

doubt not, judicious advice to the medical students who were about to graduate :—"With regard to the exhibition of drugs as a part of your medical treatment, the golden rule is, *be sparing*. Many remedies you give would make a well person so ill that he would send for you at once if he had taken one of your doses accidentally. It is not quite fair to give such things to a sick man, unless it is clear that they will do more good than the very considerable harm you know they will cause. Be very gracious with children especially. I have seen old men shiver at the recollection of a rhubarb and jalap of infancy. You may depend upon it that half the success of homœopathy is due to the sweet peace it has brought into the nursery. Between the gurgling down of loathsome mixtures and the saccharine deliquescence of a minute globule, what tender mother could for a moment hesitate?"

VIII. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

F — KINGSTON EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.—Last month a superior school house was delivered over to the Trustees by the Contractors. It is situated on the continuation of Johnson street, having a frontage also on Division street, the ground on which it stands being a corner lot. The building is two stories high, with a handsome belfry on the central apex of the roof. It is divided into four compartments, two above and two below, each 32 by 28 feet, and 12½ feet from the floor to the ceiling. The arrangements for ventilation are so perfect as to admit of a renewal of fresh air every twenty minutes, a desideratum which will be appreciated when it is understood that each room is calculated to accommodate at least seventy-five pupils. The first, or lower flat, is to be occupied by the boys, and the second by the girls. The entrance to the lower flat is on Johnson street, and that for the girls on Division street. The play grounds for the two sexes are quite distinct, being divided by the building itself and the wood-sheds and other necessary outbuildings constructed across the lot to its boundary in the rear. The rooms are lighted by handsome arched windows on every side, and are furnished with desks and seats of modern construction. The desks are made of black walnut, just of sufficient length to accommodate two children. They are supported by iron steadings which are screwed fast to the floor. The seats are made like ordinary Windsor chairs, only that instead of legs they have each a single hollow iron post, or supporter, on which the chair bottom rests, the base being fastened to the floor with screws. This excellent arrangement most effectually does away with the crowding or "scrouging" as the boys sometimes term it, so common where the long benches are used. The schoolmaster's and mistresses' seats are upon an elevated platform at one side of the room, placed so as to command a full view of the whole school.

The following is the state of the Common Schools in this city for the year ending January 31st, 1859. There were twelve schools in operation, and sixteen teachers employed :—

PUPILS.

Total number of Pupils on the Roll,.....	1,716
Number of Boys,.....	945
" of Girls,.....	771
Average attendance of Pupils,.....	761
" " of Boys,.....	428
" " of Girls,.....	358

SCHOOL VISITS.

Local Superintendent,.....	165
Clergymen,.....	11
Municipal Councillors,.....	12
Magistrates,.....	8
Trustees,.....	74
Other Visits,.....	15

Total Visits,..... 276

At a recent monthly meeting of young men in Kingston, the Revd. Joseph E. Sanderson, M.A., in the absence of an address on the subject, read several appropriate extracts from the "Canada Educational Directory," and then gave the statistics of education throughout the Province. Those of Western Canada were compared with Canada East, with Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

It was shown that four-fifths of the children in Canada West, from the age of 5 to 16, are attending the Common Schools; that of 324,888 children between those ages, 283,000 are attending some school, academy, or college. From the Canada East Report it was shown that of 292,069 children, only 121,755 were in the Common Schools; and 163,819 were supposed to be without any instruction. In Upper Canada about *one-fifth* of the entire population attend some school; in Great Britain only about *one-fifteenth* attend. Ireland, for the education of 620,000 children in the national schools, receives an annual grant of £330,000 sterling; Canada West for similar instruction of 272,000 children, receives a grant of only £46,508. In Canada West, of £373,816 expended for educational purposes in 1857, the people voluntarily raised seven-eighths, or £327,298.

Mr. Sanderson concluded by declaring the present Common School system in Canada West the most economic, and the best calculated to enlist the energies and affections of the people, and to call forth voluntary support of any educational system yet tried; that it embraced the excellencies of many, without their defects; and recommended the young men to examine carefully the Reports from both sections of the Province, and to keep their eyes open to all the educational interest of their country.

— SCHOOL LANDS—UPPER CANADA.—From the recent Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, we select the following items:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

Of the 78,202½ acres of Grammar School Lands remaining undisposed of at the close of the year 1857, 5,644 acres were sold during the past year, for \$11,469 of purchase money, leaving 72,559½ acres unsold. The gross receipts \$14,184 60; the net, deducting commission, \$13,333 55.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

Of the million of acres of land appropriated by the 12th Vic., chap. 200 for creating a Common School Fund, only 29,159½ acres remained unsold at the commencement of last year, of which 571 acres have since been sold, leaving 25,588½ acres at the commencement of this year still for sale. The purchase money of the sales of the year amounts to \$9,930 40. The gross amount of receipts, principal, rent, interest, &c., \$24,916 88—the disbursements for surveys, commission, &c., \$1,746 98; leaving a net income for the year of \$23,169 85. The net amount hitherto realized from these lands is \$517,357 78.

— UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—FACULTY OF LAW.—The following list shows the standing of the students at the annual examination in the faculty of law, in the month of February:

First Year.—Class 1, none; Class 2, Stephens, Miller, Stayner, Douglas, English, Ball, O'Brien, Boys, Bethune, Kerr, Robertson, O'Gara, Denison, M'Mahon, McIntyre; Class 3, Howell. *Second Year.*—Class 1, Spencer; Class 2, Matheson, Bowlby, Benson, T. M., Cochran, Foster, Benson, R. L., Livingston, Blain, Wood, Bernard, Dewar, Turpin, J. Geo. Hodgins, Papp, Hancock, Cronyn, Curran, Shaw; Class 3, Ham. *Candidates for LL.B.*—Class 1, none; Class 2, Crombie, Laird, Sisson; Class 3, Stanton, Irvine. The following scholarships were awarded:—Matriculation, McLennan, Wethey, Read, Meredith; First year, none; Second year, Spencer.

UNITED STATES.

— DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.—A recent telegram announced the destruction by fire of this valuable seat of instruction at Williamsburgh, Virginia. Everything, including the valuable library, it is reported, was destroyed. The students escaped safely. The property was insured for \$22,000.

The college of William and Mary, the oldest except Harvard University, in the United States, was chartered in 1693, by King William III. and Queen Mary, who gave out of their private means nearly £2,000 towards erecting the necessary buildings. This, with twenty thousand acres of land, the office of surveyor-general (in virtue of which one-sixth of the fees received by public surveyors in the colony, and the sole power of appointing them were given) and one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland, granted in the charter, £2,500 raised by subscription in the colony, with a gift of £290 from the House of Burgesses, constituted the endowment of the college.

The City of Williamsburgh is the oldest incorporated city in Virginia, and is in the immediate vicinity of the ruins of Jamestown. It is built on both sides of a wide street, and is a town given over to great repose and tranquility, except when the collegians have ventured to pro-