

of their most eminent officers, entered into this work, and classes have also been established successfully in this country; in Toronto, in Kingston, and in Quebec. Here the University has not yet received any funds to administer for this purpose, though I believe a subscription is on foot among the pupils of the late Miss Lyman to establish a memorial to that eminently useful and gifted lady, in the way she herself would, no doubt, have chosen above all others, a permanent endowment to promote the object for which she laboured so long and successfully. It is, however proposed to organize in this city an Association for the higher education of women, on the plan of that in Edinburgh, with the view of providing lectures in the first instance, and eventually to establishing a college for ladies in connection with the University. Dr. Dawson announced the reception of a telegram from New York, from Mr. Torrance, offering \$5,000 towards the establishment of a school of science in connection with the University.

— **NORMAL SCHOOL APPOINTMENT**—We are pleased to understand that Mr. Thomas Kirkland, B.A., for some years past the very efficient Head Master of the Whitby High School, has lately been appointed teacher of science in the Normal-school of this city, at a liberal salary. Mr. Kirkland has made for himself a name as an efficient and painstaking educationist and we have no doubt but that in his new and more extended sphere he will realize all the expectations of his friends and well-wishers. It is a matter of universal regret in Whitby that Mr. Kirkland should leave his position in that town, put at the same time all rejoice in his success and follow him to Toronto with their best wishes.

— **THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE**.—We learn that this formerly famous medical school has been fully reorganized with a staff of able and well-known lecturers on the different branches of medical science. The following gentlemen, members of the Faculty, will conduct the ensuing examinations:—Drs. Hodder, Beaumont, Bethune, Hallowell, Geikie and Fulton.

— **GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1871**.—The competitive examinations for this Scholarship, in connection with the University of London, England, took place, and was conducted by Mr. S. J. Vankoughnet, M.A., Trinity College, Toronto. There were several candidates up, we learn, to compete for the prize, which is worth \$500 per annum, and is tenable for three years. The examinations, we understand, were very searching in their character, comprising papers in Latin classics, Latin grammar and composition, Greek classic and grammar, French or German, arithmetic and algebra, geometry, English language, English history, natural philosophy and chemistry. The successful candidate, is, of course, not yet announced, but whoever he is likely to be, we trust, as we have no doubt, that he will continue to give as good an account of himself, in his future career at the University in question, as his predecessor of last year, Mr. Robertson, of Dundas, and thus serve to maintain the good reputation which Canada's sons have already won in the time-honoured Universities of our mother land.—*Leader*.

— **TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL**.—The editor of the *Montreal Witness*, writing of the progress of Toronto, thus alludes to one of its flourishing institutions:—The Normal School will soon be particularly worth visiting, as, now that the dead weight of Lower Canada is completely thrown off, new energy seems to be infused into the really useful departments of the Ontarian Government. Their Parliament buildings, &c., are severely plain, but this centre of the education of the Province, where its teachers are to be taught, is being made a place of taste and beauty. The ceilings of the various chambers have been gorgeously frescoed, and large additions have been made to the contents. One room is filled with models of architectural and sculptured wonders of the British Museum. The rooms of copied statuary and paintings are treasures which cannot be without their effect in moulding the taste of the people, through the medium of the teachers who study here; and the library, scientific museum, and educational appliances, which are gath-

ered here, will insensibly forward the object for which the school is established. The splendid collection of the casts of the medals of all nations, just introduced, would be a paradise for our numismatic enthusiasts. The moral of all this is, that, in public educational advantages, of a material kind at least, the Upper Canadians are a very long way ahead of us Quebecers.

— **ONTARIO SCHOOLS**.—At the recent opening of the Prince Albert School, Montreal, the Rev. Mr. Young of St. Joseph Street Church "Strongly advocated the institution of free schools and their support by the State, and compelling of indifferent persons to educate their children. These people should not be permitted to let loose their children on society ignorant. He mentioned instances of admirable school system in Prussia and Switzerland. He expressed his ideas of what a proper system of common school education should be. He expressed his admiration of the common school system of Ontario, and the superior education pupils received in these schools. He contrasted the present improved system of teaching the young as compared with the vicious one of his days, when the young pupil was thrashed for not doing what he could not understand."

— **DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX**, the leading educational institution in Nova Scotia, is in a prosperous condition. At the recent convocation it was stated that the number of students in attendance during the past year was—in Arts, 62, and in Medicine 26. Lieut.-Colonel Denison, of Toronto, was one of the speakers on the occasion.

— **NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL BILL**.—The Common School Bill before the Legislature of New Brunswick, provides for a board of education, to be composed of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of Education, to whom shall be entrusted the power of making regulations, fixing salaries, appointing officers, establishing a training school, dividing the country into school districts—large towns to form only one district when practicable, and no district to contain less than fifty resident children between the ages of five and sixteen, unless the area of such district shall contain four square miles, examine teachers and grant and cancel licenses, prescribe text books, and generally provide for any exigencies that may arise under the operation of the Act. The duty of the Superintendent is to carry out and superintend the working of the regulations and the law, and he is entrusted with the same discretionary powers as are usually enjoyed by such officers. There is to be an inspector for each county, whose duties will be similar to those performed at present by school inspectors, and he shall have the further duty of deciding on the claims of poor districts. Salaries of teachers are to be provided, firstly, from the Provincial Treasury in proportion to the class of license held; secondly, from the county school fund; and thirdly, by district assessment. There is to be a county assessment for a sum equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant, to be levied and collected in the same manner as other county rates. The amount is to be divided between the trustees of the several districts in the following manner: each district will receive \$20 half yearly for each qualified teacher employed, and a further amount in proportion to the number of pupils attending school. Any amount required over and above what is derived from these sources is to be raised by district assessment in the following manner. The sum to be raised is to be determined by a district school meeting and is then to be raised by a poll tax of \$1 on every male person twenty-one years and upwards residing in the district, and the balance on real and personal property and incomes. On the recommendation of the inspectors, poor districts are entitled to receive one-third more from the Provincial Treasury and one-third more per pupil from county school fund than the allowance to other districts. District school meetings are to be held in September of each year for the purpose of electing trustees and auditors, determining on the amount of money to be raised, etc. All ratepayers are entitled to vote the first years, but at subsequent meetings no one is to be allowed to vote unless he shall have