

Squiers's school, 2nd Con. Sidney; he believed the book to be a good one, and whatever feeling there was against teaching it, came from a dislike of the subject, and not the book. He thought the only trouble was that scholars were not up in their other studies as a general thing far enough to commence the study of Agricultural Chemistry, he wished it distinctly understood that no matter what was said, the subject had to be taught in all schools as soon as they commence the 4th book.

Prof. Macoun said that immediately after the last Convention he examined the work, and commenced to teach it in his school; he considered it a good work, and he often since wondered how the Dr. had crowded so much in so small a space. In answer to a question as to how he would teach it, he said that he would endeavour to bring it down to the capacity of children, and that no true Teacher would attempt to teach such a work in any other way.

Prof. Bell thought the book too highly concentrated to be taught verbatim to a scholar.

After some further discussion, the following motion was put:—

Moved by J. Squiers, seconded by S. Pashley, That it is the opinion of the Teachers of this Association, that Agricultural Chemistry should be taught in our schools to pupils who are sufficiently advanced, and we think Dr. Ryerson's book a suitable text-book; and we hear with sincere regret that the erroneous impression has gone abroad, that this Association at its last meeting condemned the work entitled, *First Lessons in Agriculture*, by Dr. Ryerson.—*Carried unanimously.*

The Session was then brought to a close. The present meeting was a very successful one, and of deep practical value to the teachers; and we cannot too highly commend the action taken by the Convention with regard to Dr. Ryerson's book. And it should be distinctly borne in mind by both teachers and parents that, no matter what may be said, or what action may be taken, the subject must be taught in our schools.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

KINGSTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

It must afford the citizens of Kingston a good deal of satisfaction to find that the educational interests of the young are so well cared for. The University will always confer a high status in such matters, and it is gratifying to find that other seats of learning are now assuming such a place in public confidence. The training of the young is a difficult duty, and the teacher's position at all times none of the most pleasant, but these difficulties vanish at times, and these unpleasanties are forgotten in the contemplation of the success achieved by the ex-pupils in the honourable race for academic distinction. The collegiate institute in our city has long been known for the efficiency of its training, and the results in past years are now nobly vindicated by the stand taken by ex-pupils at the recent convocation at Queen's. The facts noted below must afford a conclusive evidence of thorough and systematic preliminary work, and add another laurel to the already high position attained by the institute. The masters, in a course of long and arduous training of the young, have now acquired the proud position of knowing how to do their work, and the proof that they have done it is fully admitted by all.

At the recent University examination there were twenty first prizes gained, and of these fourteen were carried off by ex-pupils; five second prizes offered, of which four were gained; and in every instance of these seconds, except one, an ex-pupil got the first. Below the prize grade, is a class called "honourably mentioned," and in this we find the names of ex-pupils figuring fifteen times. Another very high class of University prizes is offered for the best pass papers in each year, and these prizes were carried off in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th years by the ex-pupils, and the fact especially noted by Principal Snodgrass, that the men in the first and second years stood far higher than the similar prize men last year, Mr. Mundell having gained 96 per cent., and Mr. McIntyre 88 per cent. on all papers submitted. In the University class lists, ex-pupils stand 1 and 2 in the fourth year; 2 and 3 in the third; 1 and 5 in the second; and 1, 2, 3, and 5 in the first.—*Chronicle and News.*

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, BELLEVILLE.

We are in receipt of the First Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb established at Belleville, for the year ending the 30th September, 1871.

In glancing over the contents of the first annual report of this important Institution, we find that the staff of teachers numbers eight, exclusive of the Principal, W. J. Palmer, M.A., Ph. D., and that there were in the Institution on the 30th September last 107

pupils, 54 of these being supported by parents or guardians, 45 supported by municipalities, and eight by the Province as orphans, having neither parents nor guardians. We also find that from the best authority available to the Principal there are 250 deaf mutes in the Province who have not yet been entered as pupils. Among the number reported there are three in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, while only one, Sarah M. Earl, has been sent to the Institution from these Counties.

An opportunity being offered for the education of this unfortunate class of our fellow subjects, it would be well that their friends should make an effort to bring them under the excellent training to be obtained in such an Institution. It may be that the public are not fully aware of its advantages, or the mode of obtaining entrance, we therefore make no apology for appending to these brief remarks the rules bearing on the admission and discharge of pupils. The rules are as follows:—

I. All deaf mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and nineteen, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II. The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III. The regular annual School Session shall commence on the first Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue till the last Wednesday in June, and applications for admission must be made in good time to ensure the pupil reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year, no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV. Education as well as instruction in such mechanical manual employments as may be inaugurated in the Institution, including books, stationery, maps, and all school appliances, together with bed, bedding, towels, and general maintenance (excepting only wearing-apparel and food), to be free to all youths specified in Sec. II. of this by-law.

V. Parents, guardians, or friends, who are able to pay for the board of pupils, to be determined and fixed at the beginning of each Session, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the Session.

VI. The cost of board for the opening Session is hereby fixed at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the date of admission of the pupil, but in all future Sessions the cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from this charge in consequence of absence or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians or friends, who are unable to pay the above amount for the board of pupils, shall apply to the councils of the county, township, city, town, or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Inspector or Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the admission will be awarded on the municipality becoming responsible for board, in accordance with terms stated in Section IV. and V. The whole question in respect to the inability of the applicants to pay, to be determined by such municipality, without reference to the Government or the officers of the Institution.

VIII. Parents, guardians or friends, who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX. Indigent children, without parents, to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the warden, reeve or mayor, and the county judge attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils, to and from the Institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

X. Pupils residing out of the Province may be received into the Institution, and entitled to all its benefits, at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education, provided there is vacant accommodation.

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort.

The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII. The vacation will commence on the last Wednesday in June, and end on the first Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII. All travelling expenses of pupils to or from the Institution, whether at vacation, or in consequence of serious sickness,