

teachers shall in all cases be paid by the treasurer of the township in which the school is taught.

The Agricultural College receives due attention, and an interesting synopsis of the action taken upon the subject in other states is given.

WISCONSIN.—From the annual message of Governor Fairchild we gather the following items concerning the charitable and educational institutions of this state. *Insane Hospital.*—Number admitted, 95; number discharged, 92; number in the institution Sept. 30, 1866, 180, of whom 96 were males and 84 females. The Governor recommends that further provision be made for the incurable insane. *School for the Deaf and Dumb.*—The number in attendance during the year, 104; number Oct. 1, 1866, 84. *Institution for the Blind.* On account of the adverse working of the law passed by the last legislature, requiring pupils to pay for their board or present certificate from the County Judge of the inability of parents to make such payment, the number of pupils has diminished from 54 to 18. *State Reform School.*—The number of children received since the opening of the school, July 23, 1860, is 400; 340 of whom were boys and 60 girls. Number Oct. 1, 1866, 134. *Common Schools.*—The number of children in the state between the ages of four and twenty is 352,005; number attending public schools, 234,265. Number of teachers employed, 7,879. *State University.*—Concerning this institution the Governor says, "I have observed with much satisfaction that the University has outlived the fierce opposition which it has encountered on nearly every side since its organization, and bids fair to become what it should be in this state."

MICHIGAN.—The University has an endowment of about half a million dollars, arising from the first sale of two townships of land, or 46,080 acres. The fathers of the state induced Congress to make this provision, when it was admitted into the Union. Other states have followed this example; but some of them have not carefully husbanded their funds, and others have not yet had time to develop their resources. Besides this, the State of Michigan has loaned the University \$100,000, and relieved it from paying interest, thus making it, in reality, a grant to that amount. The City of Ann Arbor has given the grounds, about 40 acres, upon which the buildings stand, and also \$10,000 toward the Medical Building, and \$2,500 to improve the Observatory. The *State Agricultural College*, at Lansing, has a faculty of 8 professors, with 57 students in the college proper, and 51 in the preparatory class. The institution seems to be in successful operation.

KANSAS.—The *Kansas Normal School* has been established since February, 1865. The Reports of the Principal and the Boards of Visitors give a very satisfactory state of facts in the institution. "Regarded merely as a model for the other schools of the state, a means for inciting other teachers to like triumphs in order and educational excellence, our Normal School is worth ten times over all that it has cost us. The experience of America and Europe during the last half-century has fully shown the value and economy of the normal schools supported by the state. In this country particularly, the progress of this system of instruction has been truly wonderful, culminating at last in the great Illinois Normal University at Bloomington, with its buildings erected and furnished at a cost of \$225,000, and its annual appropriation of nearly \$13,000."

NEW YORK.—During the past year, the State of New York has appropriated for the use of her public schools \$7,378,880. The salaries of 15,664 teachers amounted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Of 931,000 children between the ages of 6 and 17 years, 919,000—nearly 99 per cent.—attended school; over 43 per cent. attended daily—the largest ever reported. *Hamilton College.*—The presidency of this institution has been accepted by Professor Brown of Dartmouth. *New York City.*—The Board of Education appropriate \$2,522,000 for the support of the schools during 1867. It is expected that the legislature this winter will create a Metropolitan Board of Instruction for the City of New York, to replace the ignorant and corrupt men who now have the supervision of her schools.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We take the following statistics from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania for 1866. Whole number of school-districts, 1,863. Whole number of schools, 12,773. Whole number of pupils in attendance, 649,519. Average attendance of pupils, 413,049. Average length of school term, 5 mos. 15 days. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, 72 cents. Whole number of male teachers, 6,134; whole number of female teachers, 8,707. Total number of teachers, 14,841. Average salary of male teachers per month, \$34.34; of female teachers, \$26.31. Amount expended for fuel, tuition, and houses, \$3,266,509. Total cost of system, including \$56,425,46 paid to Philadelphia, \$3,368,387.33. The following include the County and City of Philadelphia. Whole number of schools, 13,146. Whole number of teachers, 16,141. Whole number of pupils, 725,312. Average attendance, 478,066. Total cost of the whole system, \$4,195,258.57. The statistics of Philadelphia for 1865 are

given, and are as follows. Whole number of schools, 373, including 2 high and 61 grammar schools. Whole number of pupils, 75,893. Average attendance, 65,017. Per cent. of attendance, 86. Number of teachers, 1,100—83 male, and 1,217 female. Comparing the above with our own state,—Illinois has 9,938 districts; Pa., 1,863. We have white children of school age, 759,987, of whom 614,659 attended school; Pa. had 110,653 more pupils in attendance. We have 1,138 more teachers. We expended \$163,979.43 the most.

PHILADELPHIA.—The salaries of school teachers in Philadelphia are to be increased 25 per cent.

GEORGIA.—A building which cost \$6,000 has been opened as a normal colored school in Atlanta. A bill has been under consideration in the legislature looking to the establishment of common schools for whites and blacks throughout the state, and it is probable that it will be passed.

CONNECTICUT.—Yale College Catalogue shows 26 students in Law 30 in Theology; 122 in Philosophy and Arts; and 500 undergraduates; in all, 709. There are 50 instructors.

BOSTON.—In the Boston School Board an attempt has recently been made to adopt a rule abolishing corporal punishment in their schools; but it was unsuccessful. The punishment of girls was prohibited, except with the knowledge and advice of the principal of the district. The School Commissioners have advanced the salaries of teachers 10 to 15 per cent. Think of the principal of a grammar school, of 700, or 800 pupils, receiving \$2,750!

CINCINNATI.—The City of Cincinnati has petitioned the Ohio Legislature to authorize the levying of a special tax of one and one-tenth mills to establish a school library.

5. AMERICAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.*

At a meeting of the National Association of State and City School Superintendents, recently held in Washington, a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a national bureau of education.

It was the unanimous opinion of the association that the interests of education would be greatly promoted by the organization of such a bureau at the present time; that it would render needed assistance in the establishment of school systems where they do not now exist, and that it would also prove a potent means for improving and vitalizing existing systems.

This it could accomplish—

1. By securing greater uniformity and accuracy in school statistics, and so interpreting them that they may be more widely available and reliable as educational tests and measures.
2. By bringing together the results of *school systems* in different communities, States, and countries, and determining their comparative value.
3. By collecting the results of all important experiments in new and special *methods of school instruction and management*, and making them the common property of school officers and teachers throughout the country.
4. By diffusing among the people information respecting the school laws of the different States, the various modes of providing and disbursing school funds, the different classes of school officers and their relative duties, the qualifications required of teachers, the modes of their examination, and the agencies provided for their special training, the best methods of classifying and grading schools, improved plans for school-houses, together with modes of heating and ventilation, etc.—information now obtained only by a few persons, and at a great expense, but which is of the highest value to all intrusted with the management of schools.
5. By aiding communities and States in the organization of school systems, in which mischievous errors shall be avoided, and vital agencies and well-tried improvements be included.
6. By the general diffusion of correct ideas respecting the *value of education* as a quickener of intellectual activities, as a moral renovator, as a multiplier of industry, and a consequent producer of wealth, and, finally, as the strength and shield of civil liberty.

It is not possible to measure the influence which the faithful performance of these duties by a national bureau would exert upon the cause of education throughout the country, and few persons who have not been intrusted with the management of school systems can fully realize how wide-spread and urgent is the demand for such assistance. Indeed, the very existence of the association which the memorialists represent is, itself, positive proof of a demand for a national channel of communication between the school

* A bill embodying substantially the recommendations of this memorial, was passed by the House of Representatives, June 19th, 1866, and will doubtless be acted upon by the Senate at its present session. The measure has the approval of the leading educators of the country.—Ed. MONTREAL.