

were already numbered with the departed. His first attendance upon the annual meetings of the Association was at Lockport seventeen years since. Upon returning home he wrote a column for the village paper where he resided. He recommended each teacher, upon his or her return, to do likewise—carry a little of the inspiration of the occasion to their own firesides. He was grateful for the honours that had been conferred upon him, and wished the Association and its members all possible success.

The Association closed with the singing of the Doxology—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

I. Education in Other Countries.

FREDONIA NORMAL SCHOOL, N.Y.

It is highly honourable to the people of the Village of Fredonia, containing about 5,000 inhabitants, to state that their handsome Normal School (in which the Teachers' Convention was held) was erected by them at a cost of \$100,000, and handed over to the State of New York free of incumbrance. Such educational liberality is, however, characteristic of and highly creditable to our American neighbours.

EDUCATION AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Centennial Commission, in preparation for the great Exposition at Philadelphia next year, has adopted the following classification of educational matter to be exhibited there. We trust it may early become the inquiry of every teacher and school board that may read it. What can we do to aid in the adequate representation of the resources and results of the public instruction of the country? The Exposition will be a gigantic object-lesson for and to all nations; and the best elements of our civilization should have an embodiment at least equal, in variety and interest, to that which represents our material affairs.

DEPARTMENT III. — EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries.

Class 300.—Elementary instruction: Infant-school and kindergarten arrangements, furniture, appliances, and modes of training.

Public Schools: Graded schools, buildings, and grounds, equipments, courses of study, methods of instruction, text-books, apparatus, including maps, charts, globes, etc.: pupils' work, including drawing and penmanship: provision for physical training.

Class 301.—Higher education: Academies and high schools, colleges and universities—buildings and grounds; libraries, museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, art, and archæology; apparatus for illustration and research; mathematical, physical, chemical, and astronomical courses of study; text-books, catalogues, libraries, and gymnasiums.

Class 302.—Professional schools: Theology, law, medicine, and surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, mining, engineering, agriculture, and mechanical arts, art and design, military schools, naval schools, normal schools, commercial schools, music—buildings, text-books, libraries, apparatus, methods, and other accessories for professional schools.

Class 303.—Institutions for instruction of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded

Class 304.—Education reports and statistics; National Bureau of Education; state, city, and town systems; college, university, and professional systems.

Class 305.—Libraries: History, reports, statistics, and catalogues.

Class 306.—School and text-books, dictionaries, encyclopædias, gazetteers, directories, index volumes, bibliographies, catalogues, almanacs, special treatises, general and miscellaneous literature, newspapers, technical and special newspapers and journals, illustrated papers, periodical literature.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF EDUCATION illustrates the effect of the panic, of 1873, upon the educational interests of the United States, by the following figures, which show that no interest is more sensitive to the depression in trade than that of the schools and colleges: Comparing the statistics of 1873 with those of 1874 you will find the attendance of pupils in academies and preparatory schools, in 1874, exceeded by those of the same class of 1873 by 21,000. The attendance, under scientific and agricultural colleges, decreased 17,600; upon colleges for women, 1,200. The total number of gifts and legacies for the benefit of education amounted nearly to \$6,000,000 in 1874, as against \$11,250,000 for 1873.

COUNTY OF CARLETON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

At the recent annual examination of pupils attending the Public Schools in the County of Carleton a large number of schools availed themselves of the privilege of sending representatives to the competition. The prizes were of a very superior order, and reflect great credit on the Inspector of public schools for the County, for the practical taste displayed in their selection. All the books were very neatly and handsomely bound, and comprised standard works on all kinds of useful literature. In addition to these, two gold medals were competed for—one given by the County Council and the other by His Honour Judge Ross. The examiners expressed themselves well pleased with the result, as the pupils displayed a much greater proficiency than at any previous examination. Mr. May expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the result of the examination. He was glad to be able to say that the County of Carleton was the first county in the Province to establish the annual competition for a gold medal, which was not excelled by the medals given by any University in the Province. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Reeve of Nepean, said that he had much pleasure in representing the County on this occasion. He did not think, however, that the council deserved all the credit for the medal. The idea originated with the efficient and painstaking Inspector, Mr. May, who had been for years most assiduous in promoting the cause of education in the County, and the result of that day's proceedings was the best evidence of the efficient state of the schools, which was due in a great measure to the indefatigable exertion of that gentleman. He believed that the County Council would continue the grant as it was evidently a great incentive to the pupils of the County. He then presented, amidst applause, Miss Lucy Richardson, of School Section No. 1, March, with the County gold medal, Master J. F. Wood, of School Section No. 12, Osgoode, who was equal to Miss Richardson in general proficiency, was adjudged the winner of Judge Ross' medal. Mr. May moved, seconded by Mr. Anderson, a vote of thanks to the Examiners for their kind assistance.—*Ottawa Times.*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The complete Calendar for 1875-6, a pamphlet of 123 pages, is now out, and gives full information to intending students as to the educational advantages offered in the approaching forty-third session of the University. These are arranged under the headings of Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law, with the Department of Applied Science in the Faculty of Arts, and the McGill Normal School. The Faculty of Arts, with its department of Science, of course constitutes the College proper; and it may be interesting to notice the principles on which it is now organized. Taking the schoolboy at the point where the High School or other preparatory school leaves him, and ascertaining, in the matriculation examination, that he is fairly grounded in English, Greek and Mathematics, it introduces him to the course of the First Year. In this he pursues further the studies of the school in the English language and literature, classics, modern languages and mathematics, but on the higher plane of the college student, who is treated as a man pursuing his own education rather than as a boy. In this year the student is introduced into only one entirely new subject, but this opening up a new world of training and intelligence, the subject of chemistry. In the second year two other subjects are added, logic and botany. At the end of the second year the student passes his second University examination, the Intermediate.

From this new standpoint—now a somewhat veteran student—he looks forth upon the work of the next two years, which he is prepared to assail with a mind incomparably better trained than when he entered College. He has now accordingly placed before him, not one course merely, but several, more or less distinct. He may follow the Ordinary Course, in which he will study Mixed Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Experimental Physics, Zoology and Geology, in addition to some of the previous subjects. Or, laying aside a portion of the ordinary subjects, in accordance with provisions made for that purpose, he may enter for Special Honour Studies in any one of five separate fields—Classical Literature, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, English Literature and Natural Science. In either of these he may graduate with honours, and has the chance of winning a Gold Medal. Or, if he be of a practical turn, and a hard worker, or impelled by considerations of economy, he may, after the Intermediate, enter on preparation for a profession; and by entering an affiliated Theological College, or one of the Professional Faculties, or the School of Engineering, may secure certain exemptions which will enable him while preparing for his B.A. examination to secure no small part of his training for professional life. When taken in connection with the almost nominal fees, and the scholarships and exhibitions offered