tration of the Local Examination Scheme 'to entertain applications for the appointment of one or more persons that should examine the scholars of the school that makes the application, 'in other words authorising them to send down an Examiner, to examine and report upon any school which shall desire to have the efficacy of its general work thus tested. Now it offers to give credentials of ability, which all must recognise as conferring a real claim to public confidence, to any Schoolmaster who upon examination reaches that standard of attainment which the University now recognises as conferring on residents the title to a Degree. We are sure that many, who having been educated in our Training Colleges, have since qualified themselves by self-denying labour, for taking posts in higher schools, will most gladly take advantage of this offer. Hitherto they must have often felt that their claims in their new position on the confidence of their chief their calleggies. confidence of their chief, their colleagues, and the parents, in some respects lacked support. Their Certificates might stand for much, but it did not guarantee knowledge of all the subjects, it might be, which they were called upon to teach. Dublin University has long been ready to grant degrees to non-residents, but Dublin is a long way off, and there are comparitively few Graduates of Dublin holding assistant masterships in English schools. Now to have passed the Cambridge Degree Examination is to take rank in point of attainments at the least, with the University men working in the same school. We suppose that most of our readers are to some extent aware of these Examinations, which are now open to them. We can assure them that but for the Latin and Greek, which after all will not take them into such very deep water, the ordinary A.B. examination may be successfully passed on a year's reading (very possibly on less) by any man who at the end of his second year at a Training College has been placed in the first class. The 'Honour' examination is of course another matter altogether. But here there is a fine field open to any man of ability who has worked hard at any favourite subject. The mysteries of the 'Classical Tripos,' the 'Mathematical Tripos,' the 'Natural Science Tripos,' the 'Mathematical Tripos,' the 'Natural Science Tripos,' the 'Moral Science Tripos 'must be learnt from the 'Cambridge Calendar,' if possible, illuminated by the comments of some friend who has lately left Cambridge. We promise to give our readers some essistance in this matter on a future occasion. give our readers some assistance in this matter on a future occasion. At present we will do no more than recommend all certificated teachers, who are present or paulo-post-future masters in classical schools, to present themselves for examination at Cambridge at the earliest opportunity, convinced as we are that it will give them stability and gain them respect in those positions, and impressed as we are profoundly with the belief that, whether it stands alone, or is merged shortly in some larger scheme of Scholastic Registration to be initiated by Mr. Forster's Bill, this recognition by the University of scholastic attainments, as such, is a measure which will tend most powerfully to the advantage of our secondary schools, to the improvement of the schoolmaster's social position, and to the ultimate confusion of charlatanry.—Papers for the Schoolmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

— Meteorological observations taken at Quebec during the month of May, 1869—Lat. 46°48'30" North; Longitude 71°12'15" West; height above St. Lawrence, 230 feet, by Sergt. John Thurling. (1)

29.945 inches.
29 017
0.928
29 530
81.2 degrees.
27.0
54.2
50 1
94.1
39 1
52 7
46.9
40.5
.252 inches.
2.8 grains.
16
63
534.6 grains.
6.8
1.0
E. and S. E.
128.7 miles.
13
2.74 inches.

(1) Correction of error in May number :-

Barometer — read lowest on 21 instead of 31. Hygrometer—read mean of dry bulb 39.2 instead 35.8. read mean of wet bulb 35.8 instead of 39.2. — From the Records of the Montreal Observatory, Lat. 45° 31' North; Long. 4h. 54m. 11sec. West of Greenwich, and 182 feet above mean sea level for May, 1869.—By Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

æ.	Barometer corrected at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24	
DAYS.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m	2 p.m	9 p.m	hours	
1	29.574		29.451	33.4	54.6	42.1	W	8 W	8 W	89.74	
2	.225		.050	41.2	39.7	33.0	NE	E	E	97.70	
3	28.875	28.842	.043	33.1	40.2	37.7	N	N	N	88.24	
4	29.151	29.301	.325	38.0	42.1	40.2	w	NE	NE	69.74	
5	.451	.518	.649	40.0	56.2	41.7	N E	NE	NE	99.84	
6	.700	.627	.541	36 1	66.2	53.0	NE	NE	NE	101.10	
7	.626	.637	.650	50.1	73.7	54.2	NE	NE	w	91.11	
8	.626	.600	.551	478	76.4	56.2	NE	w	w	86.74	
9	.500	.459	.499	52.8	61.1	53.9	NE	NE	NE	104.10	
10	.531	.517	.462	47.3	76 2	56.7	NE	w	w	97.97	
11	.349	.347	.350	52.0	78 9	54.7	wsw	wsw	wsw	67.24	
12	.449	.479	.501	50.2	52.7	46.2	NE	NE	NE	211.04	
13	.422	.414	.310	44.9	54.1	43.3	N E	NE	NE	191.10	
14	.112	.109	.111	47.0	56.0	47.0	NE	NE	NE	211.21	
15	.111	.174	.200	46.0	49.2	44.9	NE	NE	NE	247.16	
16	.151	.109	.041	46.9	52.6	47.0	NE	NE	NE	279.94	
17	.050	.197	.208	47.2	49.2	47.9	NE	NN	NE	141.10	
18	.361	.362	.450	46.9	48.4	48.0	w	w.	w	97.90	
19	.450	.411	.362	50.0	52.6	53.0	w	w	w	101.10	
20	.411	.442	.511	54.1	56.1	49.9	NE	w	w	98.12	
21	.550	.537	.500	44.2	55.0	48.7	w	NE	NE	71.12	
22	.451	.449	.449	46.3	58.4	52.2	NE	NE	NE	81.10	
23	.401	.462	.449	52.1	71.2	59.6	w	w	w	107.24	
24	.502	.501	.449	53.9	78.4	66.2	wsw	wsw	wsw		
25	.498	.462	.420	59.7	78.0	67.9	w	w	. w	204.12	
26	.525	.447	.650	57.0	44.1	42.0	NE	NE	w	119.10	
27	.702	.722	.747	38.2	58.6	54.7	N	N	NE	199.74	
28	.812	.657	.611	47.3	70.1	52.8	N E	s w	8 W	101 00	
29	.601	.619	.675	51.4	73.5	58.0	s w	8	.w	88.24	
30	.701	.602	.560	57.9	78.6	63.3	₩	w	w	91.11	
31	.551	.499	.478	63.1	72.2	65.8	1 1		wsw		
	<u>'</u>				1	33.3	, ., ,	11	13 17	30.27	

REMARKS.

The highest reading of the Barometer was on the 27th day, and was 29.747 inches; and the lowest reading was on the 3rd day, and indicated 28.842 inches, giving a monthly range of 0.905 inches. The highest reading of the Thermometer was on the 30th day, and was $78^{\circ}6$; the lowest reading was on the 1st day, and was $32^{\circ}9$, showing a monthly range of $45^{\circ}7$. The mean temperature of the month was $52^{\circ}96$, which is a trifle lower than the *Isotherm* of the month of May, for Montreal, reduced from observation during a long series of years.

reduced from observation during a long series of years.

Rain fell on 13 days, amounting to 2.855 inches. Snow fell on 2 days, amounting to 3.14 inches; making a total amount of 170.53 inches for

the winter 1868-'9.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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