

Medicine, the eleven schools of Art and Manufactures, the two schools of Science applied to Art, the Institutions for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes had 1,619 pupils and ninety-four professors.

The Schools of the Christian Brothers, in Montreal, had 8,445 pupils, and the schools of the Sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame, in the same place, 5,705. The Catholic schools of Montreal had 19,815 Catholic pupils, and those of Quebec 11,124.

Of the pupils who left schools for professions we find that 167 have entered upon the study of law; 278 upon that of medicine; 18 upon the notarial profession; 1,267 have gone into business; 62 have taken the profession of land surveying; 53, that of civil engineering; 270 have entered the faculty of arts. There are 3,055 classical students and 1,747 who have studied Canadian history.

The value of the property belonging to institutions devoted to superior education is \$8,774,556, with a debt of \$1,098,138.

In Ontario, it is said that the proportion of the people who have some education is one in every three; in France, one in nine; in Germany, one in six; in England, one in fourteen; in the Province of Quebec, one in four. The Province does not compare unfavorably with other countries.

During the year, 14,937 books have been given in prizes; of these 6,660 were works written by French Canadian authors. Dr. Larue, M. Abbé Ferland, M. Abbé Casgrain, and Chauveau Legendre, seem to be the most favored in this respect.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council respecting the School Exhibition to be sent to Paris.

1. The Commission shall meet whenever it is judged necessary on the call of the Superintendent.
2. The Commission shall make rules for its own proceedings.
3. It shall make a choice of objects to be exhibited.
4. It shall collect everything proper to make known our school system.
5. It shall distribute in the school a uniform exercise book for the work, &c., of pupils.
6. It shall have power to give all orders necessary to attain its object, and to make the Exhibition as complete as possible.
7. It shall publish a catalogue or print an historical notice of the chief educational institutions.
8. It shall report from time to time to the Executive.

L'Abeille is the title of a small paper, published by the pupils of the small seminary of Quebec. Its motto is, "Je suis chose légère et vais de fleur en fleur."

The late Dr. Peltier, of Montreal, was born in 1822. At the age of sixteen he went to Paris and studied philosophy at the College Henri IV. Among his fellow students were the Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Aumale. He studied medicine in Paris and Edinburgh and returned to Montreal in 1846. In 1847 he was appointed professor of physiology in the Montreal School of Medicine. In 1850 he was elected Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. In December last he was named professor of physiology in the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University in Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The movement to found a College of Science and Technology has been so far successful that the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a curriculum has been adopted. The name of the new Institution has been changed to "The Technological Institute." The arrangements decided on are: That the classes shall meet in the evenings; that there shall be three terms in the year, extending, respectively, from the first week of October to the third week of December; from the second week of January to the third week of April; and from the 1st of June to the end of August; the minimum age for admission to be 15 years; fees, \$8 per term for each class, with a registration fee of \$1, payable annually; pupils taking a single class to pay \$4. Detailed programmes of the various subjects to be taught were presented at the last meeting, of which the following is an outline: Geology and Mineralogy—Rev. D. Honeyman, D. C. L.; Zoology and Physiology—J. Somers, M. D.; Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, and Scientific Agriculture—Prof. George Lawson, M.D., Ph. D.; Chemical Arts, Manufactures, and Analysis of Commercial Products—H. A. Bayne, M.A., Ph. D.; Lubricating Oils, Paint Oils, Drying Oils, Petroleum, Marine Paints—Mr. R. G. Fraser; Mining and Mining Engineering—H. S. Poole, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Rutherford; Assaying—Mr. B. Gilpin; Drawing—free hand—perspective—linear—landscape—architectural, and colour—Mr. Forshaw Day; Geometrical and

Mechanical Drawing, Practical Mechanics, Motors, Construction of Machine Parts, Machine Roofs, Bridges—Mr. Emil Vossnack, C. E.; Physics—Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, Meteorology—J. J. Mackenzie, M. A., Ph. D.; Civil Engineering and Surveying—Mr. Keating, C. E.; French, German, Spanish—Mr. Liechti; Architecture—Mr. Dewar. For the present, the following preliminary classes will be taught, commencing on Tuesday, 5th March: I. MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. E. Vossnack,—including: 1. Geometrical Drawing; 2. Mechanical Drawing; 3. Mechanics; 4. Motors (Waterwheels, Turbines, Steam, Gas, Hot-air and Electric Engines); 5. Construction of Machine Parts and Machines; 6. Roofs and Bridges. The fee for the three months' term is fixed at \$4.00. The class will meet on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. II. DRAWING, by Mr. Forshaw Day, viz.: 1. *Practical Perspective*, comprising elementary principles of projection, projection of pyramids, circles, cylinders, &c., projection of buildings and projection of shadows. 2. *Drawing*.—Free hand linear, by means of instruments. Light and shade in chalk and sepia, object drawing, principles of design and designing from historic data, landscape drawing, architectural and plain drawing to scale. 3. *Color*.—Principles of coloring, showing all the ocular modifications. In summer months, drawing from nature can be arranged for in the evenings at 4 p.m. Fee, \$4 per term of three months. The class will meet on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. In addition to the above classes, a short preliminary course of weekly evening lectures on scientific agriculture, illustrated by experiments and diagrams, will be given by Prof. Lawson, commencing on Tuesday, 5th March; also a similar preliminary course on mining, by Mr. H. Poole; and a class for assaying, by Mr. E. Gilpin. Geology is taught by Dr. Honeyman; Physics and Chemistry, on Monday evenings, by Drs. Mackenzie and Bayne respectively.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the University of Halifax to inquire into and report upon the practicability of introducing a system of technical education in this Province, has met frequently, but has not yet reported to the Senate. It is in any case improbable that the Government would move in the matter this session, political issues overshadowing educational questions.

The Convocation of the University has nominated Rev. T. A. Higgins, M.A., Annapolis, Rev. D. Honeyman, D. C. L., and B. Russell, M.A., as its candidates for the vacant Fellowship. The Governor-in-Council will select one of these three gentlemen.

Educational matters during the past month have been very quiet.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The friends and promoters of education throughout the Dominion will hear with pleasure of the growing popularity of the CANADA SCHOOL JOURNAL, and of its increasing circulation in this Province. Those best qualified to judge of its merits have spoken most unmistakably in its favour. A teacher of high standing declared to the writer the other day, that one of its late articles alone was worth more than the whole year's subscription. If the JOURNAL has thus commanded such signal success already, still greater results may very reasonably be expected from it in the future.

Teachers' Institutes and Associations in this and the neighbouring Provinces will find in the JOURNAL a ready means of giving publicity to the substance of their discussion at a title of the expense that would be required to maintain a periodical of their own. County inspectors of schools, and the chief officers of the Associations, will consult the welfare of teachers and the cause of education generally, by bringing the JOURNAL to the notice of the profession as frequently as possible, and thus assist in enlarging its usefulness by still further extending its circulation.

It is pleasant and cheering to note the signs of educational progress amongst us and around us, and to find men of all parties and creeds working together in harmony for a common end.

The remuneration of teachers has improved very materially of late years in this Province, and every sensible man bails the fact as one of the best omens of success in spreading the blessings of sound education among the people. On the other hand it is painful to notice any retrogressive movement in this respect, as we did lately when the people of Newcastle, in open meeting, proposed and carried a resolution directing their school trustees to reduce the salaries of their teachers some twenty per cent. at the close of their current engagement. This step is not only an act of cruel injustice to a most meritorious class of public servants, but, we venture to predict, will prove a huge blunder in the end, and that the greatest sufferers will be the people themselves and their chil-