

# The Canada School Journal.

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## The Canada School Journal

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### CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL HAS RECEIVED

An Honorable Mention at Paris Exhibition, 1878.  
 Recommended by the Minister of Education for Ontario.  
 Recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, Quebec.  
 Recommended by Chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick.  
 Recommended by Chief Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia.  
 Recommended by Chief Superintendent of Education, British Columbia.  
 Recommended by Chief Superintendent of Education, Manitoba.

The Publishers frequently receive letters from their friends complaining of the non-receipt of the JOURNAL. In explanation they would state, as subscriptions are necessarily payable in advance, the mailing clerks have instructions to discontinue the paper when a subscription expires. The clerks are, of course, unable to make any distinction in a list containing names from all parts of the United States and Canada.

### EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The report of Dr. Allison, Superintendent of Education, for Nova Scotia for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1879, is before us. It furnishes interesting information concerning the state of public education in that Province. We learn that during the school term there were registered in the schools 99,094 different pupils, or 1 in 3.9 of the entire population of the Province according to the census of 1876. The total number of teachers employed for the winter term was 1,960, and for the summer term, 2011. The grants to teachers of the Common Schools paid from the Provincial treasury amounted to \$161,655.36. Other charges, such as Inspection, Examination, Education Office, High Schools, &c., brought the expenditure for Public Schools to \$180,199.80. Add to this \$15,200 for colleges, \$5,100 for special academies, and \$5,075 for the Normal School, and we have a total educational expenditure for the year of \$205,574.80, stated to be a decrease of \$2,540.11 as compared with the preceding year. The average cost to Government of each pupil registered in the Public Schools was \$1.53.

The highest average annual salaries paid to male teachers of the first class were in Halifax City, viz., \$793. Yarmouth County follows with \$642. To first class female teachers, Halifax City pays an average of \$446, and Halifax County of \$366.

The Superintendent of Education devotes considerable space to the discussion of Intermediate Education. Copious details are given in the tables of the work done in the County Academies or High Schools, and in the Special Academies of Pictou and Yarmouth, the latter holding to the former, we suppose, a relation somewhat similar to that held by the Collegiate Institutes to the High Schools of Ontario. It is made quite plain that this department is not in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The Superintendent's suggestions looking towards reform are based on the sound doctrine that "the vigorous maintenance of a system of elementary education through the Common Schools of a country is largely condition-

ed on the adequacy of the provision made for higher instruction." The comparative infrequency of populous centres seems to lie at the root of the difficulty, which Dr. Allison seeks to obviate by a system of High School combining the efforts and resources of several counties.

We take from the report the following facts respecting the colleges of Nova Scotia :

	Undergraduates.			
	Freshmen.	Sophomores.	Juniors.	Seniors.
Kings.....	7	5	7	10
Dalhousie ...	14	14	4	5
Acadia .....	23	12	16	13
St. Francis Xavier's...	19	13	12	8
Mount Allison.....	11	3	6	11
Saint Mary's.....	20	10	7	3

### HIGHER FEMALE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The "logic of events" has happily solved the knotty question of Higher Education for Females in England. What in 1846 was deemed chimerical and unwise, if not unwomanly as a new social "departure," has in 1880 demonstrated not only its entire success, but its immense value as a great moral and social force in elevating the state and promoting the usefulness of large numbers of women in England,—and women too who would otherwise have been dependent and helpless, or aimless and frivolous.

In a late number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Lady Stanley of Alderley has contributed a valuable historical paper on the subject. Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P., has also, in a previous number of the same Review, contributed an able and exhaustive article on the medical education of women. Other writers have also discussed the question. The English public are, therefore, well informed on the subject, and the recent success of Miss C. A. Scott, of Girton College, who obtained the rank of eighth wrangler at Cambridge, has awakened new interest in the subject. In this country little is known practically as to the substantial progress which has been made of late years in England in this important matter. We shall therefore, state the principal facts in regard to it.

The first practical movement made in England was the establishment by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, of Queen's College, London, in 1848, chiefly for governesses. Subsequently its functions were enlarged; and all were made welcome "who could come to the classes." The numbers in attendance have steadily increased, until they now reach 400. The latest change has been in the direction of opening the London University examinations and degrees to the students of Queen's College. Hereafter the matriculation examination of the University will be the goal of the four years' course. A further course may also be taken in the University.

The next substantial movement was made in 1862 by the