

to have been received during the year, and the total amount collected to defray current expenses, and \$839.65 disbursed on account of working the scheme. The whole sum realized for capital is therefore \$94,924.87, which is subject, as noticed in last year's report, to a debt of \$7,807.90, incurred in meeting deficits in the revenue for the years 1869-71. The detailed list of investments, &c., given in the statement of accounts for the whole capital includes, it will be seen, a loan of \$1,635.36 to the general fund. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of \$7,000 remain unpaid, although nearly all of them were due more than two years ago, and by their non-payment the College is subjected to an annual loss of \$490. Subscribers in default had, and have, no doubt, good intentions with regard to them. They were voluntarily assumed obligations, but these do not satisfy the expectations which by the act of subscription were created. They are earnestly entreated to consider the urgent importance of increasing the permanent revenue of the College, and the effect of delaying payments upon the worth of their subscriptions. The statement of ordinary revenue and expenditures showed an increase from all sources of \$13,632, while the expenditure for salaries amounted to \$11,780, and for various other purposes to \$942, leaving a balance of \$909 in the hands of the Treasurer. It was pointed out, however, that while there was an apparent surplus of \$909, the general fund was in debt \$7,807. The statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the College were stated to be \$30,152 in the total, while the disbursements left a balance of \$2,256 invested and in cash. The receipts for scholarships and prize essays were \$3,118, while the disbursements amounted to \$1,535, leaving a balance of \$1,582 in the hands of the Treasurer. The statement of the Queen's College Endowment Fund showed a balance of \$94,224. On the motion for the adoption of the report, Mr. Ferguson asked information regarding the young men who were brought from Scotland, and whether they were to be supported after they arrived in this country by grants from the Church of Scotland, or whether they should be supported at the expense of the church here. He complained that young men should be brought out from Scotland, while young men of this country were not given sufficient encouragement to go into the ministry. Principal Snodgrass said the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland had found great difficulty in obtaining missionaries for British North America, and although liberal inducements had been offered, a sufficient supply could not be had to meet the demand. The question then arose whether it was not possible to meet the difficulty in some way besides sending out ordained ministers; therefore, the plan was arranged of sending out young men to be ordained in Canada, the expense to be borne by the church here. These young men would in other respects take the same position in the College as other students, and would have the opportunity of doing missionary work during the summer. Two of them were doing so at present, and they would be able to make as much as would go far towards paying their expenses during the session. The Colonial Committee guaranteed to provide \$250 per annum for each student. In answer to a question, Principal Snodgrass said he had called the attention of the Colonial Committee to the fact that there was likely to be a union between the two Presbyterian churches in this country at an early date, and he had enquired of them what would be the position of the grant they made for the education of these students in such a case. The reply they made was, that the grant was given entirely independent of the question of union, and it was their duty alone to do whatever was calculated to advance the interests of the Church, whether united or separate. The Synod met again at 3 p. m., and the motion for the adoption of the report of the trustees of Queen's College was concurred in.—*News.*

## VIII. Departmental Notices.

### COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

By arrangement with the Honourable the Postmaster-General, the Chief Superintendent of Education has had Voting Papers for Members of the Council of Public Instruction

printed with envelopes attached, so that when folded and enclosed in the envelopes unsealed, as directed, they could pass through the Post Office prepaid for one cent each. The direction printed on the back of the envelope was issued simply to meet the requirements of the Post Office Department in regard to such matters; but as some misapprehension exists on the subject, the Honourable the Attorney-General is of opinion that Inspectors, Masters and Teachers using these Voting Papers are entitled to seal the envelopes, they prepaying the ordinary three cents letter postage on them.

The Voting Papers should be received by the Chief Superintendent sometime between the 11th and 18th of August, both days inclusive. The law on the subject is as follows:—

"Any Voting Papers received by post or otherwise by the said Chief Superintendent, or other officer appointed by him during the said third Tuesday of August, or during the preceding week, shall be deemed to be duly delivered to him."

As this rule may not have been in all cases observed, and with a view to enable Inspectors, Masters and Teachers to exercise their franchise according to law, a blank Voting Paper and envelope will be sent to every person whose name has been returned to the Education Department as entitled to vote under the Act.

In putting up this Voting Paper and sending it to the Chief Superintendent, every blank in the form should be filled up, and the name signed at the bottom of the paper on the line left for that purpose.

It would be a great convenience if the name of the County, City or Town of the Voter were inserted in the blank for it, printed on the outside of the envelope.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,  
TORONTO, July, 1874.

The Honourable the Attorney-General has also given his opinion on the following points:—

1st. That none but legally qualified teachers in actual service can vote for a member of the Council of Public Instruction. Teachers, therefore, who have left the profession have no vote.

2nd. That a County Inspector holding the office of Town Inspector has only one vote for a member of the Council.

### STATUTE LABOUR BY TEACHERS.

Teachers frequently write to the Department, remonstrating against their being required to perform Statute Labour, or to pay any equivalent for it. As the obligation arises under the Assessment, and not under the School Law, the Department has no jurisdiction in the matter, and cannot therefore interfere in it.

### NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

The next Session of the Normal School will commence, (D. V.) on the 8th of August. Students must be in attendance on that day.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LAW FULLY EXPLAINED. BLANK SCHOOL FORMS.

The Publishers (Copp, Clark & Co., Front St., Toronto) beg to announce that they have just published an Exposition of the new School Law relating to Rural Schools of this Province, the Official Regulations and Decisions of the Superior Courts, by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, sent free on receipt of 55 cents.

The same publishers have also recently issued blanks of the official forms used under the Public School Laws, such as School Deeds, Forms of Agreements with Teachers, School Rate, Rolls, &c. Lists with prices may be obtained.