

## EXAMINATION PRIZES.

F. McLean, 9, 8, I. class; M. McLean, 10, 11, do.; A. Phair, 8, 9, do.; A. Budd, 6, 10, do.; J. Morice, 7, 6, do.; R. McDonald, 8, 0, do.; T. Inkster, 7, 0, do.; M. Ross, 0, 7, do. H. M. for examinations—M. George.

H. M. for sewing—L. Bruce.

## MUSIC LIST.

For the year—M. McLean, 52 marks; F. McLean, 51; B. Bunn, 42; R. Fonseca, 34; J. Morice, 32. M. George, 55; J. Reid, 32; M. Ross, 51; A. Phair, 48; A. Budd, 45; A. Schneider, 30. Singing—M. George, 51; N. Fonseca, 45; B. Bunn, 40; A. Phair, 31; Rosie, 34; E. Tait, 31; A. Bunn, 27; F. Inkster, 25; B. Lauder, 24; C. Bird, 21; A. Codd, 21; L. Nixon, 17.

## YEAR'S CLASS.

Work—1, F. McLean; 2, M. McLean; 3, A. Budd; 4, M. Ross; 5, M. George; 6, A. Phair; 7, L. Bruce; 8, M. Bannerman; 9, F. Inkster; 10, R. McDonald; 11, J. Reid; 12, J. Morice, E. Tait; 13, B. Bunn; 14, A. Inkster; 15, A. Codd; 16, R. Fonseca; 17, L. Nixon; 18, B. Lauder; 19, Mag. Mair; 20, S. Bird; 21, A. Schneider; 22, A. Bunn; 23, M. Rowand.

## CONDUCT.

Boarders—1, M. McLean, 261 marks; 2, A. Budd, 254; 3, F. McLean, 247; 4, M. Rose, 237; 5, M. George, 219; 6, J. Reid, 218; 7, E. Tait, 218; 8, R. McDonald, 211; 9, E. Reid, 206; 10, M. Rowand, 177; 11, A. Phair, 146; 12, B. Lauder, 115.

Day scholars—F. Inkster, M. Bannerman, L. Bruce, 176 marks; 4, A. Inkster, 154; 5, J. Morice, 131; 6, A. Schneider, 114; 7, A. Codd, 112; 8, Ciccio Bird, 100.

At St. John's College, the Governor General's silver medal for proficiency in ancient and modern history was awarded to James McKay, of the fifth form.

The Governor General's bronze medal for general proficiency was awarded to John A. MacKay, of the Fourth Form. A purse of \$10 was presented to J. W. Matheson, for special merit in the competition for the bronze medal at Manitoba College. The Governor General's silver medal was awarded to John Bruce Polworth, of the Third Form, and the bronze medal to William Omand, of the Second Form.

The Protestant board of school trustees for Winnipeg are discussing the propriety of establishing a higher department in the public schools, and talk of memorializing the Board of Education on the subject.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has promised the Bishop of Rupert's Land one thousand pounds sterling towards the erection of new college buildings, the estimated cost of which is \$25,000. The same society has also given five hundred pounds sterling towards the endowment of the Professorship of Exegetical Theology in the College, the present occupant of which is Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A.

## FOREIGN.

From 6,000 pupils of the primary grades of the Indianapolis schools, no home study is required. Only one child in forty, below the high school, studies more than 1½ hours daily outside the school room.

For the half-year ending 31st December, 1878, the London (Eng.) School Board had 444,322 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of 350,507. In 1871, before the School Board established their first school, the number on the roll of all efficient schools was 222,578, and the average attendance 174,301.

Learning to read under professors of elocution is said to be more popular with Paris young ladies than learning to play on the piano.

At Sheffield, several lads have been ordered to be sent to the Truant School, just opened by the Sheffield School Board. This school is intended for lads who are incorrigibles, and who cannot be induced to be regular in their attendance at school. The magistrates ordered that the lads should be kept there until they are sixteen years of age; but on their amending, they can be let out on license.

"In England, pauperism and crime cost five times as much as education; but in Sweden, education costs five times as much as pauperism and crime. Let us emulate Sweden and not England."

Mr. Goldwin Smith recently sent the following letter to the *Mail*:—Sir,—Among your items of English intelligence I see the

following:—"The question of elevating Owens College, Manchester, to the dignity of a University, originated by Mr. Goldwin Smith ten or twelve years ago, has again been revived." This may seem somewhat at variance with the letter from me, referring to the petition of Owens College for a charter, and depreciating the multiplication of universities which appeared in the same number of your journal. The fact, however, is that what I proposed, more than ten or eleven years ago, was not the erection of Owens College into a university, but the affiliation of Owens College and other large local colleges to the existing Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. I proposed this as the best mode of at once satisfying the growing demand for university education and preserving the historic centres, the integrity of the standard, and the national character of the system. The University of Oxford has now taken up the scheme, and seems inclined to adopt it, though too late in the case of Owens College, Manchester, which, at the time when I first moved in the matter, would probably have been willing to accept affiliation, but has now outgrown such modest aspirations, and demands independent powers.

In the matter of public schools Switzerland stands at the head of the nations of Europe. It has 15 pupils out of every hundred inhabitants, and 7,012 schools, attended by 420,100; the yearly expense for this is \$1,741,635, or a little over \$4 for each pupil, or \$250 for each school. Then in next rank comes Germany, where all the children between the ages of six and fourteen are obliged to attend school. The proportion of pupils is fourteen to 100 inhabitants. There are 60,000 schools, attended by 6,000,000 pupils. The expense is \$28,000,000, or nearly \$5 a pupil, or \$467 a school. France and Denmark occupy the third rank in the proportion of pupils, which is thirteen to every 100 inhabitants. In France there are 71,547 primary schools and 4,502,000 pupils. To these should be added 83,000 evening schools, attended by 85,000 persons. The estimated expense for 1879 is over \$12,000,000 or about \$2.70 a pupil of the primary school, or \$167 a school. Denmark has 2,917 schools, and 267,000 pupils. Her expense is about \$3,000,000, or a little over \$4 a pupil, or \$370 a school.

Belgium and Sweden have each twelve pupils to 100 inhabitants. In Belgium there are 8,300 schools, and 780,000 pupils. The expense is about \$5,000,000 or nearly \$6 a pupil, or \$500 a school. Her expenditure for public education is over \$2,000,000, which makes nearly \$4 a pupil, or \$253 a school. In Holland and Norway the proportion of pupils is the same, eleven for each 100 population. Holland has 3,734 schools and 444,707 pupils. She spends \$3,063,617, or about \$7 for each pupil, and \$820 for each school. In Norway the expense is nearly \$1,000,000, but the number of schools and pupils is not given. Spain has nine pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 29,038 schools and 638,288 pupils. She spends over \$5,000,000 for this, making over \$8 a pupil, and \$165 a school. Next comes Austro-Hungary with eight pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 29,272 schools and 3,050,000 pupils. The expense of these reaches \$14,000,000, or an average of nearly \$5 a pupil or \$470 a school. Italy has an average of seven pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 57,411 schools, and about 2,000,000 pupils. She spends for these nearly \$5,000,000, or over \$2 a pupil, or \$113 a school. Greece has six pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 1,380 schools, and 95,000 pupils. She spends about \$400,000 for them, or over \$4 a pupil, or \$292 a school.

England—rich, powerful and civilized England—is about on a par with Greece. She has only an average of six pupils to each 100 inhabitants. It is true that the organization of her public instruction dates only from 1870, and that to-day the organization in her cities is excellent and almost complete, but in the country!—In England, then, there are 58,075 schools, and 3,000,000 pupils; the expense reaches \$13,000,000, counting in this the gifts of private parties and the income from foundations, making an average of a little over \$4 a pupil, or \$227 a school. Portugal, though liberal, has made no great advance in public instruction, though great efforts have been made by her in this direction during the past five years. Her proportion of pupils is on' five to each 100 inhabitants, her schools number 4,525, and the pupils 200,000. The expense is not stated.

In Russia there is only one pupil for each 100 inhabitants. The Government which squandered millions for the delivery of "brother Slaves" has established only 34,000 schools and gathered 1,000,000 pupils. It expends over \$5,000,000, or \$5 a pupil and \$153 a school.

Thus Europe has, for a total population of 203,000,000, 370,000 schools and 24,400,000 pupils, or an average of eight for each 100