

means expensive, as may be seen by the annexed lists, and instructors could probably be obtained in most localities where Grammar Schools are situated. It is intended that a sufficient supply of text books on the subject should be kept at the depository to supply the Grammar Schools. Military drill should also form part of the regular exercises of every Grammar School. Wherever troops are stationed the services of a non-commissioned officer can be procured at a moderate, and if not, a passed cadet of a military school can be engaged for the purpose. The Trustees and Head Master are authorized to set apart a certain portion of the regular school hours for instruction in gymnastics and drill, and at least three or four hours a week can be usefully employed in this way, both as a recreation, and as an important branch of education at the present time. You are particularly requested to use your influence to have these arrangements effected.

1ST CLASS.

DUMB BELLS, 1 pair 5 pounds each ; 1 pair 10 pounds each ; 1 pair 15 pounds each,

INDIAN CLUBS, 1 pair 5 pounds each ; 1 pair 10 pounds each ; 1 pair 15 pounds each.

Parallel Bars.....	} About \$40.
Horizontal ditto .....	
Rope ladders.....	
Rope Swing with rings .....	
Trapeze .....	
Stuffed mats to alight on.....	

2ND CLASS.

Dumb bells as above.....	} About \$30.
Indian clubs do.....	
Parallel bars .....	
Horizontal do .....	
Rope swing with rings.....	
Trapeze .....	
Stuffed mats to alight on.....	

3RD CLASS.

Dumb bells as above .....	} About \$25.
Indian clubs do.....	
Parallel bars .....	
Horizontal bars .....	
Rope swings with rings .....	
Stuffed mats to alight on.....	

The above are three sets of gymnastic apparatus suitable for Grammar schools. The last or cheapest set will probably be sufficient for most schools, and can be used as directed in Howard's *Gymnastics English edition*.

3. MILITARY DRILL IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The *Economist* says on this subject :—"Mr. Chadwick, to whom the country is indebted for much curious information and many valuable suggestions, has forwarded to us a pamphlet arguing strongly, and, as we think, conclusively, in favor of the introduction into all schools aided by the State, and as far as may be in all others too, of a system of drill and training in military and naval exercises—by which means, boys who afterwards enter either the army or the navy will enter with their education already more than half complete,—will enter, therefore, more willingly, and will find their duties incomparably less irksome when they have entered. Those of our readers who did us the favor to peruse with attention the series of articles we lately printed on the 'Principles of Army Organization,' may remember that we pointed out the great advantages which might be derived from the adoption of the practice suggested by Mr. Chadwick, especially in the way of facilitating the recruiting service ; and we are glad to find our recommendation so forcibly backed by an independent authority. The advantages are threefold :—First, the cost of drill teaching is much less—Mr. Chadwick places it at 1s 6d a head for the boy against £10 for the man ; secondly, the process is pleasant to the school-boy, to whom it affords an agreeable respite from the book and desk, while it is intolerably tedious and disgusting as well as difficult to the grown man ; and, thirdly, the recruit who had been through one of these drilling schools would become a trained soldier at least six months sooner than he now does ; no trifling economy in mere money."

4. COMPETITIVE SCHOOL EXAMINATION IN TOSORONTIO.

The Local Superintendent of the Township of Tosorontio writes as follows :

A few weeks ago, and for the first time, a Township Examination was held in Tosorontio ; and, evidently, it will not be the last. It has been the means of stimulating our teachers, encouraging our scholars, promoting a general diligence in the school-

room, and at home, and of arousing some interest among parents and others concerned.

When the appointed day and hour arrived, there were assembled in the most central school-room, a large number of scholars, the teachers of the different schools represented, several parents, the trustees, all the councillors, and the superintendent.

The examination, which was principally oral, was conducted by the local superintendent. Each teacher had the privilege of appointing a judge to act in his behalf. This was granted at the suggestion of one of our U.C. superintendents, who has repeatedly conducted such examinations, knows by experience the strange and numerous difficulties connected with the same, and also how to avoid them.

The principal subjects of examination were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, algebra, and geometry. At the close of the examination, which continued about five hours after, a few remarks by the local superintendent, respecting the importance of such examinations ; the benefits resulting from them, when prudently conducted ; the danger of making them a hindrance, instead of a help, to the progress of education ; the imperfections of this one, it being the first, and the necessity of continued prudence on the part of those interested, it was submitted to those present, if they deemed the continuation of such occasions desirable. All were favorable. The councillors, individually, expressed their hearty approval, and determination to continue to encourage such, not only as members of the council, but also in every other capacity in which they could exert any influence. Thus the first township examination in Tosorontio ended very favourably for the future. I am sure I may safely state here that an article in the "*Journal*," touching upon township examinations would be heartily received. (See *Journal* for —Ed. J. of Ed.)

III. Education in various countries.

1. EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS OF COLORADO.—A HINT FOR UPPER CANADA.

In a recent letter received at the Educational Department for Upper Canada, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado says :—Inclosed I send you a set of Blanks such as we use for our District and County Reports. I send them thinking they might be of interest to your Department, and as shewing what we are trying to do to get up a School fever for our Mining Counties. The Law requiring that whenever a gold, silver, copper, or lead vein is discovered 100 feet next to the 200 feet allowed to discoverer to go to the benefit of the County Schools. Since 1865, however 1400 feet is granted by new law for discovery ; but this will not probably hold when titles are sought for mineral veins, as the United States Law does not allow it.

2. EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Education is the vexed question in Australia as well as in Canada. In New South Wales, as soon as a limited form of self-government was established, great efforts were made to raise up an efficient educational system. A university was built in Sydney at a cost of £100,000 (\$500,000), and amply endowed. An annual sum of \$20,000 is voted for the support of a grammar school. These results could not, however, be obtained without, at the same time subsidizing denominational colleges. The primary educational system had, on account of the sectarian feeling of a part of the colonists, to be divided and placed under two boards of management, the one termed Denominational, the other National, between which the government grant was apportioned according to the numbers attending the schools. The Denominational board divided its share of the money among denominational schools, which were practically irresponsible. Government inspection was unknown among them.

The franchise was recently extended so as to become nearly resident manhood suffrage, and very soon after murmurs against the waste and incompleteness of the two systems, found expression in the House of Assembly, and the cry arose for a complete national scheme. About six years ago, a bill brought in by the ministry was thrown out because of its unsatisfactory nature, and since that time the question has lain dormant until revived by the present administration. They have brought in a measure, the essential features of which are briefly as follows :—

It dissolves the existing boards, and establishes a new "Council of Education," to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, together with the Colonial Secretary, for the time being, who is *ex-officio* President. The five members will hold office for the term of four years, but may be removed by the appointing authority. They are to be en-