

We also insert several papers and extracts from various sources, all bearing upon this subject. By reference to the June number of the *Journal* for last year, it will be seen that in Australia, Nova Scotia, Maryland, and other places, the educational authorities have adopted the Upper Canada mode for supplying their schools with these useful and necessary adjuncts to an efficient school system.

II. Papers on Library Prize Books, &c.

The following extracts from the last Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada will explain the mode adopted in this country :

2. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND PRIZE-BOOKS.

These libraries are managed by the local Municipal Councils and School Trustees, under general regulations, established, according to law, by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Educational Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices as possible: and a carefully prepared classified catalogue of about four thousand works, (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is sent to the Trustees of each School Section and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue, the Municipal or School authorities desirous of establishing or increasing a library, select such books as they think proper and receive from the Department not only the books at cost price, but an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these books are provided by the Department for any private parties, except Teachers and the Local Superintendents for their professional use.

MAPS, APPARATUS, PRIZE-BOOKS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Catalogues are gratuitously furnished to the Municipal and School authorities; but in every case the articles are supplied on the voluntary application of the local authorities, who provide and transmit one half the amount required for the purchase of the maps, apparatus and prize books.

I may here repeat the explanatory observations which I have heretofore given of this branch of the Department:—

"The maps, globes, and various school apparatus sent out of the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. on whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed, and at lower prices, than imported articles of the same kind. The globes and maps manufactured (even in the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical forms, &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and the models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves, to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. It this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to schools and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured, so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the Municipalities and School Sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expense."

TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1867, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize, and School Books, Maps, and Apparatus despatched,
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851.....			1,414	1,414
1852.....			2,981	2,981
1853.....			4,233	4,233
1854.....	51,376		5,514	56,890
1855.....	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856.....	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857.....	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858.....	8,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859.....	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860.....	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861.....	4,084	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862.....	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863.....	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864.....	1,981	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865.....	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866.....	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867.....	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093

BOOK IMPORTS INTO UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The following statistical table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec	Value of Books entered at Ports in Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Educational Department of Ontario.
1850.....	\$101,880	\$141,700	\$243,580	\$ 84
1851.....	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852.....	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853.....	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854.....	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855.....	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856.....	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857.....	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858.....	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859.....	139,057	184,304	323,361	6,308
1860.....	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861.....	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862.....	188,987	249,234	438,221	7,800
1863.....	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,055
½ of 1864....	98,808	127,233	226,041	4,668
1864-5.....	189,386	200,304	389,690	9,522
1865-6.....	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-7.....	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743

N.B.—Up to 1854, the "Trade and Navigation Returns," give the value on books entered at every port in the two Provinces separately; after that year, the Reports give the names of the principal ports only, and the rest as "Other Ports." In 1854, the proportion entered in Quebec was within a fraction of the third part of the whole, and, accordingly, in compiling this table for the years 1855-60, the value entered in "Other Ports" is divided between Ontario and Quebec, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter.

3. SCHOOL PRIZES AND MERIT CARDS.

The number of schools in which prize books, &c., are reported as having been given for the reward and encouragement of meritorious pupils is 1,541—showing the large and gratifying increase of 220 schools, in which this stimulus to good conduct and diligence is employed by the intelligence and enterprise of Trustees and Teachers. On this subject I need but repeat my remarks of last year:—"The importance of this comparatively new feature of the School System