

2nd. That a County Inspector holding the office of Town Inspector has only one vote for a member of the Council.

## UNITED STATES.

The revised announcement of the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in Detroit, Aug. 4th, 5th, and 6th, states that President Porter, of Yale College, will speak on the National University question, and that Prof. J. K. Hosmer of the University of Missouri, and Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, will read papers on the question of coeducation. "What constitutes a Consistent Course of Study for Normal Schools" is the title of Prof. Ogden's paper. He is associate principal of the Ohio Central Normal School, not "Assistant Principal" as stated in the first circular. We are sorry to learn that none of the railroads, except the Detroit and Bay City, the Grand Trunk, and the Great Western, grant reduced rates of fare. The hotels will charge from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

—California is to try the experiment of compulsory education. The law which takes effect July 1st, provides that persons having charge of children between the ages of eight and fourteen shall send them to a public or private school for at least two-thirds of the school year of the district in which the children reside. Exceptions are allowed in cases of bodily or mental weakness, sickness or extreme poverty of parents, and when they already acquired a good knowledge of the branches of study taught in the primary schools, or when they reside more than one mile by the nearest travelled road from the public school. The penalty imposed on parents and guardians is \$20 for the first offence, and \$50 for each subsequent offence. This law brings the school system of California nearer the Prussian model than that of any other American state. The text-books used in all the Schools, and the course of study and instruction are prescribed by a State Board, and even the questions used by the county and city examiners in the examination of teachers are prepared and prescribed by the State Board of Examination, which has also power to grant four grades of state certificates. In no other state is teaching as fully recognized as a profession as in California.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The report of the Irish National Board of

Education for the year 1873, mentions that 412 teachers permanently left the service during the year, 159 of whom had been trained in Dublin at the public expense. Forty-one entered the civil service, 61 married, 21 became commercial clerks, 56 emigrated, 32 were dismissed. There are now on the rolls in Ireland 1,020,130, and an average daily attendance of 373,371, or 17,550 over the number for 1873. The total independent receipts from school fees, etc., were about £35,000.

—The Senate of the University of Dublin re-assembled recently, for the consideration of the proposed changes in the government body and the status of that institution. Immediately after routine business had been transacted, Mr. Butt's amendment was brought forward, in the unfavorable absence of the member for Limerick, by Dr. Haughton. Mr. Butt proposed an adjournment for three months and the appointment of a committee to prepare a plan whereby both the ancient constitution of Trinity College might be established within the University for the Catholics of Ireland. It was a fine opportunity for the Senate to win for itself the affection of the nation; but the Senate did not show itself equal to the occasion.

—A Berlin schoolmaster, writing from Fagi to Japan, the *Bersenszeitung*, gives an amusing account of the difficulties he has had to contend with in teaching German to the Japanese. On arriving at Fagi he found that there was no German-Japanese dictionary, so that he could only make himself understood by speaking English or Dutch, or else by employing an interpreter when he had to talk to a person who did not understand either of the above languages. Two German-Japanese dictionaries were afterwards procured, but they were incomplete. The Japanese learn rapidly, but they are fond of change, and have no perseverance, so that the teachers are obliged frequently to alter the subject of study. Moreover, their best pupils leave them just as they are beginning to get on; directly a Japanese begins to understand a few words of German, he goes to Yeddo to seek employment. Fortunately the number of pupils is very great. Since the Emperor himself has taken to study, and Government appointments at Yeddo are only given to educated people instead of being sold to the highest bidder, it has become fashionable to

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