

M.A., has been successful in the competition for the Governor-General's medal, awarded to the candidate from the Brantford Ladies' College securing the highest standing in these examinations. Miss Fitch is to be congratulated on the distinction thus conferred. The few young ladies from this college who wrote were all successful, Miss Fitch matriculating with honours in English, Literature, French and German, Miss Burns and Miss Donald taking honours in history and geography, and Miss Findlay in French.—*Brantford Exporter*.

OF Mr. Grant Allen, the Canadian author who is now on a visit to his relatives in Kingston, Brockville and other places in this country, an English magazine says: "The versatility of Mr. Grant Allen is one of the most extraordinary literary phenomena of the day. Nothing comes amiss to his facile pen. Yesterday he wrote a charming novelette, to-day he issues a learned scientific monograph, and to-morrow he will throw you off a three-volume novel, plot, characters and incidents all complete, and all cleverly worked out into the bargain, without 'turning a hair.' We would say that in the achievements of *tours de force* Mr. Grant Allen would suffer little even in comparison with Byron, who is said to have written 'The Bride of Abydos' at a sitting."

INQUIRIES with practical objects in view would seem to be largely increasing in the Canadian Section. During the past week a very considerable number of English and Scotch farmers have shown great interest in the display, especially the agricultural products. With most of them there are a few years of the leases of their farms to run, and they are now seeking information with the view of settling in one of the colonies when free. The general tenor of their conversation would seem to prove beyond question that much dissatisfaction exists among the farming classes here, and it may not unnaturally be that their fears for the future in Britain have been somewhat confirmed by personal inspection or by newspaper reports of the excellence of Canadian products, and by the widely circulated statements as to the rapid development of agriculture, especially in the Canadian North-West.—*Canadian Gazette*.

AT the last meeting of the London, Ont., Board of Education, Mr. Sharman, chairman of No. 1 committee, reported: 1. That R. A. Little be appointed to the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Langford as classical master at the collegiate institute at \$900 per year. 2. That the following ladies be promoted, caused by the resignation of Miss Kessack, and the promotion of Miss Hanson to the collegiate institute; Miss Buckle to Miss Hanson's room; Miss Simpson to Miss Buckle's room, and Miss Christie to Miss Simpson's room. The first clause was passed and the second read. The Inspector said Miss Magee had been longer in a higher grade than Miss Christie. Dr. MacArthur moved in amendment and Mr. Jeffrey seconded: "That the name of Miss Bella Magee be substituted for that of Miss Christie for promotion to Miss Simpson's room." Carried seven to three.

MR. BLAINE spoke on Tuesday, August 3rd, to a large crowd at the Chautauqua camp-meeting at Freyburg. His subject was the tendencies of modern college education. He praised the labours

of the Chautauqua people, and said they avoided the expensiveness which was growing to be a dangerous concomitant of collegiate education. He declared the most intolerable form of class pretension to be that which is founded upon mere wealth. In this respect the military and naval schools were not so open to criticism as were our civil colleges, for in the former the rich boy had no opportunity to outshine or over-awe his poor companion by his expenditures, but equality of position was strictly maintained. The university, which will imitate these schools in this respect, will inevitably become the centre of our highest cultivation and education. Mr. Blaine also referred to the unnecessarily large portion of the young man's life occupied by the present requirements of collegiate education.

THE Canadian Educational Court at the Colonial Exhibition is to the visitors a striking evidence of the Dominion's intellectual development. Ontario's fine display of educational appliances is admirably situated at the end of the Canadian machinery annex—by-the-by, the only country that has machinery in motion. Off the Ontario Court, and at the end of the New Zealand section, is the Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick school display, and a fine exhibit it is—books, maps, drawings, needlework and models—thus illustrating the actual work done in the schools. Each of these provinces has a commissioner in attendance to give to visitors any information they may require, and to take care of the objects and otherwise to do what he can to give Canada and her universities, colleges and schools all possible prominence. In this respect, the Dominion is very well served, because she has at South Kensington intelligent and energetic men; which is saying a good deal, inasmuch as it is not only in the Intercolonial display of objects that there is a keen competition, but also in the effort to give them prominence, and in this matter Canada, by her several representatives, is excellently attended. Her press room, in which there are a large number of Canadian journals, is well patronized by the visitors, and on the walls there is a good collection of photographs illustrative of the towns, buildings and scenery of New Brunswick. This Province has also a magnificent trophy of forestry to show the quality and use of her various kinds of timber, as well as the feathered and four-footed game still so abundant. In this unique structure there is, first, the different kind of logs with their bark on; secondly, the rough planks, with the leaf and flower of each tree; then the saplings, and above them the polished boards to show the use they could be put to in manufacture; and the edifice is crowned with birds and animals, the structure, as a whole, attracting a good deal of public attention.—*Canadian Gazette (London, Eng.)*.

AN interesting experiment, showing the influence of electricity on the growth of roots, has been made in Germany by Prof. Hodefleiss. Plates of copper were thrust upright into the earth and connected by wires with similarly placed zinc plates about one hundred feet distant, an electric battery being thus formed, with the earth between the copper and the zinc in the circuit. Both potatoes and beets planted between such plates gave an increased yield—beets fifteen per cent., potatoes twenty-five per cent.—as compared with other parts of the same field.

Examination Papers.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, MANITOBA

(Protestant Section.)

Examination of Teachers, July 1886.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—SECOND CLASS.

Examiner—D. J. GOGGIN.

Time—two hours and a half.

NOTE.—Marks will be given for the literary form of each answer.

1. "The back-bone of Scott's mental life was his love of his home, his country and his people." Discuss this statement.

2. Outline the education which Scott had for his work as a poet, and say what characteristics of his have most impressed you.

3. Discuss the morality of Roderick's defence of the Highland forays.

4. Sketch the character of Fitz-James, introducing quotations where you can.

5. Write explanatory notes on the following extracts, and state in what connection each occurs:

While Albany with feeble hand
Held borrowed truncheon of command,
The young king, mewed in Stirling tower
Was stranger to respect and power.

And mothers held their babes on high,
The self-devoted chief to spy,
Triumphant over wrongs and ire,
To whom the prattlers owed a sire.

I'll dream no more,—by manly mind
Not even in sleep is will resigned.
My midnight orisons said o'er,
I'll turn to rest and dream no more.

6. Quote from the "Lady of the Lake" a passage similar in sentiment or expression to this:

—He that depends
Upon your favour swims with fins of lead
And hews down oaks with rushes. Hang ye!
Trust ye?
With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your garland.

—*Coriolanus*.

7. Quote your favourite passage in the "Lady of the Lake" and say why it is so.

8. Paraphrase the following stanza, and show clearly its connection with the story that follows:

Fair as the earliest beam of eastern light,
When first by the bewildered pilgrim spied,
It smiles upon the dreary brow of night
And silvers o'er the torrent's foaming tide,
And lights the fearful path on mountain side,—
Fair as that beam, although the fairest far,
Giving to horror grace, to danger pride,
Shine martial Faith, and Courtesy's bright star,
Through all the wreckful storms that cloud the
brow of War.

9. Show how far the metre employed in the "Lady of the Lake" harmonizes with the general character of the poem.

HISTORY—SECOND CLASS.

Examiner—REV. CANON O'MEARA.

Time—three hours.

1. Give some account of the domestic and political reforms of Alfred the Great.

2. Sketch briefly the course of the civil war between Stephen and Maud.