

Almost every town or village rejoices in the presence of a few rich persons whose charitable feelings are stagnant for want of some proper mode of egress. How they spend their money, though, no doubt, that is their own business, is often a mystery. Sometimes they leave it to be spent after their death with a rapidity of disbursement which they had never imagined. Now, if only such as these could be brought to invest some of their spare treasure in educational endowments, to be repaid them in thankful interest even in their lifetime, what a glorious net-work of schools and academies would cover the map of this province.

Nil durum amanti. If we really desire good and efficient education. we can have it. The Government, will do their part if we do ours.—*St. John's News* July, 30th., 1869.

Books and Current Exchanges Received.

From Dawson Bros., Montreal, Text Book of Geography, by Dr. James Douglas, Teacher of English, Edinburgh. In our next we shall take occasion to say a word of this work. From what we have read of the work we are much pleased with its matter and arrangement.

The Maine Normal for August.

The Canadian Journal for July.

The Minnesota Teacher for August.

Hearth and Home up to latest date.

Peter's Musical Monthly for August.

The American Journal of Science and Arts for July.

The Cincinnati Medical Repertory for July.

Advertisers Gazette for August.

The Schoolmaster for July.

New Dominion Monthly for August.

The Massachusetts Teacher for August.

Journal of Education (St. Louis), for July.

The California Teacher for July.

The Pennsylvania School Journal for August.

Indiana School Journal and Teacher for August.

Packard's Monthly for August and September.

New Dominion Monthly for September.

The Young Crusader (No. 9) for September.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—*New School on Workman and Delisle Streets.*—The citizens will be glad to hear of the progress the Protestant School Commissioners in Montreal are making under the Act of last session of the Legislature of Quebec. That Act empowered them to issue debentures to build school houses and the Government of Quebec, by Order in Council, has authorized them to issue debentures to the amount of \$25,000. The interest on these debentures is to be paid on the first of May and the first of November every year, being the same days on which the interest on City of Montreal debentures is paid; and it is to be paid by the City Treasurer, the city guaranteeing the payment, and protecting itself by deducting an amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund, which it collects, handing the balance over to the Commissioners. The arrangement is an excellent one. The city, in fact, endorses the obligation of the School Commissioners, and manages the transaction, thus making their school bonds as good as the city bonds; and it is perfectly secure in doing so, seeing that it has the means of repayment in its own hands. There is, moreover, propriety in its doing so, as the schools to be erected are really the property of the city, and intimately connected with its welfare.

The use the Commissioners have made of the advantage thus obtained the citizens will soon see. Besides improvements to existing schools one large new School House is being erected at the extreme west end of the city one side of which will face on Workman Street, the other on Delisle Street, the school site occupying the entire space between these streets, with ample ground secured for trees and playgrounds for boys and girls respectively. The building is contracted for to be finished by the first November next, and is now very rapidly going up. Its cost, without furniture or heating apparatus, is to be \$20,000. Its length will be 97 feet, its breadth in the narrowest place 53 feet, and the extensions at the two ends 60 feet. It is to have a tower. The building material is pressed brick, with stone facing. It is intended that in the interior construction and its adaptation for the purposes of a school every improvement which science and experience have up to this day discovered shall be brought into play, to secure the comfort, the health, and cleanliness of the scholars. Particular attention will be given to the warming and ventilation. The best teachers that can be obtained will be engaged at the highest salaries. The number of scholars to be taught in this school is calculated at 500. The school fee will be put as low as twenty cents per month per scholar, and in cases where more members than one of a family go to the school the fee will be ten cents a month for each of the others after the first.

It may be well to say a few words respecting the site selected by the Commissioners for building this school. It is on the tract of ground recently laid out by Messrs. W. Workman and A. M. Delisle for building lots, and a new town is rapidly springing up there. There are already located in this place large glass works, tin factory, Mechanic's Institute Reading Room, &c., and it will undoubtedly very soon be the centre of a dense population. The site is elevated, being on a bank of gravel five feet above the highest point the Griffintown flood has ever reached. The streets are sixty feet wide and well gravelled. Gravel furnishes one of the best road materials. For all these reasons this site has been judiciously selected by the Commissioners, and there cannot be a doubt that the opening of such a school will be a great blessing to the locality, the influence of which will be widely felt.

The Commissioners also intend to enlarge the British American School in Cotte street, so as to enable it to accommodate 500 children. This is a thoroughly well conducted school and the teaching is very effective.

The Panet Street School is also to be enlarged. The upper part of the building used as a dwelling is to be converted into a school room capable of containing 450 children. This is to be made fifteen feet high, and in every sense commodious. The intervening lots between the school and De Salaberry street are to be purchased, and the buildings on them taken down so as to obtain a place for a play ground. This school is very successful and the teachers in it are excellent.

All this progress is ground for profound satisfaction.—*Montreal Gazette.*

—*The Cost of Public Education.*—The account has been published of the sums expended out of the moneys voted by Parliament for public education in England and Wales between the 31st of March, 1858, and the 1st of April, 1868. The votes granted by Parliament were in an inverse ratio to the sums actually expended for the purposes of public instruction. In other words, while the parliamentary grants in 1858-9 amounted to £609,072 6s. 9d., and for the year ending March 31, 1868, to £573,794 5s. 4d., the actual expenditure of money derived from subscriptions, school-pence, and other sources, which in the year ending in March, 1859, amounted to £788,461 16s. 4d., in 1868, had increased to £1,021,184 0s. 1d. The total expenditure of public money during the ten years, ending in March, 1868, was £6,070,135 0s. 11½d; and this sum was supplemented by private contributions amounting to £8,991,405 8s. While the public grants for Scotland have for six years out of the decade remained nearly the same, the revenue from private sources show a healthy increase, having risen from £107,883 11s. 6d. in 1859 to £178,390 7s. 11d. in 1868. The total of the grants during the ten years for Scotland was £1,012,452 17s. 5d.

—*University of Cambridge Local Examinations.*—Lord LYTTLETON presided at a public meeting held, May 14th, at the London University Buildings, Burlington Gardens, for the distribution of the certificates and prizes obtained at the last examination of students in the London centre, not members of the University. The Report of the Syndicate appointed to conduct the local examinations held in December last at 30 centres, states that 1,783 students entered, of whom 401 were girls, against 1,704 in the previous year, of whom 252 were girls. In the number of junior boys there is a decrease of about 3 per cent, and in the seniors about 20 per cent; while in the number of junior girls there is an increase of about 71, and of seniors of about 77 per cent. The percentage of failures among the seniors boys and junior girls is considerably beneath that of the previous year. About 16 per cent of the junior boys and 10 per cent of the junior girls were under 14 years of age; three of the senior boys and two girls had not completed 15 years. The subjects are English generally, religious knowledge, Latin and Greek, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, zoology and drawing. The noble Chairman, in opening the business, remarked that the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations were important features in the movement in favour of what was popularly called middle-class education. Glancing at the efforts made of late years to promote education, the institution of the system of public examinations at the two ancient Universities, its recent extension to the middle-classes, and its advantages, he turned to the report of the Royal Inquiry Commissioners, which he said had placed the whole subject of national education upon a footing altogether different from that on which it formerly stood, and added that if their recommendation should receive effect it would render it impossible that the important question of the education of the people should depend any longer upon mere voluntary effort, one of the proposals being that the whole of the endowed and the private schools of the country should be placed under some general management, which should embrace the whole country. He hoped that these local examinations would receive permanent establishment in any general measure that might be adopted because nothing could compete with the *prestige* which the high character, the antiquity, and acknowledged authority of the two great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge necessarily conferred in their certificates and honours. He recommended in order to test the efficiency of the instruction, that in future whole classes should be sent up for examination, instead of a few prominent boys from each school. He claimed credit for the University of Cambridge in having been the first to introduce an examination for girls, whose capacity for dealing with almost all educational subjects was, he believed, quite equal to that of boys. He deprecated the system of cramming, and