

to competition, these arrangements seem fitted to open the way to the higher education to all classes of persons on the easiest possible terms; and while securing a high standard of culture, to remove as far as possible every obstacle out of the way. It seems a triumph of good organization that with means which, though respectable for Canada, are small in comparison with those of the larger Universities abroad, McGill is able to do so much.

The arrangements of the medical and law faculties, as announced in this calendar, will be found very complete, and with improvements on those of former years; and the Normal School offers its usual thorough course of preparation for the work of teaching, and has the honour of being the only department of the University which is open to young women as well as to young men. The calendar also contains the regulations for school examinations for the standing of Associate in Arts, and the subjects for next May; the regulations for competition for the Earl of Dufferin's medals in history, the catalogue of graduates and students, and much other information. Copies may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the University.—*Montreal Gazette*.

AN ABLE CANADIAN SCHOLAR.

Principal Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, delivered an address at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Detroit, Aug. 13th, which has been specially reported in full for the New York *Tribune*. The lecturer is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, and since the death of Agassiz he has had no peer in America as an opponent of Darwinian theories. The subject treated was "What do we know of the Origin and History of Life on our Planet." It was illustrated from both a geological and biological stand-point. Canada has reason to be proud of the eminent position held by Principal Dawson in the scientific world. Sir Wm. E. Logan, the great geologist, who explored and established the Laurentian system, has recently passed away. In his address at Detroit, Principal Dawson alluded in complimentary terms to the works of Lyell and Logan, giving them credit for fixing the data upon which the scientists of the present and the future must expect to build.—*London Advertiser*.

—**QUEEN'S COLLEGE.**—We learn with much pleasure that Dr. Tassi, Principle of the Galt Collegiate Institute, has offered the handsome prize of twenty-five dollars to the Matriculant at Queen's College (of which Dr. Tassi is an Honorary Graduate), who can, at the opening of the ensuing session, in October, pass the best examination in Classics on the following subjects, viz:—Homer, *Iliad* Bk. I.; Lucian, *Charon*, *Virgil*, *Aeneid* Bk. II.; Cicero, *Manilian Law* and translation into Latin Prose.—*Kingston News*.

—**SHINGWAUK HOME, SAULT STE. MARIE.**—The industrial institution for Indian children at Sault Ste. Marie, called the Shingwauk Home, was formally opened on the 2nd ult., by the Bishop of Huron and the Bishop of Algoma. After partaking of a repast in the dining hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the guests assembled in the school-room for the opening ceremony. A special service prepared for the occasion, was conducted by the Bishop of Algoma, who then offered a few interesting remarks relative to the object of the institution and the manner in which it had come into existence. He reminded the friends present how the original building had been destroyed by fire six days after its completion, and that the present one in which they were assembled had been erected to take its place; that the object was to train young Indians to a Christian and civilized life, and to offer them all the advantages which their white brethren enjoyed. He then called upon the Bishop of Huron to formally open the building. The Bishop of Huron said that it gave him great pleasure to be present at the opening of this institution, in which he felt a deep interest. He was persuaded that the true way to do any permanent good to the poor aborigines of this country was to take them young and train them to a Christian and civilized life. If this had been done forty years ago he felt assured that there would be many a man now from among them holding high official positions in the country. In his own diocese he had, at the present time, three native missionaries, and a considerable number of native school-teachers, male and female, all of whom worked to his entire satisfaction. As an illustration of the blessed effects of bringing these children of the forest to the knowledge of Christ, he mentioned the sympathy which the Indians at Walpole Island, under the indefatigable missionary, the Rev. A. Jamieson, had shown at a recent missionary meeting over which he presided, in coming forward on the spot and subscribing \$83 towards sending the gospel to their white brethren. He wished Mr. Wilson, as head of the institution, every possible success in his labours, and felt no doubt but that the blessing of God would rest upon a work which had been undertaken in faith and with earnestness of purpose. The audience then rose, and the Bishop solemnly pronounced the building open for its intended purpose as an Industrial Home for Indian Children, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. After the doxology had been sung, Mr. Simpson, formerly member for the district, addressed the meeting. Mr. Simpson supported the Bishop of Huron's view, that the true way to benefit the Indian was to take the young child and train him in his youth. He hoped that the present effort for the benefit of the Indians might prove in every way successful, as from his long experience with Indians, he was sure that it was the right way to set to work. Mr. Dawson said his opinion was that the Indians, to be fairly dealt with, should,

as soon as they could be elevated to a sufficient standard of civilization, be enfranchised. So long as they had no voice in the election of the representative for Parliament, they were overlooked and trampled upon; but had they the power to vote, their interests would be better looked after. He thought that the present movement was an exceedingly good one, and believed that the Institution in which they were assembled would prove a great boon to the Indians. Mr. Beard, of Woodstock, said he wished every success to the Institution, and hoped that all would go on prosperously and prove of real lasting benefit to the Indians. He felt sure that at a future day there would be many who would look back gratefully to the days spent in the Shingwauk Home, and the name of its founder would become a household word among them. Mr. Gray, also from Woodstock, said that he had travelled several hundred miles for the purpose of being present at the opening of this institution, and he felt amply repaid for having done so. He felt that he owed a debt to our Indian brethren; we were occupying their land and had deprived them of many of their privileges. It was only right that we should give them something in return. He was very glad to see this work in a fair way for being carried on, and only wished it had been commenced fifty years ago. He wished every success to Mr. Wilson in his labours. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, principal of the institution, said that they had at that time forty-one children in the Home, and were expecting several more; that although a difficult work to train Indians to a civilized life, he still had great hopes that the present undertaking would under the blessing of God prove a success; he thought the first thing was to draw the children round him, to let them feel that he cared for them and really sought their good; he regarded them all as his children. A good proof that he had in a measure gained their affection and confidence, he thought, was that many of the children who had been away for the holidays, 300 miles distant, had of their own accord come back again, and all seemed anxious to get on and to learn all they could. They kept no servants in the Institution, but every child was appointed to his or her work, and, as the company might see, wore badges on their arms, indicating their employment for the week. In regard to funds, all was prosperous. Ever since the fire, God's blessing had in a most marked manner rested upon the work. People had given liberally without any of the means commonly used for raising funds being resorted to. All was paid for, and a little balance in hand. At the conclusion of the speaking, the Bishops with a number of the friends present were conducted by Mr. Wilson over the building. On the outside, the Indian children were drawn up in line in front of the Institution, each holding a flag. The National Anthem was sung, and then the children marched forward two and two in very tolerable order, singing the hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers." They were followed by the company, and made a complete tour of the grounds. The day's entertainments concluded with a display of fire-works on a little island just opposite the building. At a sale of fancy work and birch-bark articles which was held in one of the rooms, the sum of \$36.68 was taken.

—**SCOTTISH EDUCATION.**—The Provost of Dundee spoke the opinion of many who read his words when he alluded in complimentary phrase to the value of a Scottish education, "a capital which is easily carried and is not liable to be stolen." Mr. Mackenzie struck the same chord when he said: "I think there is nothing for which we should revere the memory of John Knox so much as the establishment of the parochial school system of education in Scotland. And I am sure there is no one who has gone abroad and has witnessed the influence that this early school training has had upon the Scottish character and the Scottish mind, but must be satisfied that it was the proudest day of Scotland's national existence when these schools were established." The Premier, surrounded as he was by his Scottish friends, did not forget that he is a Canadian, and that there is in Canada an educational system worthy of honourable mention. His words of truthful description may be a source of honest pride to all who have contributed to the improvement of Canadian schools. No better record could be desired than Canada can claim on educational matters. Her schools are free, and are so graded that every want is provided for, from the rudimentary training of the public schools to the classical education obtainable at the university. No part of Mr. Mackenzie's speech at Dundee will be read with greater pride than that in which he refers to the school system of Ontario.—*London Daily Advertiser*.

II. Canadian Historical Incidents.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

CAUSES OF THE WAR DECLARED BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN, JUNE 18, 1812; CANADIAN DEFENCE; BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, FOUGHT JULY 25, 1814.

Address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, before the York Pioneers and other Associations assembled on Queenston Heights, near Brock's Monument, met at a picnic on Monday, July 26th, 1875, to celebrate the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

The Chairman, Colonel R. Dennison, called upon Dr. Ryerson, who was warmly received, and his address was enthusiastically cheered throughout, from time to time, and, at the close of it, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Dr. Ryerson.

After a few preliminary observations, he said that he felt it a great privilege to be called on to address a number of those Canadians who had laid the foundation of our country, who had given Canada a name that was honoured throughout the world, and whose hearts beat responsive to those noble principles that made England the glory of all nations, and British institutions the honour of man-