

The one in Amsterdam gives instruction to 104 poor boys, who are there taught in such a manner as to enable them, on leaving school, to earn wages at once by their practical and intelligent skill in various handicrafts. The hours of attendance are long, being from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening, with a recess of two hours for dinner and recreation. Fourteen hours per week are devoted by each pupil to reading, writing, mathematics, geography, chemistry, electricity, and various branches of science; 16 hours per week to manual occupation at carpentry, smith's work, turning, telegraphy, &c., and 18 hours per week to drawing, designing and sculpture. The full course of study extends over three years. The charge for each pupil is 15 guilders (25s.) per annum, paid partly by the parents and partly by the aid of subscriptions.

During the hours of labour the school presents a scene of much animation, when one sees in the large smith's shop a number of boys busy at their anvils and forges, and in other spacious apartments groups of young carpenters sawing, planing, and chiselling, while others, again, are actively turning the lathes, or intently engaged on various handicraft occupations. The King of Holland takes much interest in this particular school, and visits it whenever he goes to Amsterdam. One room is stocked with every description of tools and instruments of the best description, presented by His Majesty for the use of his young subjects in the institution. It is a matter of surprise to an English visitor (but there are comparatively few English visitors to Holland) that such useful institutions have not been established to any extent, if at all, in his own country, either by the Government, by town corporations, or even by private benevolence or enterprise,—for such schools would probably pay well even as a matter of business.

There is also in Amsterdam a technical school for middle-class girls, where for a payment of 20 guilders per annum (1l. 13s. 4d.) they are taught the use of sewing machines, &c., and to act as apothecaries or nurses, and are also instructed in drawing, music and embroidery.

3. MULTIPLICATION OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of schools of industrial art, where instruction should be given in engraving, lithography, print designing, and other branches of useful art, is a desideratum in Montreal. In almost every country in Europe and throughout the United States there are numerous institutions of this kind, and they have been attended with remarkable success. There is really no reason why establishments for training in technical specialities should not be as numerous as Grammar Schools. The impetus which they would impart to productive industry would be very great. The matter has for a long time been talked about, but as yet hardly anything has been done. It is to be hoped that before long we will not be behind the world in this important branch of popular education.—*Montreal Gazette*.

VI. Biographical Sketches.

1. REV. JOHN GRIER, M.A.

The Rev. John Grier, A.M., was born at the town of Rasarkin, County of Antrim, Ireland, on the 8th of January, 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Glasgow. He came to Canada in 1823, was ordained in 1824, and was placed in charge of the parishes of Carrying Place, Ameliasburg, Hillier, Trenton, Brighton and Frankford, in which incumbency he remained until appointed to Belleville in 1841. Besides his ministerial duties, the Rev. gentleman was for a number of years Chairman of the Board of Grammar School Trustees, and at the union of that Board with the Board of Common School Trustees this year, he was appointed Chairman of the Joint Board. Very soon after this appointment he felt obliged to resign, on account of the pressure of age and infirmity. The devotion of Mr. Grier to our educational interests may be judged of, when it is stated that during 20 years he was present at every half-yearly examination of the Belleville Grammar School.

2. JAMES ROSS, ESQ.

The *Manitoban* says: "The death of Mr. James Ross takes away from us one of the most talented and promising public men of this new Province. Deceased had for a considerable period been identified with the public affairs of this country until his death, at the comparatively early age of a little over thirty-six years. The early years of the deceased carry us back to a period which many of the first settlers still regard as the golden age of this land. He was born in 1835, at a time when the primitive, patriarchal sway of the Hudson Bay Company prevailed—when the people are represented

to have been among the happiest on the face of the globe. In Bishop Anderson's time St. John College was, as now, a flourishing institution, and we find Mr. Ross there, a student of very considerable promise, and the holder of a classical scholarship for three years. Subsequently he went to Toronto to finish his studies. Matriculating at the University of Toronto in 1853, he made good the promise of his earlier years, and bore away honours in many a hard contest. He took two scholarships, one for Classics and the other for Modern Languages and History, and these he held until 1857. At the final examination for B.A., he obtained in addition to his degree, one silver and two gold medals. During the following year he taught as Assistant Classical Master in Upper Canada College, which position he left with reluctance to return home, in consequence of his father's death. Settled down in his native land, Mr. Ross took a leading position as a public man. His clear, logical mind, quickness of comprehension and readiness of information, caused his advice to be eagerly sought by all classes, English, French and Indian, and gave him a great deal of business to transact at his private residence, in addition to his official duties as Postmaster, Sheriff, and Governor of the Jail, which offices he filled with credit for years. From 1860 to 1864, he further added to his public duties by becoming joint editor and proprietor of the *Nor'-Wester*, then the only newspaper published on British territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific. Partly animated by a desire to perfect his legal knowledge by a closer acquaintance with the technical business of the law office, Mr. Ross went to Canada in 1855, where he served some time with the late County Attorney for York, Mr. John McNab. While in Canada we find him for a short time as Associate editor of the *Hamilton Spectator*, and again, and for a more lengthy period, he occupied a similar position on the *Toronto Globe*. In the latter capacity he was a universal favourite with the staff, and did much to give the *Globe* that character for accuracy and precision which it now holds amongst the leading papers of North America. Subsequently Mr. Ross returned to Red River. For a brief period he again went into public life here, but in the unsettled and unsatisfactory state of affairs which marked the memorable winter of 1869-'70, Mr. Ross abandoned politics for a season, and betook himself to the more satisfactory pursuits of reading law. He was admitted to practise as a Barrister and Attorney by the Law Society of Manitoba, and, had his life been spared, would have been an ornament to the Bar of this, or any other Province in the Dominion.

3. CAPTAIN MILLOY.

The deceased was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1825, and came to Canada in 1843. He commenced his Canadian nautical life as a sailor on the lakes, on the Royal Mail steamers between Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal. In 1853 he took command of the steamer *Chief Justice Robinson*, and on the following year was appointed by Mr. Samuel Zimmerman to command the new steamer *Zimmerman*, which he sailed until the Desjardines accident, after which he commanded the *Peerless*, becoming next year the owner of the *Zimmerman*, which he sailed until she was burned. In 1863 Captain Milloy built the present *City of Toronto*, which he commanded until a very short period before his death.

4. COL. IRVINE, A. D. C.

The deceased officer was born in Quebec, on 31st December, 1802. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, after leaving which institution he was presented with a commission in the 31st Regiment, by H. R. H., the Duke of York. He did not, however, remain long in the army, his father, Hon. James Irvine, a prominent merchant of Quebec, having determined that he should go into commerce. During the rebellion of 1837 Colonel Irvine raised a battalion for active service, which we believe, he commanded for several years. He was also at that time on the staff of the Earl of Gosford, then Governor General. In 1840 he was appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General of Militia, and in the same year an extra A. D. C. to the Governor General, since which he has remained on the staff, and was at his death the principal A. D. C. to the Queen's Representative. A gallant old soldier, a fine gentleman; a tender father and a firm friend, Colonel Irvine will be long remembered by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.—*Ottawa Daily Citizen*.

VII. Educational Intelligence.

—TORONTO HIGH SCHOOL.—This edifice is situated on the east side of Jarvis street, near the intersection of Carlton street the play-ground extending back to the Horticultural Gardens. It is built of white