

occasion of presenting prizes, believing that it was a very pleasing feature of the proceedings. The recitations that had been given were very creditable, as they had been given in a very natural manner. Whilst on his recent tour in Europe he had conversed with a Prussian nobleman on the state of education, and that gentleman had remarked that much attention was given to teaching the pupils in the Prussian schools to read well. "You might," he said, "teach a scholar writing and arithmetic, but if you do not teach him to read well, you can never get much useful knowledge into his head." He was also much impressed with the importance of good reading, and he trusted that much attention would be paid to it. Whilst on his third and last trip to Europe for the purpose of examining into the state of education there with a view of ascertaining whether any improvements could be introduced into the common school system of Canada, he had been able to obtain nothing of additional importance to incorporate into the common school system of Canada; and he was glad to observe that the common schools of this country were far in advance of the national schools in Europe. Whilst he was in England he had heard the highest officer of state in connection with the national schools say that the Canadian national system of education was the most perfect that was known to exist, and he believed that it would be productive of much good to the community at large. (Applause.) He pointed out that the superiority of the Canadian system resulted from the power that was given to the municipalities to levy a tax for the support of their own schools, and consequently a greater interest was taken in their prosperity. He then cited a few noble examples of men having risen from the common schools in France to offices of the highest distinction, and he had no doubt that a pupil of that school would hereafter occupy the position of chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada. He then closed his remarks by announcing that there would be a vacation till the second Monday in August. (Applause.) The national anthem was then sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Jennings pronounced the benediction and the meeting separated.—*Leader.*

—**ENDOWMENT OF KNOX'S COLLEGE.**—The committee appointed to consider the practicability of securing an endowment of Knox's College in the present circumstances of the church, and to draw up, should they deem it expedient, a plan for the successful prosecution of this undertaking, reported as follows:—"That after careful consideration and inquiry they find that while the importance and necessity of an endowment for Knox's College are admitted on all hands; and while there can be no doubt of the ability of the church to contribute the amount needed, the committee were led to the conclusion that in present circumstances the effort to secure an endowment could not be made with sufficiently satisfactory prospects of success. They do not, therefore, deem it expedient to submit any plan for the prosecution of this undertaking, deeming it important that the synod itself should give fuller expression of its mind on the subject." The report was received and referred to the college board to be taken into consideration when the report on the state of the college should be taken up.

—**MONTREAL PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.**—At the recent Presbyterian Synod in Toronto the following report was presented by the Presbytery of Montreal:—"The presbytery beg to report that their labors in this matter have been attended with gratifying success. It was deemed necessary to enlist the sympathies of the presbyteries of Brockville and Ottawa, believing them to have also a deep interest in the proposed institution. Deputations were appointed who visited the two presbyteries above mentioned and many of the congregations within the bounds. These deputations were everywhere kindly received, and in most places, liberal subscriptions were obtained, and in all a deeper impression made of the necessity of the college to the prosperity of our church in this part of the province. The following is the amount of subscriptions obtained, viz:—From the Presbytery of Montreal, \$19,187 70; from the Presbytery of Ottawa, \$834 00; from the Presbytery of Brockville, \$359 25; total amount subscribed to date, \$20,380 95. From the subscription lists in the hands of the presbytery it appears that of this sum \$8,000 will be paid on the appointment of a professor, and the greater part of the balance within a period of two years, and the remainder in four years. In addition to this endowment the sum of fifty dollars has been contributed to a bursary fund and six scholarships in the University of McGill College, Montreal, are held by members of this church, and several other scholarships may be regarded as attainable to our students. The presbytery would respectfully submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the synod, viz:—1. That one professor would be

sufficient to begin with. 2. That the salary of the professor should be at least two thousand dollars per annum. 3. That no steps be taken in the meantime to erect college buildings. 4. That the presbytery of Montreal be permitted to continue to increase the endowment fund to at least thirty thousand dollars. 5. That the synod unite the presbyteries of Brockville, Ottawa and Kingston with that of Montreal in their effort to erect and maintain the college. 6. That the Synod appoint a college board, in which the above named presbyteries should be largely represented, to have power over the local government of the college, and to nominate to professorships and other offices while the power of appointing to such offices should always remain in the hands of the supreme court, and its management and operations be subject to its control. 7. That a professor be appointed at this meeting of synod, if possible, and that the college be put into active operation in October next. The report, with the exception of the three last clauses, which were postponed till after the disposal of the question of Knox's College, was adopted. There was a division of opinion in the synod as to the wisdom of allowing a portion of the church to have the power of nominating the professors of the college whilst the whole church had to contribute toward the support of the institution. A few of the members suggested the propriety of allowing the board of trustees to nominate the first professor.

—**PRIMITIVE METHODIST COLLEGE.**—At the recent conference of this body in Toronto the subject of establishing a theological institute, in connection with the Primitive Methodist Church, was introduced and discussed. It was stated that Toronto Circuit had agreed to give \$300 annually towards the support of such an institution.

—**RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NEW YORK.**—A college for women is added to the educational institutions of this city by the new charter granted to the trustees of the Rutgers Female Institute. This excellent school has been in existence just twenty-nine years, and under its enlarged powers it begins a new career with flattering prospects of success. Several changes are to be made in the order of study, in order to meet the requirements of a full collegiate course, and among the new departments will be one devoted to the fine arts, and another for instruction in business pursuits. Institutions of this kind for the education of women are becoming a prominent feature in the life of the city. Within a few years past, the Cooper Institute Art School has been placed upon a good footing, and the Medical College for Women has been opened; and now the Rutgers Female College offers to students the advantages of a full course of collegiate instruction.—*N. Y. Post.*

RESULTS OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—At the last quarter sessions for Surrey, the chairman, Mr. Tilson, said he was happy to see a very light calendar, there being only thirty-six prisoners for trial, and those for slight offences. For the last three years, he said, there had been a considerable diminution of crime, which was chiefly due to the establishment of successful reformatory institutions. Mr. Tilson added:—"Eight per cent. of the lads committed to these institutions came out well and prospered, and a very few relapsed into their old habits. An act had been passed during last year, establishing industrial schools in the kingdom, and he had the pleasure of saying that, with recent alterations, that act now worked very well. It had been said by police magistrates that they had no industrial schools in this county. Such was the fact, but he had to inform the court that a committee of magistrates had been formed for that purpose, and in a very short time industrial schools would be in working order in the County of Surrey, and they would be able to receive one hundred or one hundred and fifty boys."

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS, COUNTY OF YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an examination of Common School Teachers, and others, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1867, at the Court House, City of Toronto, at Richmond Hill, and at Newmarket, at 9 A.M. Candidates will be required to produce certificates of moral character, from their respective ministers, and if Teachers before, also from their respective Trustees.

JOHN JENNINGS, D.D., *Chairman Co. Board, York.*
City of Toronto, 1867.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the *Journal of Education* for 20 cents per line, which may be remitted in postage stamps or otherwise.

TERMS: For a single copy of the *Journal of Education*, \$1 per annum back vols., neatly stitched, supplied on the same terms. All subscriptions to commence with the January Number, and payment in advance must in all cases accompany the order. Single numbers, 10 cents each.

All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B.
Education Office, Toronto.