

the employments, the productions, and manufactures of each. His acquaintance with foreign Countries is in proportion, chiefly, to their connection with the History and Commerce of his own. In some large German Schools, that I have visited, not one of the pupils could tell the situation of Canada!—but the panorama of Europe was familiar to them, as was every Mountain, Stream and Hamlet in their own Country. It is thus with the youth of the neighbouring United States. Look into their Geographies, or go into their Schools, and you will find space and importance bestowed upon the peculiar population, towns, production, internal communications, trades, pursuits, and institutions of every State in the Union, and that with great care and minuteness. This is as it should be.

(f) *Reason why American Geographies are Objectionable in our Schools.*

But that which so well adapts nearly all their elementary Geographies for the youth of their own Country, unfits them for any other Country, especially as they are generally not only almost exclusively American, but even partial and anti-foreign. Of course, European Geographies are designed for European, and not for American, or Canadian, youth. The most impartial, the best constructed, the cheapest and best adapted Geography for Canada with which I have as yet, (in 1847), met, is Morse's New Geography, published by the Harpers of New York. It is impartial in its statements, and is less objectionable in one or two references to England, in respect to Ireland, and the war between England and the United States, than is Stewart's English Geography on the same subjects. It contains the Municipal District divisions of Canada, and devotes as much space to our Country as to any one of the neighbouring States of equal population and extent. The enterprising New York Publishers have intimated, that, if I would prepare an additional quarto page, or two, on the Statistics, Commerce, etcetera, of Canada, they would insert it, and publish an edition of their Geography expressly for Canada. In connection with the Irish National Geography, the Canadian Board of Education have recommended the use of Morse's Geography as an addition in our Schools. It will be seen by Statistical Abstract C, that in 1847 the Irish National Geography was used in 230 Schools; Morse's, in 651; Olney's, in 344; Stewart's, in 91; and various in 331.\*

(g) *Book-keeping* is taught in 523 Schools. The Irish National elementary work on this subject is used in 296 Schools, and various works in 227 other Schools.

(h) *Mensuration* is taught in 294 Schools. The excellent work of the Irish National Board is used in 156 Schools; various other in 148 Schools.

(i) *Algebra* is taught in 144 Schools. Bonycastle's Algebra is used in 48 Schools; and various others in 96 Schools.

(j) *Elements of Natural Philosophy* are reported as having been taught in 77 Schools, but the names of the books used are not stated.

USE OF THE BIBLE AND TESTAMENT IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

(k) The Bible and Testament are reported to have been used in 1,782 Schools,—or in nearly two-thirds of the Common Schools of Upper Canada. This fact is the best answer to the objection of those who have represented our Common Schools as "Godless," and as excluding Christianity from these Schools, instead of providing for the inculcation in them of its principles and precepts. The question of the Holy Scriptures

\*The following Geographies have, since this was written, been published in Canada: A System of Geography, with Atlas, by Messieurs George and N. Gouinlock. (71846.) In 1855, Mr. Hew Ramsay, of Montreal, published a "Geography of Canada," by Mr. T. A. Gibson. In 1857, the Editor of these Volumes of Documentary History published in Toronto "The Geography and History of British America, and of the Other Colonies of the Empire;" and, in 1861, he prepared for Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, "Lovell's General Geography," and, afterwards, the "Easy lessons in Geography." Subsequently, Mr. Lovell had these works re-edited and changed their titles to "Lovell's Advanced Geography," (1880), and "Lovell's Intermediate Geography" (1879). In 1881 The Canada Publishing Company issued the "Modern School Geography and Atlas"; in 1882, the "County Map Geography" was published by Messieurs W. J. Gare and Company; in 1885, Mr. W. C. Campbell published the "Canadian School Atlas," Parts I and II; in 1886, "The Elementary Geography" was published by The Canada Publishing Company; in 1887, the "Public" and "High School Geographies" were issued by The Canada Publishing Company.