those paid members of the County Councils.

(13) Superannuation. A scheme is to be proposed for the entire abolition of the existing system, by first, making the payments no longer compulsory, and second, by increasing the voluntary fee from \$4 to \$8. If those ceasing to contribute leave the profession money to be refunded as at present. If they remain in it they will be entitled to draw hereafter for the years during which they contributed.

(14) Compulsory Attendance. In the case of children attending factories, exemption for half the time is to be permitted after the passing of certain examinations.

(15) Election of Trustees. This is hereafter to take place by ballot on the same day, as the election of Municipal Councils.

The student whom the John Hopkins University refused because she was a woman, Martha Curry Thomas, of Baltimore, has just received the degree of Ph. D., *summa cum laude*, the fourth and highest degree which the University of Zurich can bestow.—*Acta Victoriana*.

The first lady teacher of Latin and Greek in Rome, says the *N. Y. Sun*, is just now attracting great attention. Prof. Miss Giulia Oavallari, who studied at the University of Bologna, and is 25 years old, has been entrusted with a chair in the High School for Ladies.

The new university at Stockholm has established a professorship of mathematics expressly for a woman. This is Mrs. Dr. Sophio Kovalevski, whose paper on partial differential equations was recognized as sufficiently important to warrant the establishment of a chair.

The following items from the report of the Ontario Minister of Education, are of interest to all. We call from the *Globe*:—The school population of the Province (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 478,791; decrease, 5,026. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 464,369; decrease, 7,143.

The number of children between seven and thirteen years of age not attending any school for 110 days during the year 88,432. The number between seven and thirteen not attending any school whatever, 7,266; or one and a half per cent. of the whole school population.

Amount of the Legislative grant \$265,468. Amount received from municipal school grants and assessments \$2,538,041, an increase of \$90,827. The amount from the municipalities fund, surplus distribution, and other like sources, applied to school purposes \$767,222, increase \$10,184. Total receipts for all public school purposes \$3,570,731, an increase of \$100,741 over the total receipts of the year 1882.

Amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers \$2,210,187, increase \$65,739; for maps, globes, prize-books, and libraries \$20,275, increase \$4,692; for sites and buildings of school-houses \$312,342, decrease \$29,576; for rent and repairs of schoolhouses, etc., \$565,627, increase \$10,602; total expenditure for all public school purposes \$3,108,430, increase \$81,456.

Highest salary paid to a male teacher in a county \$800—the lowest, \$120. In a city, highest was \$1,200—the lowest \$275; in a town, highest was \$1,000—lowest, \$200.

The average salary of male teachers in counties, including incorporated villages was \$394—of female teachers, \$252; in cities, of male teachers, \$764—of female teachers, \$362; in towns, of male teachers, \$605—of female teachers, \$277. In counties, not includ-