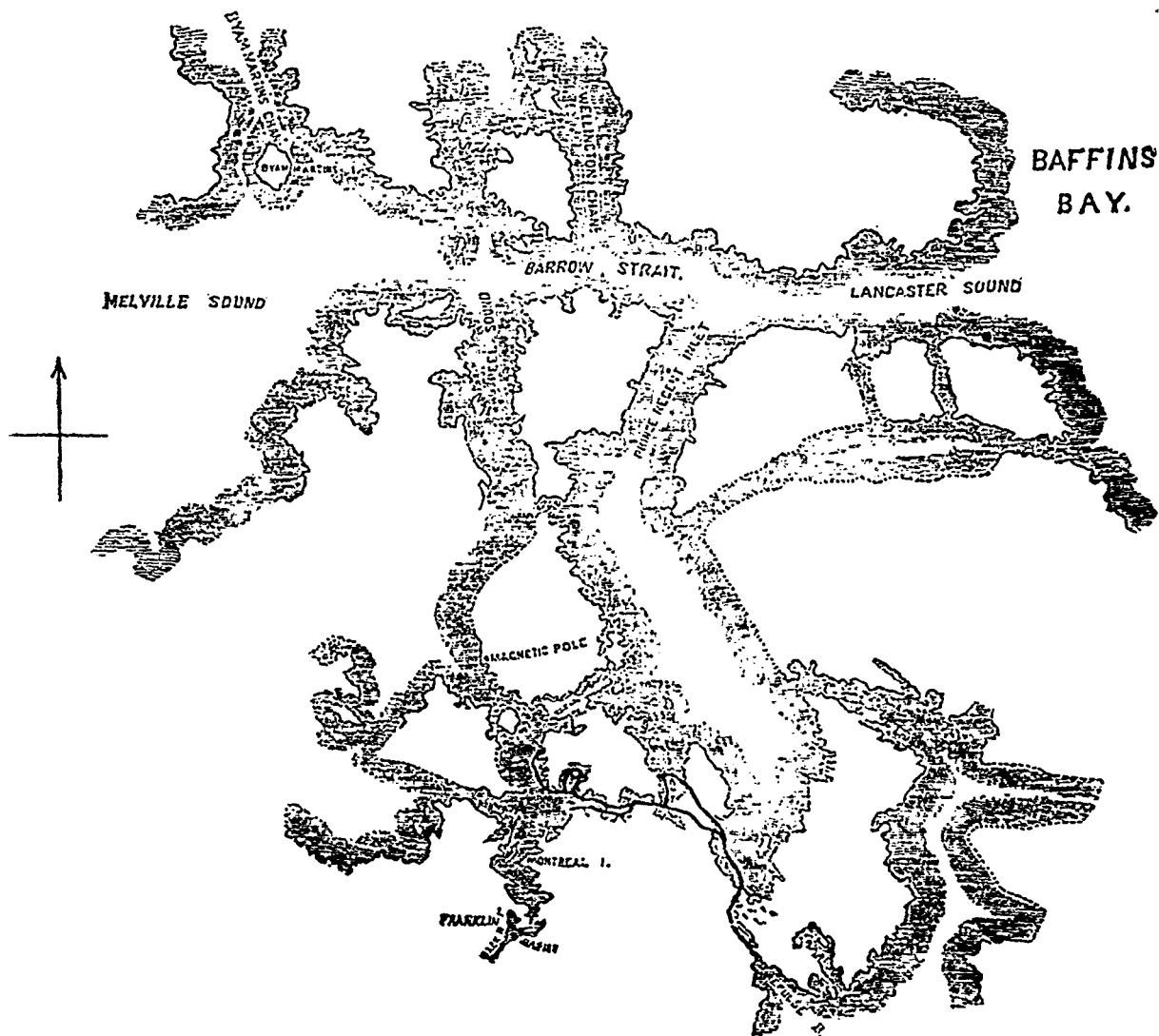


Third conference of the Association of teachers in connexion with the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

This conference took place at Montreal on the 25th of August. The elections for the present year were made as follows: Mr. Boudrias was elected president, Mr. Simays vice-président, Mr. Jardin secretary, Mr. Leroux treasurer, and MM. Kirouac, Caisse, Doran, Beauregard, Dallair, Guilbault, Delaney, Archambault and Moffatt members of the board of directors. Speeches were delivered by the Superintendent of public instruction and by Mr. Regnaud, late director of the Lower Canada Normal School. Mr. Boudrias gave a lecture on the Lancasterian system and Mr. Simays on the usefulness of teachers institutes.

American Association for the advancement of Sciences.

We might say of education what an ancient said of himself *nil humani alienum à me puto*, and there are few subjects which could not be on that ground introduced into our journal. But the one which will be treated in this article is of all others more intimately connected with our mission. The professors and teachers of our colleges, and academies, the students themselves must naturally take an interest



in this great scientific congress which is also to some extent an educational body.

We shall first begin by one of the most interesting sittings of the association, the one at which Dr. Rae gave an account of his recent exploration of the arctic regions, the subject being one of deep interest at the present moment. We are indebted for the following to the pen of T. K. Ramsay, Esquire.

It will be remembered by most of our readers, that in 1854, Dr. Rae, on his return from an exploring expedition along the American shores of the Arctic Ocean, brought with him certain relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which he had obtained from the Esquimaux who reside near the Castor and Pollux River. The

discovery of these remains was supposed by the Admiralty to set at rest the question as to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his party, and, in consequence, this hardy traveller received the promised reward—£10,000 sterling—as the fruits of his toil.

A great many of the scientific men in England however, and amongst them Sir Roderick Murchison, continued to maintain that the entire destruction of the party, at the place indicated by Dr. Rae, was not sufficiently proved, and that further traces of him would probably be found. In the following year another overland expedition was sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the command of Mr. Anderson, and on the very spot described to Dr. Rae by the Esquimaux, as being the place where they had seen the dead bodies of a party of white men, were found pieces of Pine, Oak, Elm, Ash and Mahogany, chips and shavings, and a piece of wood marked with the word "Terror," but no traces of the bodies; and also at the first rapids up Back River, paddles and