

This department will, of all others, receive the attention of the principal, from the necessity of the circumstances of his pupils. The rooms of the mathematical and modern language teachers are also on this flight, and have, at all times, access to the dormitories, so that at night, as well as in the day-time, the scholars are under the vigilant care of competent advisers. A very nice provision has been also made by the erection of bath-rooms on each floor, there being several in each section, by means of which the scholars will have the use of hot and cold baths at will. The fourth story is in every respect a counterpart of the third, and fitted up with equal care to the comfort of the occupants. Still higher up is placed the tank which supplies water to the building. This is fed from the roof when obtainable; otherwise, the pumps are used to keep it filled. The east wing forms a separate and distinct portion of the building, and is exclusively occupied as the residence of the head master, the Rev. Arthur Sweatman, M.A., and so arranged as to give him a supervision over the entire building.

The grounds occupy the entire block of ten acres, on which the building stands. Walks and carriage drives are run over the land, while in rear a large enclosed shed is erected for gymnastic exercises. Here all manner of pulleys, ropes, and cross-bars will be erected, whereby the bodily growth of the scholars may facilitate their mental advancement. A racket-court and cricket-ground have been prepared, to further amuse the students, while a large pond has been made for skating.

The number of bricks used in the erection of the building exceeds 700,000. The cost of the entire structure, finished, including out-buildings, but without the interior fittings, cost in the neighbourhood of \$25,000 to \$30,000.

2. PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Hardly a term has passed since the opening of the Collegiate Institute in September, 1865, that we have not had to record some additional efforts, some liberal expenditure on the part of its founder, Dean Hellmuth, for the good of the pupils, and general efficiency of the establishment. A few days since a large dining hall, built in the rear of the Chapel was thrown open, which is pronounced to be one of the finest rooms of the kind in the country. The cost of the entire erection, together with the fitting up and furnishing of this noble institution, cannot have been less than \$80,000, the whole of which has been furnished from the private resources of the Dean. And it is gratifying to know that his efforts and enterprise to found an educational establishment which shall be the leading one of its kind in Canada, and a model one for our neighbours in the States, have been received with great favour. Boys come to it not only from all parts of Canada, but the fame of it has so spread that New York and other distant cities in America contribute their quota of pupils. Parents have become assured in the experience of their children that not only has no expense or forethought been spared to secure their personal comfort and educational advancement, but that moral and religious training is zealously promoted. The personal, and it may be said the fatherly, interest which Dr. Hellmuth takes in the pupils has not gone unperceived, and it is the confidence felt in his continual supervision and watchfulness over the welfare of his charge which has contributed more than anything else to the remarkable success that has been attained.

The method of tuition is that of a system of forms, as practised at the best schools in England, by which the pupils are advanced step by step, and passing from the care of one master to that of another each day, an interesting and valuable variety of instruction is secured. Such a system does not depend therefore upon individual masters, but is based upon uninterrupted effort. Masters may change but the system continues. It may become necessary to dispense with services, but the plan is not broken, it remains. In bringing up so extended an institution to a desirable point of efficiency, changes must of necessity take place. It is so in all departments of life. But thus far, every change that has occurred in the institute has been an advance, every variation has been a progress. It is fortunate that the Head Master, Mr. Sweatman, is one possessing the utmost confidence of the Dean, for upon him rests, to a great extent, the executive efficiency. Report also speaks highly of him, as one peculiarly adapted to win esteem from those intuitive critics of character, boys. With a large staff of masters to guide, with an institution so governed and maintained, success is not extraordinary though deserved. It is most gratifying that so great strides are being made towards educational pre-eminence in so young a country as Canada, for the Collegiate Institute may be taken as illustrative of that desire for progress in learning which marks all classes of society. It indicates high aims, and is one of the best guarantees, that, come what may, the youth of Canada will be prepared to take its part in all that constitutes that which is salutary in a community.—*Free Press*, February, 1867.

II. Requests for Educational purposes.*

1. NOBLE LITERARY LEGACY TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The late Mr. Faribault left a noble legacy to the Laval University, which has been unusually fortunate in this respect of late. It comprises, first, about 400 MSS., nearly half of which are originals or collated copies of ancient documents from 1626-36 and following years. Among these, the most precious and important is, undoubtedly, *Le Journal des Jesuites* (1645 '68), the only portion recovered to this day; and secondly, about 1000 printed works, some of which are very scarce and important—as, for instance, Lescarbot, 1609; Champlain, 1613; *Les voyages aventureux de Jean Alfonta*, and *Relations des Jesuites* (the ancient editions, in 17 volumes). A large number of pamphlets, some of them very scarce, is also comprised in this portion of the legacy, which, in the third place, consists of an album containing about 100 plans, maps, portraits, etc., relating to the early history of the country, several of which are of great importance. Among them may be found an oil painting which Mr. Faribault had painted for himself, and which represented Jacques Cartier's winter quarters on the St. Charles river.—*Montreal Gazette*.

2. MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS BY THE LATE REV.

JOHN SPENCE, OF SCOTLAND.

We noticed in our columns the other day the death of the Rev. John Spence. Besides, by his last settlement bequeathing a number of legacies to his personal friends, Mr. Spence directs his trustees to pay £1000 to the Dundee Royal Infirmary; £1000 to the Perth Infirmary; and to hold the "free residue and remainder of his means and estate (which he estimated would amount to about £12,000) for the purpose of providing as many bursaries as the fund will support to promote the education at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh of such deserving students as should be preferred and selected by his trustees, each of the said bursaries not to be less in amount than £50 per annum, and his trustees having full power in exceptional cases, as to which they should be the judges, to increase the bursary to a greater amount than the aforesaid annual sum." He further authorises and empowers "his trustees to frame such rules and regulations as they should deem requisite to carry out the object he had in view, and to vary and alter such rules and regulations from time to time as they should deem circumstances required."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

3. MR. PEABODY'S DONATIONS.

Estimating the Mississippi bonds at half a million of dollars, we believe the following list of Mr. Peabody's donations approaches correctness:

To poor of London	\$2,250,000
Town of Danvers	60,000
Grinnell Arctic expedition	19,000
City of Baltimore	1,000,000
Phillips Academy	25,000
Massachusetts Historical Society	20,000
Harvard College	150,000
Yale College	150,000
To the South	1,500,000
	\$5,165,000

—*Express*.

4. MR. PEABODY'S MUNIFICENCE IN AID OF SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

In connection with Mr. Geo. Peabody's latest munificent gift, the following letter will explain itself:—It is addressed "To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts; Hon. Hamilton Fish of New York, Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine of Ohio, Gen. U. S. Grant, of the United States army, &c., &c.:

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to address you on a subject which occupied my mind long before I left England, and in regard to which one at least of you—Hon. Mr. Winthrop—the honored and valued friend to whom I am so much indebted for cordial sympathy, careful consideration, and wise counsel in this matter, will remember that I consulted him immediately upon my arrival in May last. I refer to the educational needs of those portions of our beloved and common country which have suffered from the destructive ravages and not less disastrous consequences of civil war. With my

* In continuation of the series of papers on this subject in the *Journal of Education* for January